The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Correspondence from London, Madrid, Paris and Florence.

Statistics of Pauperism and Crime in England.

Great Speech of John Bright on the Irish Church.

Details of the Terrible Explosion in Paris.

The side-wheel steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool March 20 and Queenstown March 21, arrived at this port yesterday, bearing four days' later news than was previously at hand. From the files and correspondence thus received we are enabled to supply our readers with a full report of Mr. BRIGHT'S freshest and very interesting speech on the question of disestablishing the Irish Church, and to give important letters from England, France, Florence and Madrid, presenting a comprehensive summary of affairs in Great Britain and on the Continent.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Pauperism and Crime—Statistics of Suffering—Parliament—The Election Trials—Living Curiosities—Royal Tourists—Cheap Illustrated Papers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

In 1850, when Mr. CARLYLE, published his *Latter Day Pamphlets*, England was in the fever and fervor of philanthropy, especially toward scoundrels. Prisons were made more comfortable than palaces, and all the cares of society were lavished on thieves and burglars. The tide has slowly turned, perhaps in consequence of Mr. CARLYLE'S ponderous vituperations. It requires twenty years for John Bull to turn about, Now the tide runs the other way. Garroters, instead of being petted, are flogged, twenty lashes on the bare back well laid on, in presence of their comrades in crime, and Lord KIMBERLEY has introduced a bill to enable the Police to deal with habitual or professional rogues, and perhaps exile or make an end of them. To help on the bill, the *Times* has sent a Commissioner, protected by a sergeant of detectives, to make an inspection of London crime and its resorts. He finds these latter among the low beer-shops, licensed by the Excise. Numbers of them are the resorts of the criminals and beggars of the metropolis, and, as these number many thousands, of course their habitual resorts are numerous. Here they drink, compare notes, practice games and tricks, raise money for a friend in distress, and dispose of their plunder. The higher class of these resorts are patronized by swells—that is, members of the swell mob—gentlemanly, well-dressed, well-mannered fellows, as comfortably provided for as at a Pall Mall club. From these aristocratic establishments you may go down by a regular gradation to the beer-houses of tramps and beggars, who live on an appearance of squalor and misery. Here are children bred to crime from the cradle—borrowed, and carried out to beg with until they can walk and talk, and then sent into the streets to beg and steal until old enough—and it is a horror to see how young that is—to follow more criminal or more shameful modes of infamy.

London is full of a low class of unlicensed pawn-shops—"leaving shops" they are called, where any article can be left, money borrowed at a high rate, and no questions asked. Children stealing from their parents, apprentices and shop boys from their masters, children pilfering from shop doors, have only to go round the next corner to find a leaving shop, and get a few pennies on what they have taken—perhaps a tenth its value. Houses in the low quarters are filled with stolen goods in this way. Women who tipple leave the last shred of their own disposable or their husband's clothing. What is not redeemed in a month is sold at the Rag Fair I have described in a former letter. All persons conversant with crime agree that not only is the receiver as bad as the thief, but that theft is to a great extent paralyzed without receivers.

In Lord KIMBERLEY'S bill the liberty of the subject to live a life of crime, to follow it as a regular, recognized and perhaps avowed profession, is rudely interfered with. It proposes to place all persons who, by their convictions, take rank among the criminal classes, under a rigid surveillance. Under it a man can be made to show that he gets an honest living; at least, that he does no worse than his neighbors—watering his milk, salting his sugar, and pilfering with false weights and measures, like other respectable tradesmen. Under this law, a man must not carry on the profession of a housebreaker, with whom no policeman can now interfere unless caught in the fact or evidently loitering about for the purpose. I see nothing for the burglars but to turn plumbers, and a plumber's bill generally comes so near to robbery that the change must be an easy one—either way. Earnest dealing with beggary, pauperism, vagabondage and crime has become a very grim necessity, almost a matter of life and death—to many nothing less—and as Mr. CARLYLE'S sentimental philanthropists are now chiefly engaged with their Dog Hospital at Holloway, humanity may be more sensibly cared for.

I do not know that there is in America anything like the lower class of English lodging-houses. Some of these are very large, accommodating two or three hundred lodgers. The prices are three pence, and the better ones four pence a day. For this cost working men or women have beds, a common wash-room, a coffee-room, where they cook and eat, scullery, &c. It is a rather gregarious life, but they seem to like it, each one doing his own little mess of cooking at the common fires. Fourpence a day pays all, and Sunday is free. Some of these houses are under strict regulations, and as orderly as the Astor. Others are dens of beggars, prostitutes and thieves. All, for sanitary purposes, are under the constant inspection of the Police, who can visit them at any hour of day or night. There are decent London artisans who have lived in these hives for twenty or thirty years, married couples who have brought up their families in them, a curious realization of English ideas of Home, sweet Home, the sanctities of the domestic fireside, and every man's house his castle. But the lower classes have been driven by sheer poverty into these crowded and gregarious fashions, herding together like sheep, and needing their police shepherds to hinder them from poisoning each other.

One of the great difficulties of the cottage question is the habit they have of huddling the whole family into one room, sleeping all together like pigs, men and women, married and single, from three to seven on a bed when they allow themselves such a luxury, and letting all the space they have to lodgers. The Irish stow close, family, cow, donkey, pigs and chickens all in the same mud-walled, straw-thatched cottage, but I think they are not nearly so bad in that way as the English, and the morals of the two peoples, as affected by their conditions, show a very wide difference. Be it race—be it religion, the fact is that more vice can be found among the rural population of an English county than in all Ireland. In one country, in its lower class, vice is the rule, in the other the rare exception. I confess to a weakness, a partiality toward the Irish; but the fact is as I state it, whatever the cause may be. In Ireland there is a horror of a poor girl who has been led into sin, which sometimes leads to great cruelty. In England, there is such a laxity of feeling that it is scarcely a disgrace. Even among the higher classes, a preference is given to an unmarried wet nurse. Having one or two children does not hinder an unmarried woman from getting respectable employment.

People who live in lodging-houses naturally die in poor-houses or hospitals. About one in six of the population of London do not die at home. Thus, in 1868, the number of persons who died in London was 74,908; and of these 12,326 died in public institutions. This number of deaths represents a population of three to four hundred thousand, too poor to have ever so poor a house to die in.

PARLIAMENT.

The Marquis of SALISBURY, and some other recent additions to the House of Lords, have infused new energy into that venerable body, and given a spice of piquancy to its debates. On the India question the Marquis laid down the rule that "Asia must be governed Asiatically." "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do;" in Utah, be a Mormon; in Dahomey, conform to the "customs" of that happy land. Within certain limits, the rule is a good one. On the education question he said: "Education in England does not diminish crime, but the contrary. It makes the poor clever and discontented; they read bad books and turbulent newspapers; get theories of rights of Government and property which tend to make them turbulent and predatory. Education, he thought, however, did tend to diminish pauperism. If men could not get work, they knew where to seek it. They even learn that there are such places as Amerca and Australia. The agricultural laborers, from their dense ignorance, are utterly helpless. They may be starving on nine shillings a week, when they could get twelve in the next county. But all Englishmen, even clever and educated artisans, have little power to change, shift about and adapt themselves to circumstances. An average American will change his occupation a dozen times until he finds the right one. Let an English mechanic, artisan, or servant be thrown out of his employment, he will sit down and fold his hands in utter helplessness, until he can get the same kind of employment. They are about as fixed and hopeless and shiftless as they consider the Chinese. To rise or to change is quite the exception. It seems vain to expect officers from the ranks; and who in England would think a plowman could become Prime Minister—a rail-splitter or a tailor President?

In the Commons, the education question was debated last night on a motion withdrawn at the close of the debate. It was merely a way of getting the matter before the public. In Liverpool half of the children get no schooling, and 30,000 are running idle on the streets. In Manchester and Birmingham it is the same—and in those three towns there are 75,000 children growing up without care or education—as the *Times* says, "ragged and starved in body and mind," recruits for the great army of pauperism, vice and crime. England spent eight millions sterling to rescue a little group of prisoners from Magdala and King THEODORE. Is there no way to rescue these hundreds and thousands from a more terrible bondage of sin and Satan? But even where ample schools are provided, they are not filled. Of course not. When did little vagabonds come voluntarily from the freedom of the streets, to be taught, trained, disciplined in school? And the miserable parents having no education themselves, care for none for their offspring. A compulsory law only will do the work. The State must educate now, or maintain, imprison and hang hereafter. It is not a choice of evils, but a choice between a great good and dire evils, and so far the State has chosen the evil, and has got it abundantly. Mr. FOSTER said the compulsory law in America was so little needed after a time that it is quite forgotten. It is the same on the Continent. Surely it needs no law to compel an educated father and mother to provide education for their children, or at least to see that they improve the means the State has provided.

THE ELECTION TRIALS.

The election trials are still going on with vigor, by two of the most eminent of the English Judges, who show how much better Judges would be alone, than hampered with juries, in all cases, civil and criminal. I could trust an English Judge. There is something in the whiteness of his ermine and the curl of his big wig that gives confidence, but Heaven defend me from the muddled wrongheadedness and stupid prejudices of the English jury. One of the last cases was in Beverley, the chief town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is a nice town of 10,000 population, dealing in corn, coal, leather and paints, has a magnificent old minster next in glory to that of York, and takes its name from an ancient monastery, Beverlac—lake of beavers—once very numerous in those islands. Well, this ancient pretty town Baron MARTIN declared to be "one mass of corruption from beginning to end." More than a thousand voters, nearly the whole number, were proved to have been bribed at the recent election—probably most of them were bribed on both sides. And they want the ballot to protect such people in the exercise of the precious right of suffrage!

LIVING CURIOSITIES.

We are enjoying a visit from the Siamese Twins and a portion of their interesting family; also, a Nova Scotia giantess, warranted eight feet one inch high, without cork soles, and not, as I am aware, supernaturally elongated. A popular paper says: "Miss ANNA SWANN is quite pretty; converses modestly and unaffectedly; plays nicely on the piano; wears her hair, which is a pure blonde, after the latest fashion; dresses in sky blue, with a long train, and, altogether, looks like a 'girl of the period,' viewed through a 'double-million magnifier,' and reduced to a state of quietude by a long course of articles in the *Saturday Review*. She is a damsel of harmonious and homogeneous, though tremendous inches."

ROYAL TOURISTS.

The Prince and Princess of WALES, steaming up the Nile, in the midst of a dense and all but naked population on either bank of the river, demanding backshush, visiting the magnificent ruins of Thebes and Luxor. The Prince shoots birds and crocodiles; the Princess rides on donkeys, and clambers vigorously about temples and labyrinths, lighted up with magnesium wire and rockets. There is quite a fleet on the low river; the Prince's yacht, the Duke of SUTHERLAND'S—but he has hurried back to his beloved fire engines—and the Egyptian convoy. Each steamer tows a kitchen boat astern, and that tows a pantry boat, with the stores and provisions. Here is a hint for those who would avoid kitchen smells on Western rivers. The Prince, to do him justice, scatters his money as liberally as if he had earned it—which he has, in a sort of way, by being a Prince, which is a profession like another, and not free from labors and cares. And the Prince of WALES practices his profession, it must be said, with a patient, praiseworthy assiduity. He listens to tiresome speeches like a judge—he is as affable as a fashionable doctor; on the whole, I do not see but that a Prince is as useful as a General in time of peace, a non-resident landlord or a politician. At Luxor the royal party had the great good fortune to be attended by a Mr. SMITH, an American who has long resided there, and has a thorough acquaintance with the ruins and a good guess at the meaning of the hieroglyphics, which he explained to the Prince to his—SMITH'S or the Prince's—great satisfaction.

CHEAP ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

The cheap illustrated papers in England have a system which may not be quite unknown in America—somewhat like the use of scenery in old-fashioned theatres, where one street scene answers for all streets, one room for all rooms and so on. The cheap papers have a large stock of engravings of fires, shipwrecks, festivals, military reviews, races, funerals—all the striking events of life, which are used over and over as occasion requires. President GRANT'S first reception at the White House is presented to-day, (by telegraph of course,) in a large engraving, very fair and accurate, only General GRANT has a striking resemblance to MILLARD FILLMORE; the gentlemen wear baggy trowsers, and the ladies wear the largest crinolines. On another page is a very forcible representation of the recent explosion of an Austrian frigate—everything is going sky high, except an unmistakable United States flag flying at the mizen. The only new or expressly-made engravings are those furnished by advertisers—one, for instance, of the velocipedes, on which there seems likely to be a great run here as well as in a much faster country.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Cortes—The Constitution—Another Violent Scene—The New Loan—Catholic Unity—The Agitation in Cadiz and Seville.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, March 14, 1869.

The Government is daily giving proofs of increasing weakness, and in presence of the checks which it is constantly receiving, I do not see how it can resist the pressure which the Republicans are bringing to bear against it. Compelled by the fear of the latter's quitting the Assembly in a body, to modify most of its measures, it received on Thursday last a still more significant warning in the defection of a number of the Deputies who usually vote with it. The question on which this incident occurred was a proposition made by M. RODRIGUEZ BALAGNER for the nomination by the Chamber of four Committees—one on Municipal and Provincial Organization, one on the Electoral Law, one on General Legislation, and one on Public Order—each Committee to be composed of nine members and to be appointed directly by the Assembly. The effect of this measure would be to muzzle the Ministry in a manner never attempted by the *Moderes*, and as M. ORENSE stated to compel the Republican Deputies to quit their posts. M. FIGUEROS moved an amendment to the effect that there were no grounds for entertaining the proposition, and the amendment was only lost by a minority of 91 votes to 101, showing a clear gain to the Republicans of thirty odd votes.

The victory thus dearly purchased filled the Ministerial ranks with consternation, and a meeting of the majority was called to deliberate upon what was to be done. You will find in another part of this letter a statement of what occurred at the meeting. It was determined for consistency sake that the resolutions should be supported, but since then a compromise has been effected with the Republicans, by which it has been agreed that they are to be sent to the Committee on Regulations and to be allowed to slumber there, and that in future the majority are to use more circumspection in their language toward the Opposition. This you will see is only a forced truce, and like all such compacts, is destined to a brief duration.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on the Constitution sits daily in the morning and afternoon, but as yet has not come to a vote on any one of its clauses. Señor OLOZAGA has arrived and presides regularly at its sittings.

ANOTHER VIOLENT SCENE IN THE CORTES.

On Thursday we had another of those scenes of angry recrimination to which the Assembly is daily becoming more prone, and which, it is to be feared, will end in the worst consequences.

On the project demanding the suspension of the preliminary operations of the *Quintas* (Conscription laws) coming up for discussion, Señor FERNAND GARRIDO, one of the Deputies for Cádiz, made a very violent speech in support of the motion. He said that he and his Republican colleagues condemned insurrections as long as individual rights were respected, and he insisted on the necessity of suppressing the conscription both for land and sea. The Republican Party did not want to arrive at power by violence, they sought to reach it by legal means, and by the conviction that the federal republic was now for Spain a much more conservative system than the monarchy. If an army were required it was to operate neither against the Carlists nor the Bourbons, but against the Republicans, by occupying the large cities where the strength of the latter lay. The proof of this assertion was that the army was not kept at the frontier, where danger was really to be expected, but in places where it was perfectly useless. What was the necessity of keeping from ten to twelve thousand men in garrison in Madrid where there were twenty thousand volunteers? They would be much more useful in Navarre where the militia were not armed, though a request had been made to the Government to place them in a position to defend the country. At other periods the militia alone had proved sufficient for the maintenance of order. Nor could it be sustained that such a large military force was necessary for the Antilles, where they were told that the insurgents had been defeated, and that because they were fighting for their liberties. This statement gave rise to a scene of great tumult, the majority indulging in violent protestations and cries of "No! no! they were fighting against the country." The President called M. GARRIDO to order, but the latter again asserted that the Cubans were fighting for their liberties. Here there was a fresh renewal of the agitation, and again the President called upon M. GARRIDO to remember that such assertions could not be made in any assembly of Spaniards, much less in the Cortes. M. GARRIDO insisted on the perfect legitimacy of what he had advanced, and again the tumult became deafening. After some minutes of confusion, in which the voice of the President could not make itself heard, the Chamber recovered its equanimity, and M. GARRIDO was allowed to proceed with his speech. He said that it was the desire of himself and his Republican associates to see the army reduced to 40,000 or 50,000 men at most. For the one occasion on which the military had risen in arms against the reaction, it had many times served as a support to tyranny. The reaction of 1814 was effected by the army. It is true that it purified itself of this stain in 1820. From 1823 to 1834 it was an element of reaction, and it was the same from 1843 to 1854, and from 1856 to 1868, which gave rise to the saying, "The army is for ESPARTERO, for NARVAEZ, for O'DONNELL, but never for the Queen." The friends of liberty certainly owed gratitude to the men who had delivered the country from the heavy chains by which it was manacled previous to the revolution, but that did not prevent them entertaining apprehensions when they reflected that the army might have an ambitious chief, and that it had been so often the main support of the reaction. He reminded the Chamber that one of the first reforms proclaimed by the revolution was the abolition of the *Quintas*, and he now demanded that these promises should be fulfilled.

The Minister of War (PRIM) replied at some length to M. GARRIDO, and commenced by stating that the latter had advocated insurrection. This assertion gave rise to violent denegations from the Opposition benches. The Minister resumed by saying that so long as the Government enjoyed the confidence of that Chamber, neither Carlists nor Republicans would be allowed to impose its will on the Cortes or on the country. The Opposition looked more to their popularity than to the realization of their propositions, but the majority knew when reason commanded them to temporarily sacrifice this popularity and to combat the Opposition foot to foot. With reflecting people the taking into consideration of a proposition such as that which was then before them signified nothing, because it was afterward subject to the examination of a committee and might be rejected but the masses did not reflect, and if the motion for adjournment were taken into consideration, it would immediately be inferred throughout the country that the conscription was abolished. M. GARRIDO had said that for his part he was opposed to having any army at all, but some of his Republican colleagues, he believed, were of a different opinion. A number of deputies of the extreme Left signified their assent to the correctness of this statement. M. GARRIDO had also stated that in Cuba the defenders of liberty had been shot. That was not the fact. Those who had been shot were the leaders of bands which had raised the standard of hatred and rancor against Spain. The first use they had made of the liberty accorded them by General DULCE, was to cry, "Death to Spain." If M. GARRIDO had not the blood of a Spaniard in his veins and could join in this cry, let him do so; but neither he (General PRIM) nor the majority could tolerate it for a moment. This declaration elicited a loud burst of applause from the Ministerial side of the Chamber. The Minister concluded by denying that the revolution had proclaimed the abolition of the *Quintas*, and insisting on the necessity of a permanent army. M. GARRIDO stated that he did not feel himself free to reply as he wished to the accusations of the Minister of War, who had reflected on his patriotism. The President remarked that no one had sought to limit his right of doing so. M. GARRIDO begged to differ with him; his language had been taken exception to, and therefore he was not at liberty to make a suitable reply. After some further observations from the President, the Minister FOMENTO and M. GARRIDO, the motion was read a second time and rejected by 182 votes to 69.

THE NEW LOAN.

On Thursday the Minister of Finance introduced a *projet de loi*, authorizing the emission of a new loan of a million of reals ($50,000,000.) It was referred to the Committee on the Budget. He also introduced a bill applying to public use the buildings which had belonged to suppressed convents.

CATHOLIC UNITY.

This week a number of petitions were presented to the Courts from the Archbishop of Toledo and the Suffragan Bishops of his Province, from the Archbishop of Valence and his Suffragan Bishops, from the Vicar, Capitular of the Diocese of Salsona from the Dean and Canons of the same city, and from the Chapter of Jaen, demanding of the Courts the preservation of Catholic unity in its legislation, the harmonizing of public and private instruction with the doctrines and practice of the Catholic religion and the annulment of the decree of the 6th of December, suppressing the *fueros*. On Thursday M. ALVAREZ BUGALLAD inquired of the President of the Chamber, none of the Ministers being present, if steps had been taken to impress upon the Ayuntamientos, which had proclaimed civil marriage within their jurisdiction, that the establishment of an institution of this importance was not within their attributes. The President replied that the question would be transmitted to the Government, and the honorable Deputy would, no doubt, have an answer on the following day. M. SUNER Y CAPDEVILLE reminded the Chamber on the same sitting that three days previously he had inquired of the Government if the Archbishops, Bishops and Canons who had accepted the functions of deputy had renounced the offices which they held in the Church. The President (RIBERO) stated that he was not in the chair when the question was put, but that he would now transmit it to the Government.

THE AGITATION IN CADIZ AND SEVILLE.

The accounts from Andalusia have been very bad for several days past, and have given the Government great concern. In Cadiz and Malaga the population have been again wrought up to a pitch of feverish excitement by the report that it is intended by a portion of the army to proclaim the DUC DE MONTPENSIER. On Friday, M. DEL RIO interpolated the Government as to the facts, and the Minister of the Interior replied that there was no other excitement in Andalusia than that kept up by persons calling themselves Republicans, but whom the Government were convinced had no connection with that party.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Paper from Stone—Utility of Asbestos—Wealth of the Kingdom in Crude Material—Industrial Statistics—Reviving of the Nation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

I shall write this letter, or at least a part of it, upon paper made of stone, or of inorganic substance, and give you an account of the discovery which has led to its production. It is known that in different parts of Italy there are deposits of amianthus, or asbestos; but it is only since the recent experiments have been made that it has begun to be utilized. The prospect now is that before long we shall wipe our faces on towels, and in the Summer sleep in sheets of mineral linen, and read books and newspapers printed on paper which will not burn. We know well enough that the ancient Egyptians wrapped their embalmed bodies in cloth made of the fibre of asbestos, specimens of which are preserved to this day, as imperishable as stone, of which substance it is, indeed, manufactured.

A priest, a native of Arezzo, in Tuscany, whose time has been devoted to scientific studies, is the happy discoverer of a process by which the fibre of amianthus can be spun and woven, or converted into pulp for the manufacture of paper. Being the proprietor of lands containing deposits of this mineral substance, the attention of Signor DEL CORONA was directed to investigations which led to his discovery. His sole object now is to dispose of the crude material, which exists in inexhaustible abundance, and leave to others with activity and skill in mechanical processes to add this to the other commercial products of the world.

The appearance of the crude substance as it comes from the mine, after a slight process of separation, is like that of rotted and bleached hemp, with long shining fibres, easily separated, a single one of which slightly twisted in the fingers forms a thread which it is difficult to break. The price at which this mineral hemp is at present offered is about that of rags, so that for economy it has no advantage for the manufacture of paper. But undoubtedly as concerns this, much more can be made of it when it comes into other hands. Its chief recommendation for the manufacture of paper is its quality of resisting the action of fire. It follows, also, that it cannot be eaten by insects or perish by rot. I have seen specimens of paper as thick as cardboard, well suited to lining floors or the walls of houses. As a backing for the scenery of theatres and for similar purposes, where the action of fire is to be hindered, it can be made useful, as will readily occur to any one.

But the chief utility of asbestos will undoubtedly be found in its adaptedness to the manufacture of woven fabrics. I hold in my hand a towel made of this substance, in appearance very much like one made of half-bleached flax of medium quality. It has a saponaceous feel and stony quality, as its weight is considerably greater than that of one of cotton or linen of the same size. Among the relics of Pompeii preserved in the museum at Naples, are specimens of cloth woven of a thread of large size made of the fibre of asbestos. In this uninflamable canvass the ancients wrapped their dead bodies while the process of reducing them to ashes was going on. It was a pretty severe test of the quality of resisting the destructive power of heat—greater, indeed, than could be sustained by a covering woven of threads of iron wire.

I send you a specimen of the thread spun of asbestos, by hand, with the common distaff, still in general use in the country parts of Italy; also some of the crude fibre. The deposits of this substance are nearer Genoa than to any other city, and from that port it may be shipped to other countries. Many tons are already in store ready for a market. It remains to be seen by whom and to what extent this material is to be turned to account. I am told that asbestos is found in the United States, but under what conditions is better known there than here. Like so many others in these less active countries, Signor DEL CORONA turns to America to find a people ready to test the merits of every new discovery, and accept all proffered advantages. One fact is distinctly given. A mineral fibre of great tenacity exists in large quantities. The demand is for the application to it of mechanical processes, so that whatever can be made of it may be added to industrial products.

While Italy has great wealth of crude material, by the partial absence of skill in manipulating with machinery less is contributed to the general prosperity than should be in so large a population. Hemp and flax are raised in greater or less quantities on almost every farm in the level portions of the peninsula; but nearly all is spun and woven by hand. In the rural districts nearly all the bed and table-linen is of domestic manufacture. For use in cities, the finer qualities come from foreign countries. It is the same with calicoes and bleached cotton fabrics. The power loom here does but little work yet. Hardly an Italian wears a shirt made of cotton grown in the country, although there is territory and a temperature adapted to its cultivation. But even more than this. While cotton brought from a distance might be spun and woven here at a cost to compete with other countries, the shops are filled with manufactures of this sort imported from England and France, as well as from Germany and Switzerland. The illusion is too much encouraged here, that whatever comes from a foreign country is best—an illusion thoroughly provincial and fatal to native industries.

When one examines the history of the Italian Republics of five or six centuries ago, and learns something of the commercial energy and public spirit of that time, the contrast between the two periods becomes evident. Then for a citizen, either of patrician or parvenu origin, to have any consideration in the commonwealth, it was necessary to be inscribed in the lists of one of the art crafts. Dante, and the best of that day, thought it an honor to be found associated with those who labored to promote the public prosperity. Now a Florentine dandy, scorning everything that seems like labor, will not wear a hat or boots made in his own country, but the one must come from England and the other from France. Italy can produce wool, flax, silk, cotton, and, as we now see, fibre, which, if she will only go to work with the aid of machinery, she can spin and weave into all sorts of marketable fabrics. To these are to be added iron, coal, copper, borax, sulphur and other ores, with marbles and a great variety of woods, of which carved ornaments can be made.

The example which the Marquis GINORI has given of the successful employment of capital and talent in manufacturing enterprise, should have a stimulating influence upon the other members of the Italian aristocracy. At the establishment of Ginori, near Florence, porcelain and *majolica* wares, equal to the French, are made in large quantities. At the Paris Exposition the specimens on show attracted much admiration, and proved the possibility of the revival in Italy of every ancient art. The reëstablishment at Venice of the glass manufacture in the quaint style of centuries back, is another evidence that out of the past decay the new growth has already begun. Depositories of the many curious objects made of Venetian glass have been opened in Florence and London, and I should not be surprised to hear in New-York as well. As a study in political economy, this whole subject is an interesting one, for we cannot but watch with sympathy the reviving prosperity of a regenerated nation.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Postscript to the Affaire Haussmann—Paris as It Is—The Cost of Marble and the Cost of Bricks—Alphonse de Lamartine—A New Book.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

The affair Haussmann has a postscript. The other day we left it at the point where the Ministers were rubbing the back of the Opposition with some such speech as this: "Oh, yes! we see. M. HAUSSMANN *has* committed irregularities. But great interests depended upon the rapid execution of the works deemed necessary for the health and convenient circulation of the inhabitants of Paris, and as you did not appropriate money fast enough he was obliged to get it the best way he could. He certainly had no right to borrow of the Credit Foncier, but what was the poor man to do? So be a little indulgent; help us to get him out of difficulty, and he will take care not to commence again. Let us annul the contract with the Credit Foncier and vote a loan to cover up this and the other 'irregularities' of the Prefect, and then he can go on and finish the little that remains to be done of the grand scheme for the reconstruction of Paris."

It did not make any difference that these confessions of the Ministers were forced from them, the House gallantly voted the loan, with only forty-four opposing votes, and M. HAUSSMANN will remain in his place and go on and complete his grand scheme. But the Credit Foncier will hardly give back the millions it has gained from the city in the profits and charges on the revoked loan, the Legislature has assumed a grave responsibility, and the greatest mystery will continue to reign over the condition of M. HAUSSMANN'S accounts.

But before a year goes around our superb Prefect may say to his enemies: "Mount up the towers of Notre Dame and look at my work!" He can then show them one of the grandest spectacles ever dreamed of by a human will without control. Political constructions and political reputations may shift with every wind that blows; the grand streets and boulevards and monuments of Paris will remain. Who asks now, for example, as he gazes upon the gigantic ruins of Rome, whether AUGUSTUS committed "irregularities" in his budget; or whether he saddled the good people of Rome with a heavy debt, or not? May not the opposition of that day—the questors, the censors and the ediles—have pitched into the expensive AUGUSTUS with the same vivacity as do the present Opposition into M. HAUSSMANN? It is certain at any rate that the time will come when people will speak of the Paris of NAPOLEON III, as we now speak of the Rome of AUGUSTUS.

The works of importance yet unfinished are the Boulevard St. Germain, the Avenue Napoleon, the Rue Reaumur, the Boulevard Haussmann, the Grand Opera and the decorations of the Place du Trocadero. The four large streets are central, and will cost their weight in gold. But they are all necessary, and may be finished this year. The Grand Opera and the decoration of the Heights of Trocadero are fancy improvements, and the latter at least will have to wait. It enters frankly into the category of luxuries, and when finished will recall the useless grandeurs of Rome and Carthage—perhaps of Babylon, for M. HAUSSMANN is quite capable of it.

The debates in the Chamber brought out the startling fact that the new Grand Opera is going to cost, ground and all, something like twelve millions of dollars in gold!

Now look at the following figures, and you will see why the civilized and humanitary portion of the Paris community cannot look at their new Grand Opera, proud as they may be of it in another sense, without blushing. The annual interest on the money involved, at six per cent., amounts to $720,000 a year. Then the Government allows an annual subsidy of $200,000, making a total of outlay per annum to the Government of $920,000 in gold, About two hundred representations are given a year, which makes each representation cost $4,600.

After this comes the manager, who pays all the expenses of the theatre, and makes money out of it or not, as he can. But when he pays Mlle. NILLSON $400 a night, or the same sum to his first *danceur*, or *danceuse*, making the round sum of $5,000, the public have the satisfaction of knowing that each fancy note uttered by the *prima donna*, or each *giroutte* of the *danseuse*, or each "pigeon wing" of the *danseur*, costs them something like $10.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

It is impossible for any one that holds a pen not to salute the grand shadow of LAMARTINE as it passes. While living we were permitted to discuss him, because he was a man; but death has changed him into a God, and rendered his memory sacred. It is unfit that we should longer occupy ourselves with the last vacant years of his life, or the recriminations to which they gave rise. We can well afford to forget these, and fix our memories only on the grand figure of the poet and the patriot, the writer who impassioned the youth of his country by his celestially inspired poetry; the orator who shaped the destinies of his country by the power of his improvisations.

The death of LAMARTINE did not produce in the public any of the commotion so common since the *coup d'état* when other popular chiefs have died. The State offered to bury him, but his friends refused, preferring a private burial at his estate in the country, and it was thus that the body of the man who once controlled the populace by the magic of his speech and his person, passed through the streets of Paris on his way to his last home unnoticed, and with but a score of persons in his train.

A NEW BOOK.

The political world has been singularly moved by the book of M. EMILE OLLIVIER, *The Nineteenth of January*. On the 19th of January, 1868, the Emperor NAPOLEON published a letter promising liberty of the Press, of speech, and of meeting, and this letter M. EMILE OLLIVIER, Deputy of the Seine, pretends to have in part inspired. He had expected also to go into the Ministry on the basis of the liberties here indicated, but all these grand projects failed, and M. OLLIVIER now feels the necessity of explaining his position to his constituents and the world in general. There is nothing like a sharp autobiography to stir up bile and disclose the queer sides of human nature, and this book is full of both. But the most remarkable feature of the book is the following letter of the Emperor addressed to M. OLLIVIER at the epoch referred to:

> PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Jan. 12, 1868.
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> I thank you, Sir, for the letter you wrote me, and which contains a clear and precise *résumé* of our conversation. Our interview left upon me the most agreeable impression, for it is for me a great satisfaction to confer with a man whose sentiments are elevated and patriotic enough to soar above the small interests of persons or of parties. Although decided to follow the line of policy I traced out a few months ago to WALEWSKI, I should like to talk with you again and with ROUHER on the details of execution. You may believe me that I am not held back either by doubt or by a vain infatuation of my prerogatives, but rather by the fear of depriving myself of the means to reëstablish in this country, troubled by so many diverse passions, moral order, the essential basis of liberty. What troubles me most about a law on the Press is not to find a force to restrain, but the manner of defining in a law the offences which merit restraint. The most dangerous writings may escape condemnation, while the most insignificant may fall under the stroke of the law. That has in fact always been the difficulty. Nevertheless, in order to strike the public mind with decisive measures, I should like to establish at a single blow what has been called the crowning of the edifice; I should like to do this in such a way as not to be obliged to return to the subject, for it is important for me and for the country especially to be finally fixed on this subject. The end I have in view must be adopted and followed up in a decisive manner without having the air of being dragged year by year into new concessions, for one always falls, as M. GUIZOT has said, on the side one leans to, and I desire, on the contrary, to march firm and erect, without leaning either to the right or to the left. You see that I write to you with frankness, You inspired me with a complete confidence, and my inspirations seemed to me so much the better that they were in conformity to your own. Believe in my best sentiments,
>
> NAPOLEON.

The best of it is that M. OLLIVIER professes to have received another letter from the Emperor since the publication of his book, protesting that neither his political ideas nor his sentiments of esteem for M. OLLIVIER had changed.

But M. OLLIVIER will hardly dare to publish this letter, for too much familiarity at the Palace is enough to destroy any man's election to the next Chamber from Paris, and M. OLLIVIER'S constituents were already sufficiently dissatisfied with their Deputy's conduct.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

At the last election the nine legislative districts of Paris gave a combined majority against the Emperor of eighty thousand votes. The Opposition expect to have in June a majority in these same nine districts of a hundred thousand.

HENRY ROCHEFORT, writer of the *Lanterne*, will stand for election in the Fifth District of Paris, and may be elected. When he returns to inscribe his name and take the obligation required, he may be imprisoned for the condemnation of six months ago, but his election probably will compel the opening of the prison doors again.

MALAKOFF.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Opening of the Disestablishment Debate in Parliament—Remarks of Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

In the British Commons, the opening of the great Irish Church debate was had on March 18.

REMARKS OF MR. DISRAELI.

On the order of the day being read, nearly ten minutes were occupied in the presentation of petitions against the bill, after which, Mr. GLADSTONE having moved the second reading of the bill, Mr. DISRAELI rose, loudly cheered by his followers, to move its rejection. He commenced by reminding the House of Mr. GLADSTONE'S description of his measure as involving a "gigantic issue," and, agreeing with this appreciation of its magnitude, he drew the inference that it merited the utmost judgment, self-control and mutual forbearance in its discussion, and that the country had a right to require from Parliament the most mature deliberation in its settlement. This conclusion Mr. DISRAELI enforced by a historical retrospect of the mistakes made from want of this deliberation the last time Parliament had to deal with a gigantic issue, more than two hundred years ago, at the time of the great Rebellion. The bill, he said, proposed two objects—to sever the union between Church and State, and to enable the State to seize on the property of a corporation (for convenience of debate termed Disestablishment and Disendowment), two operations very often confounded, but widely differing in their nature and results. Before dealing with the bill, Mr. DISRAELI asked leave to make some general remarks on these two points. To Disestablishment he objected because he was in favor of the union of Church and State, by which he understood an arrangement which armed the State with the highest influence, and prevented the Church from sinking into a sacerdotal corporation.

On the possible evil consequences of divorcing authority from religion he dilated with much earnestness, and, believing that we were tending toward a time when the influence of religion would be predominant in public affairs, he warned the House against establishing an independent religious power in the country, which might be stronger than the civil power, and not always in agreement with it. Among other advantages of an Establishment was the security of religious freedom, and this was not confined to persons belonging to its community. As to Disendowment, if a State seized on the property of a Church without assigning a reason, he held it to be spoliation, but with a reason, valid or not, it was a confiscation. Mr. DISRAELI did not share in the delusion that there was no difference between private and corporate property; toward the first the State occupied the position of a guardian, to the latter of a trustee; but whatever rights a trustee might have, under no circumstances was he justified in taking the property to himself. Of all species of confiscation, however, he objected most strongly to confiscation of Church property, which usually ended in the sole benefit of the landlords. Passing on to examine the mode in which Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill proposed to apply these principles to Ireland, he pointed out that among the causes of Irish discontent was the existence of a powerful and eloquent clergy not connected with the State, able to expound this discontent. But this measure of disestablishment would set up three churches unconnected with the State, which whenever any other grievance—such as the land question—came to be discussed, would agree in one dogma at least, that the clergy had been ill treated. As to disendowment, why, he asked was the property of the Church to be taken away? Her title was stronger than than that of any other landlord, and was sanctioned by the prescription of three centuries. It was not pretended that the objects for which the property had been given were not excellent, or that they had not been carried out. Nor had Mr. GLADSTONE made up his mind to some other Church which would better discharge the duty for which the property was given. The only pretext given was that the Catholics, who did not wish for these endowments themselves were jealous of the Protestants for possessing them. This he held to be an entirely new principle, or rather it was the revival of the old principles of tyranny and oppression in the darkest ages. He created much laughter by putting a hypothetical case of the extension of the principle to private property—one set of landless Irish gentry demanding the confiscation of the estates of their more fortunate fellow countrymen from no motive but jealousy; or to other corporate property, as if the unendowed London Hospitals should demand the confiscation of the revenues of Guy's, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's. But this scheme of confiscation could not be carried out without the coöperation of its victims, and Mr. DISRAELI examined next in a sarcastic vein the temptations held out to the clergy to join in the operation. Their vested interest were to be respected, but that went for nothing, for no Minister could propose such a measure without that proviso, which was a mere commonplace of confiscation. Their glebe houses were to be given them, but charged with a price that made them unmarketable. Their life interests were to be capitalized, but what security was there that another measure of confiscation might not follow? It was utterly improbable, therefore, that the incumbents of the Irish Church would coöperate in their own robbery. Mr. DISRAELI touched next on the proposed mode of dealing with Maynooth maintaining that the foundation of a permanent endowment for Maynooth College and the commutation of the *Regium Donum*, not out of Imperial funds, but the property of the Church, were direct breaches of all the engagements of last year, and at variance even with the preamble of the bill. He ridiculed, too, the proposal for the extinction of the tithe rent-charge, predicting that the end of the whole operation would be that the property of the Church would go into the pockets of the landlords, and the consequence of such sacrilegious proceedings must be such deep discontent that either there must be restitution or the same principles must be applied to the English Church; and this, Mr. DISRAELI declared—provoking loud murmurs of dissent from the Ministerialists—Mr GLADSTONE, by his language, clearly contemplated. Finally, he blamed the Government for neglecting to provide some kind of organization for the Disestablished Church, and concluded a speech of just over two hours with a vigorous invective against the policy of this dangerous measure, confident that a verdict of disapproval ultimately awaited it.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

On March 19 the principal speaker was Mr JOHN BRIGHT. He said: Mr. Speaker, not a few members of the House are well aware that for many years—I may say from the first hour almost when I was competent to give an opinion upon the politics of this country—I have had a very decided opinion on the question which to-night is before the House. It may not therefore be presumption that I should take part in this important debate. I was glad when I heard that the right honorable gentleman who moved the amendment, and who is at the head of what is still a very considerable party, intended to debate this question, and to divide the House upon the second reading of this bill, because the details of the measure, as the House has already heard, are many of them great in importance. Yet it is a thing admitted on both sides that the real and essential good or evil of the measure is to be found not in any one of its details, but in the principle upon which it is founded. We have to decide this—whether the Protestant Established Church in Ireland shall cease to exist as a State institution. It is not because establishments have been universally condemned throughout the Kingdom—that is not alleged at all, because though I myself have no faith in political religious establishments, and believe in the voluntary principle, yet I am willing to admit, and would be foolish not to admit, that at present a belief in *the usefulness of Established Churches in this country appears to have the sanction of the majority of our people.* The question is not whether establishments are good in themselves or are good anywhere; but whether, with regard to Ireland, it is necessary that the Church Establishment should be removed. First of all, it would perhaps be well to ask the House whether they believe that there is a great Irish question—that it meets us every day—that we are compelled at last to confront it, and whether, for the settlement of the question, if there be such a question it is necessary that the Irish Church should be removed. Is there an Irish question and a great Irish difficulty? The right honorable gentleman who has just resumed his seat has made the sort of speech he might have made upon the most trifling question that could come before the house There was not a symptom, from the first word of his speech to the last, that he was considering or grappling with, or that there indeed existed, a great and serious question which was before the House with reference to Ireland. I shall call only one witness in proof of my opinion that there is such a question, and that we cannot avoid it; and I shall not appeal, as I might do, to the almost unanimous judgment of the civilized and Christian world. I will not appeal to the divisions, and the debates, and the majorities of the last Parliament upon this question. I will not appeal to the opinion and to the general verdict of the new constituencies, and I will not appeal to the chronic and spasmodic—whichever you please—discontent which exists in Ireland. I will call only one witness, and he shall be a member, and an eminent member, of this House. I will call the son of the long-trusted leader of your party, who has been a member of at least two Administrations formed by the gentlemen on that side of the House, and who has been for many years, as we all know, the most trusted and confidential adviser and counselor of the right honorable gentleman, the member for Buckinghamshire. I will appeal to the opinion and the public declarations of the noble Lord the member for King's Lynn. I think that on a former occasion, whether in the House or out of it, I am not quite sure, I replied to the remarkable statement of the noble Lord at a remarkable time. The House will remember the great political Conservative banquet that was held at Bristol about fifteen or sixteen months since. Now the noble Lord the member for King's Lynn is not a person who is guilty of "heedless rhetoric." There are few men in this House who are better informed, there is no one in this House more calm and impartial in his judgment. I know no speaker who is more measured or careful in his language, and yet what was it that the noble Lord said, not in the heat of debate in this House—and that probably would not have affected him—but to a great party of his own friends at that political banquet at Bristol. This was what he said. He spoke of Ireland with evident feeling. He is the son of a great Irish proprietor. He is not unacquainted with that country. I think on one occasion he said that he knew every tenant on his father's estate, and that is a great deal more than many English proprietors of land in Ireland can say. At that banquet he spoke of Ireland, and these were the words he used. He spoke of "the painful, the dangerous, and, to us in appearance, at least, the discreditable state of things which continues to exist in Ireland." He described it as "a miserable state of things." He said, "we have a strange and perplexing problem to solve. If we look for a remedy, who is there that can give us an intelligible answer?" Such was his despair of this question; and he concluded by this emphatic declaration, that "Ireland is the question of the hour." Why, Sir, I am sure that since Belshazzar's feast there has not been any announcement more startling, or more solemn, or more calculated to disturb the merriment of a joyous banquet. If I had used those words in a speech, they might have been thought an exaggeration of the case; and if my right honorable friend at the head of the Government had opened his late great speech with those words, they would not have been more solemn than the occasion demanded. But what happened? Parliament met a little more than a year ago, and the right honorable gentleman and his friends were upon this bench. On the night when my honorable friend the member for Cork brought forward his motion we were all expecting the explanation of the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland. An announcement had been made only a few days before in the other House of Parliament that the policy of the Government would soon be explained from this Bench, and Lord MAYO, on that occasion the Chief Secretary of Ireland, rose and addressed the House for the exact space of three hours and twenty minutes. I noticed that the speech of my right honorable friend (Mr. GLADSTONE) in introducing this bill took precisely the same time; but I observed what the House must have observed—that there was a great difference between the two speeches. Lord Mayo spoke of the material improvement in Ireland, and he gave us large sums in figures to show how that improvement had proceeded. He admitted the grievance of the ecclesiastical inequality existing in Ireland, and indicated a mode of dealing with it that was felt to be so absolutely impossible that afterward, seeing the difficulties of his colleagues, he repudiated and denied it; and it finally ended in this—that the Government had no policy at all. Sir, I hope that Lord MAYO, who has since been promoted to the Viceroyalty of India, may in that country find no difficulties with which his kindly nature and his good intentions may be unable to cope. I said there was a difference between the two speeches, although they were of the same length. The speech of my right honorable friend, instead of containing no policy, or a policy which he was condemned afterward to deny and repudiate, was one which elaborated a great policy for Ireland, and it was so balanced and complete that I ask the House on both sides if it be not the fact that it has attracted to it the sympathy and the support of the great bulk of the people of the three Kingdoms. I say that your speeches during this debate are proof that you feel it, and are proof that Protestant England and still more Protestant Scotland have joined heartily with Catholic Ireland in approving the policy which is set forth in the details of this bill. The matter stands thus—that there is an Irish policy—and the noble Lord, the member for King's Lynn is my witness for it—and there is an ecclesiastical grievance in Ireland—and the Governor-General of India is my authority for that statement. Last session they were members of the same Cabinet, and were in constant daily communication with the Prime Minister, Lord DERBY, and afterward with his successor, the right honorable gentleman who sits opposite. *Then, it was a question which the late Government were totally unable to grapple with.* They did nothing, though not because they did not comprehend the question. The right honorable gentleman comprehends all those questions just as well as any man in the House. He understood them twenty years ago. To show how totally unable the late Government was to deal with this question, I appeal to those members of the House who were here last year, when they will recollect that the speeches of Lord MAYO, of the noble Lord the member for King's Lynn, of the right honorable gentleman the late Home Secretary, and of the right honorable gentleman since then in that party First Minister—that these speeches did not agree; that, in point of fact, in all that that they said on the floor of the House there was just as much confusion of speech as there has been in Ireland for centuries past. The noble Lord the member for King's Lynn said that the patient was in a desperate and almost helpless state. Lord MAYO said that he was wonderfully better. The right honorable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire said he was perfectly well and his condition was eminently satisfactory: and the right honorable gentleman (Mr. HARDY) took all the febrile symptoms of the patient as indications of perfect health. And it proved, as the country found out by the time when the last elections came on, that the Government of the right honorable gentleman opposite had not comprehended the malady, or had not had the courage or the power to grapple with it. Consequently the constituencies came to the conclusion, as this great question must be confronted, that it was desirable to have a Parliament and a Government which could satisfactorily deal with it. Now, the right honorable Baronet, the member for Londonderry County, two or three nights ago, asked the question which the right honorable gentleman opposite asked within the last hour. He asked what is meant by Protestant ascendency, and said that he did not comprehend the meaning. There was so much simplicity in the manner of the honorable Baronet's asking the question as made me believe that he was really saying what he thought. It is said that no one is convinced by speeches in this House, and I am sure it would be presumptuous in me to suppose that I could convince any one, yet I should like to ask the honorable gentleman opposite, a question or two. Is it a fact or not that the Established Church in Ireland is the Church of conquest? The honorable and learned gentleman who made so powerful a speech to-night on the other side of the House said that the Church was based on certain acts of Parliament, which declared that the clergy in Ireland must preach and pray and conduct the religious services according to the pattern of the Church of England, or they could not continue to hold their benefices in Ireland. That was an act of the English Parliament and Government, and it was merely a mode of asserting the power which conquest gave to England. The Church in Ireland, therefore, is the Church of conquest. Not only was it historically so but I maintain that by no possibility could the Church of a small minority of Protestants remain for three hundred years established, in the midst of a nation of Roman Catholics, except by the power of conquest. I am amazed that honorable gentlemen should dispute the point, but if they do dispute it I am amazed that they do not see the tremendous violation of every privilege of the Protestant Reformation involved in such denial. The principle of the Reformation implied the right of a nation to choose its own Church and its own mode of worship, and therefore to *establish a Protestant Church in the midst of a Catholic nation is the most flagrant violation of the principle of the Reformation which ever happened since the days of Luther.* But we are asked what has maintained it from that time to the present? The right honorable gentleman on the opposite bench spoke of the penal code exactly in the way that we on these benches speak of it, and condemned those who in the last century supported the cruelties of that code. No doubt fifty years hence men upon the Conservative side of this House, for there will always be a Conservative side, looking back to the conduct of their party in 1869, will express amazement that intelligent persons should have been found, after the experience of three hundred years to support the Established Church in Ireland. I have in my hand the expressed opinion of a very intelligent foreigner, who, while he was living, was known to many members of this House—I mean Count CAVOUR—in reference to the condition of Ireland, and the extract I am about to read is taken from an admirable translation of Count CAVOUR's work on that country. The writer says:

> "The results of this inhuman code were lamentable. The cruelty was purely gratuitous, for, far from losing strength, Catholicism became all the stronger from the hatred with which the poor Irish regarded the religion of their oppressors. Every attempt at conversion failed. The English Parliament, in the belief that it was promoting the established religion, merely, by its unjust laws, placed at the mercy of the rich Protestants, proprietors of the soil, the Catholic population, which, in three-fourths of the country, were almost exclusively its cultivators. The penal laws which, at first, religious fanaticism had inspired, lost by degrees their primitive character, and, in the hands of those who applied them, became a means of social domination. During the greatest part of the eighteenth century the Irish peasant was reduced to a state of slavery worse than that of the negroes in the Antilles. Thanks to anti-Catholic legislation, and to the manner in which it was applied, it was more difficult for him to obtain justice from a Protestant Grand Jury than it is now for a slave in the French colonies to obtain it from the magistrates sent from the mother country to administer the laws. During this period Ireland presents the saddest spectacle to be found in any civilized society—complete and absolute oppression of the poor by the rich, of him who labors by him who possesses, organized by the law, and maintained by the ministers of justice."

That is admitted to be true. *For 300 years there has been a perpetual protest against this state of things on the part of the people of Ireland.* It is said that there is a State Church in England, and no one complained. I am not a member of that Church, but it is not to me the sign of foreign conquest. My forefathers were members of the State Church, and for reasons which they thought sufficient they left it, but if it had been inflicted on us by a Power across the Channel I do not think that we should regard it with that tranquility with which we now look upon it. The right honorable member for Buckinghamshire last night treated us to a little of that kind of history which he often introduces into his speeches. The right honorable gentleman said that there was no support for liberty and toleration like the Established Church. Judging from his speech at Edinburgh a year or two ago, his speech last night, and other speeches, I think I may say that the right honorable gentleman reads a different history from any one else, or he makes up his history as he goes along. He reminds me of what was said of VOLTAIRE, that he wrote history far better without facts than with them. If the right honorable gentleman thinks that the Established Church in England is favorable to the liberties of this country, some of us, who are Dissenters and Nonconformists, have a different opinion. HUME, the historian, who was not favorable to such views as I entertain, says, in speaking of a period in the English history:

> "So absolute was the authority of the Crown that the precious spark of liberty had been kindled, and was preserved, by the Puritans alone, and it was to this sect that the English owe the whole freedom of their Constitution."

The Nonconformists have succeeded to the heritage of those who were called Puritans. Scotland has also a State Church, and England tried to force the system introduced into Ireland upon Scotland, but happily failed. I agree with the honorable member for Bradford, that in no point can you insult and wound a nation so incurably as when you meddle with its conscience and its mode of worship. You might send an alien governor to Ireland; you might send alien judges; you might impose taxes partially, and by and by the people would become accustomed to that state of things, and would not unwillingly wear the chain. But if you wound them in the tenderest point—in respect to their religion—that is an injury that never can be forgiven, and there can be no cure whatever for it but by entirely removing the cause of the wound. Now, there are two things your Church wants to do. I heard from the noble Lord who spokef rom the second bench opposite to-night—I am surprised, I must say, that gentlemen who speak with so much mildness and fairness appear really unable to discover the greatness of the grievance which the Established Church is in their country—I heard from that noble Lord that the Church of Ireland is not intended to convert the Catholics. *That was not said at the time of its foundation. That was not said by many of its friends since, and the defence I have often heard in this House and often seen in the public Press is, that it is a Church to do what it can to convert Catholics to Protestantism, and what the late Home Secretary said was this—it was to hold out the lamp or light of the Reformation in the dark places of Ireland.* Well, then, I say that if the Established Church of Ireland had a pretence for its existence, it is this—that it shall do something to bring over the people of Ireland to the Protestant religion, and, secondly, that it shall help to unite Ireland with Great Britain in a friendly and permanent union. Has it been a success or a failure? I ask the honorable member for the County of Londonderry. I put my question to him because I know he has some sympathy for the sufferings of Ireland, if not for the remedy we propose. I ask him whether the Irish Church has been successful or has proved a failure. He will say as I shall say, and as no man will deny, that *history in all its saddest pages has not a more complete failure than that of the Irish Church. Is it not known perfectly to all of us that Ireland is more Catholic at this moment than it ever was before?* And, what I think much worse than that, Ireland is more Roman than any other Catholic country probably in Europe; what is more, from Ireland has come to England whatever there is of power that belongs to the Papal system in this country; and from Ireland has overflowed and settled on the continent of America a very great and powerful Catholic interest; and, therefore, as far as it is concerned, it seems to me that no failure could be more complete. I have said many years ago—I repeat it now—that by the policy England has pursued in Ireland we have made Catholicism not a faith only to which the people cling with a desperate and heroic tenacity, but *we have made it a patriotism for which multitudes of her children are willing to suffer, and if necessary even to die.* And what should be more likely than that, because this State Church, this Protestant ascendency which honorable gentlemen opposite profess not to comprehend has been for three centuries leagued with every form of injustice of which the Irish people have complained, whether connected with the confiscation of their soil or with the terrors and cruelties of the odious Penal Code, or with the administration of the law, or with any social tyranny to which they have been subject? I would quote again three lines from the same essay of Count CAVOUR on this point, in which he says:

> "The Church remains, to the Catholics, the representative of the causes of their miseries, a sign of defeat and oppression, which exasperates their sufferings and makes their humiliation more keenly felt."

Now, to pass from this matter of conversion, and come to the really more important question—has it done anything to bind Ireland to Great Britain? Well, it has, just as the police and soldiery have, but in no other way and to no greater extent. The policy of the Act of Union in my opinion was a wise policy; the mode by which it was brought about was one of unexampled corruption and wrong. You revere the Act of Union. Last session you had article 5 read by the Clerk at the table. You would not have a word of it changed or touched; and yet, strange to say, everybody but your own party believes that your policy makes union absolutely impossible; that you conduct the affairs of Ireland on the principle that you create a sense of wrong which overrides all written words and all parchment covenants. For centuries we all know that Ireland has been restless, turbulent and insurrectionary. The right honorable gentleman admitted that in part of his speech, and during the recess, I forget now when or where, he attributed much of it to the fact that the Irish lived in a country where they had a damp climate and in the neighborhood of a melancholy ocean. Now, I have not the least objection to a joke at a proper time; but I do think that, under circumstances like these—when throughout the whole country there is a painful sensation that we have not done justice to Ireland, and that Ireland is no credit to the Imperial Government—it is carrying hilarity and jocoseness too far to make a joke on so grave a subject. But if we come down to the seventy years during which this House has governed Ireland, we find things much in the same way. Pages of her history have been stained with tears of blood; civil troubles and insurrections appear, and constantly reappear, in the records of her sad and dismal history. The late Home Secretary, who spoke last session with a power which the House must have admired if they did not envy, and who spoke, I think, what he believed, referred to the Church in Ireland as a light of the reformation, and he appeared not able to comprehend that this light of the reformation, sustained by privilege, and fanned as it has been by the hot breath of faction, has been not so much a healthy light of the reformation as a scorching fire burning up almost everything noble in the country, and that industry, charity, peace and liberty have perished in its rays. Now, Sir, I am for union as much as any gentleman on the other side, but I am for real union. I care nothing at all for the parchment of the fifth article. The parchment will decay and perish, and the words on it will become illegible and be forgotten. The geographical position of the two islands points out to every one that union is natural between them, and I maintain against all comers that a true and solid and just union between Ireland and Great Britain is infinitely better for both of them than any kind of severance can possibly be. But it must be a real union, not of force and weakness trampled on by power. Honorable gentlemen tell us that this measure appears before us only as the result of what in America would be called a Fenian scare, and that but for certain events which happened last year the policy of this bill would not have been avowed by the First Minister. Suppose it true, it only adds another proof to many going before it that it is difficult with popular and party government to make great and essential reforms unless under circumstances which force them absolutely upon the attention of the Parliament. You know very well—Irish as well as English gentlemen—that the Catholic Association led to Catholic emancipation; you know that the dethronement of the Bourbons brought about the Reform bill of 1832. We know—I know, at least—that the desperate condition of affairs in the West Indies freed the slaves of the English colonies. We all know that the famine in Ireland came as the irresistible argument to bring about the repeal of the Corn laws. We know also that the mutiny in India drove the House immediately, and without further consideration, to abolish the East India Company and make an entire change in the Government of India. And if I were to come down to later time and speak of what happened in 1867, I might ask the right honorable gentleman and his colleagues and his party what were the circumstances that induced to them be enthusiastic in support of a measure of household suffrage. It is a matter that we can all deplore that it has required three years of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland and those other grievous events that happened in Ireland and England to enable Parliament to undertake, and, as I believe, successfully to carry through, a policy which almost every enlightened statesman in Ireland during the last fifty years has hoped for but feared he would not see realized. Then we are told that discontent in America is also a very serious thing, and we are told that Fenianism has caused this bill. We cannot deny that the existence of that disturbing cause in America is unfortunate and irritating; but *the theory of the Government is that the remedy which will heal in part or in whole the disorders in Ireland will heal much of the discontent of Irishmen everywhere.* There is not an Irishman in the Australian colonies or in North America who is not watching the course of the English Parliament on this question, and unless his spirit has been maddened to that state of resistance when he will listen to no reason and to no fact, he is probably feeling a softening disposition toward the Imperial Government and toward this House for the measures which we are now attempting to carry through. I can tell honorable members opposite that the Fenian agitation in America has been fed to a considerable extent by a certain sympathy on the part of the people of the United States—I mean the natives of those States, who really do believe that we have never done justice to the native country of Irishmen. I believe that Irishmen will still emigrate when we have done what may be done this session and next. The right honorable gentleman is much afraid that something desperate is about to be done with regard to the land. So far as I am concerned, he may rely upon this, that nothing will be done with regard to the land which the principles of political economy will not support, and which everything moral and just in the conduct of political affairs may not fairly undertake. I say that the great Republic will still invite vast numbers of the population of Ireland, but I believe they will go there no longer as enemies, and that the complaint made by Lord NORTH so long ago as the first American war will be at length put an end to, and that England will not henceforth find her greatest enemies on the American Continent in those who have issued from the shores of the United Kingdom. Sir, I will not go into the details of this bill, for this reason, that we are now only on the second reading of it; but, so far as I have been able to gather of public opinion, the bill meets the views of the public. It is whole and complete, and it deals fairly and justly with all those who can claim compensation under it. If there is anybody or any class in Ireland who have a right to complain, it surely must be the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of Roman Catholics. Whatever may be the opinion of any member of this House on the question of the Catholic Church, I think it will be felt that in this bill the very least has been done in compensation for the Catholics and their Church that it was possible for any just Government to propose. I do not suppose I shall come within the range of the wishes of the honorable and learned member for the University of Dublin. His speech to-night has been generally a complaint that this bill has adopted the voluntary principle for Ireland; that the voluntary principle was bad; that what should have been done was to give an increased grant to Maynooth, and to have elevated the teaching there. In point of fact, the doctrine first avowed last session, and then repudiated and denied, has been brought forward in a more daring manner to-night. And almost the heaviest complaint against the bill is that it has established the voluntary principle in Ireland instead of the Roman Catholic Church, and we are told of the desperate evil that will come when, instead of one voluntary and discontented Church, we shall have three. Surely, the right honorable gentleman and his learned colleague could not have supposed that the House could be taken in by anything so very small and shallow as that? The Catholic Church in Ireland is not now discontented because it is not endowed, but because a smaller and in numbers an insignificant Church is established there, not by the power and consent of Irishmen, but by the power and will of the Imperial Parliament. And to this small and comparatively insignificant Church has been handed over all the ecclesiastical revenues which belonged in ancient times, and which now justly belong to the whole of the Irish nation. But some honorable gentlemen opposite have a great feeling for the congregations. So have I. I think that the congregations have a right to excite the sympathy of Parliament. But I have seen other congregations and how they have emerged from their difficulties. In 1843 nearly five hundred ministers of the Church of Scotland, not waiting for an act of Parliament to disendow them, walked out of their manses. They left many charming residences and many nice churches, and they quitted the homes in which they had spent many of the happiest years of their lives. They went out as a Church absolutely naked. There was not a church left for them, nor a glebe house, nor a curtilage, nor a commutation, nor, I will be bound to say, with a single good wish or "God bless you" from any man on that side of the House. Do not tell us that your Irish Protestant congregations are feebler or worse than the congregations in Scotland. What have they done since in Scotland? It may be told in a sentence, although it would take weeks to survey it all. They have built 900 churches, not less than 650 manses for the residence of their ministers, 500 schools, three theological colleges, and two training institutions. And during the last three years—I have not seen the accounts further back—they have raised on average by voluntary subscription of their members not less than £370,000 per annum. And during the twenty-five years that have elapsed since those 500 ministers walked out of the Established Church, their congregations have voluntarily contributed a sum exceeding £8,000,000 sterling. And yet the learned member for Dublin University has the courage to say in the presence of many members of the Nonconformist body that the ministers of the voluntary churches are rather of a low class; that they are not high born. As to being high born, I think the prophets of old were many of them graziers. The apostles were fishermen and handicraftsmen. It was a religion, as we are told, to which "not many noble and not many mighty were called." It may be that in this age and in this country the light of the Reformation and of Christianity may be carried through the land by men of humble birth with just as much success as may attend a man who is born in a great mansion or palace. The right honorable gentlemen the member for Bucks argued very much in favor of the Established Church on the ground that there ought to be some place into which people could get who would not readily be admitted anywhere else. The fact is that what the right honorable gentleman wants is this: That we should have an Established Church which has no discipline, and that any one who would live up to what may be called a gentlemanly conformity to it, may pass through the world as a very satisfactory sort of a Christian. Sir, these are arguments that I should be ashamed to use. If I were a churchman, I would either find better arguments or keep silence, and if I were forced to keep silence, I should be obliged to give up believing that the Church was much better than the Nonconformist body. My opinion is that honorable gentlemen opposite do a great injustice to the Protestants of Ireland. Is there any reason why in the north of Ireland the Presbyterians should be any less liberal or energetic than their countrymen of the Free Church of Scotland? And if they are equal to the Scotch, why should the Episcopal Protestants of Ireland, when they are free from the trammels of the State, be less active or successful than their neighbors, the Presbyterians of Ireland, and their other coreligionists the Presbyterians of Scotland? I believe that your sickly offspring of privilege and favoritism may become the robust champion of the light of the Reformation. And, perhaps, we may live to see the day when the right honorable gentleman will make a recantation at this table. Lord ABERDEEN, who only a few years ago was Prime Minister of this country, told me in 1856, when I was staying at his house in Scotland, that no public event connected with Scotland had, during his long life, given him as much pain as the separation in the Church of Scotland. But he added that he lived long enough to see that all his lamentation and fear were vain, and that it had been one of the very happiest transactions that ever came to his country. He spoke of the new churches and the schools, and said that great additional life was spread through the whole people. If that also happened in Ireland, why then the light of the Reformation, which glimmers now so faintly that no man can see it, may become a light shining over much of that island. And it may be satisfactory to hope that Catholicism, in its extreme and Roman sense, may give place to more liberal religion and approximate nearer to that which we think better—the faith and the religion of the Protestant Churches. It is too late to-night to enter upon the question of the surplus, but there is one thing I should like to say about it, and I say it in the hearing of my honorable and learned friend, (Sir R. PALMER,) who, as I understand, takes a different view of this question from some on this side. JOHN WICKLIFFE, as the House knows, was 500 years ago born in the town of Richmond, and he was, perhaps, the first and greatest of the English Reformers. JOHN WICKLIFFE was obliged to consider this question of religious endowments, and he said if Churches made a bad use of their endowments princes are bound to take them away from them. So, if endowments are found to be mischievous, Parliament may put them to other uses. I sometimes wonder how it is in that in five hundred years we make so little progress in some subjects. This was the opinion of JOHN WICKLIFFE in the fourteenth century, and we are now defending and discussing it in this House, and right honorable and learned gentlemen get up and condemn as almost sacrilege and spoliation on the part of Parliament to deal with the endowments of this State Church of Ireland. Then as to the uses to which these endowments are put. If I were particular on the point about the sacred nature of these endowments, I should even then be satisfied with the provisions of this bill, for after all I hope it is not far from Christianity to charity. We know the Divine Founder of our faith has left much more of the doings of a compassionate and loving heart than He has of dogma. I am not able to give the verses or the chapter, but what always strikes one most in reading the narratives of the Gospels is how much of compassion there was, how much of dealing kindly with all that were sick and all that were suffering. Do you think it will be a misappropriation of the surplus funds of this great transaction to apply them to some objects such as those described in the bill? Don't you think that such charitable dealing will be better than continuing to maintain by these vast funds three times the number of clergymen that can be the slightest use to the Church with which they are connected? We can do little, it is true. We cannot relilume the extinguished lamp of reason; we cannot make the deaf to hear; we cannot make the dumb to speak; it is not given to us—

> "From the thick film to purge the visual ray,
> And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day."

But at least we can lessen the load of affliction, and we can make life more tolerable to vast numbers who suffer. Sir, when I look at this great measure—and I can assure the House I have looked at it much more than the majority of members, because I have seen it grow from line to line, and from clause to clause, and have watched its growth and completion with a great and increasing interest—I say when I look at this measure, I look at it as tending to a more true and solid union between Ireland and Great Britain. I see it giving tranquility to our people. When you have a better remedy I at least will fairly consider it. I say I see tranquility given to our people, greater strength to the realm, and new lustre and new dignity added to the Crown. I dare claim for this bill the support of all thoughtful and good people within the bounds of the British Empire, and I cannot doubt that it will be accompanied by the blessing of the Supreme in its beneficent results; for I believe it to be founded upon those principles of justice and of mercy which are the glorious attributes of His eternal reign.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Sir R. PALMER.

Anti-disestablishment Declaration of Protestant Laymen of Ireland.

The Protestant laymen of Ireland have issued a "declaration" against the disestablishment of the Irish Church which occupies nearly two columns in the *Times*. It asserts among other things that the glebe lands and tithes which were taken from the monasteries at the Reformation were all either given or sold to laymen, in whose possession they still continue; and that the residue of the tithes "was never transferred by the State from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant Church;" but "the Bishops of the Irish Church at the time of the Reformation adopted the reformed doctrine and services, and, with two exceptions, continued the Bishops of the Irish Church after the Reformation." So that, the declaration contends, "unless the great principle of the Reformation, by which the supremacy of the Crown was substituted for the supremacy of the Pope, be denied and departed from, the bishops and incumbents now in possession of the glebe lands and the tithe rentcharge (for which the tithes were commuted) are the legitimate successors of the bishops and incumbents in whom the property of the Church was vested before the Reformation, and as such are the rightful possessors of that property." To seize and sequester the property and endowments of the Irish Establishment, the declaration asserts, would not only be "in direct violation of all securities for the possession of property, and shake to their very foundation all titles to land in Ireland, but would sanction principles tending to uproot the plantation of Ulster, and, instead of being in accordance with the dictates of justice, would be fraught with the greatest injustice and wrong, and, instead of promoting peace and good-will among Roman Catholics and Protestants, would embitter strife and perpetuate animosity, both civil and religious, in every part of Ireland." The document is signed by about fifty peers, headed by the Duke of ABERCORN, about seventeen members of Parliament, and by upwards of 1,000 deputy lieutenants, magistrates, and other country gentlemen.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The Past and the Future—President Johnson's Administration and General Grant's Policy—Speculations of the British Press.

From the London Times, March 19.

It is possible almost to feel the instantaneous change which mid-day brought on the 4th of this month to the United States and the Western hemisphere. Circumstances and characters have combined with the peculiarities of the political machine to make the transition as sudden and violent as possible. The late President fell on evil times, and was specially wanting in the powers necessary to cope with them. Bred in the school of faction, a Constitutionalist even to pedantry, but unable either to interpret that Constitution or to meet its exigencies with practical wisdom, he could only reflect, in his troubled, undignified, and ineffective career, the agitation of a sea over which a hurricane had exhausted itself. The task of coping with the storm itself was hardly more difficult than that of smoothing the transition and dealing with what has proved to be a new state of things. So fortuitously had Mr. JOHNSON come into that mighty powerlessness, that Providence was thanked in those days for removing the soft and gentle LINCOLN to make way for the stern nature and iron rule of his successor. But, whatever prejudices were concealed or intentions avowed in the Heaven-sent President, unsuccessful designs, rejected measures, and disregarded vetoes prove that the citizens of the Great Republic have rather governed themselves than been governed, or directed, or controlled, during the last four years. The career that began with flame has ended in smoke. All that remained on the 4th of this month was to obtrude explanations no longer worth reading, to accuse those who cared not for Mr. JOHNSON's censure, and to decline the customary share in the inaugural pageant of the day. Mr. JOHNSON may be a well-intentioned and honest man, but he is now Mr. JOHNSON, and no more; and *he has left no personal impress on the four years which Fate had given him to call his own.* By his own bearing toward his successor Mr. JOHNSON himself testifies to the condemnation and the failure of his own impolicy. He seeks to make the break between the two Presidencies as great as possible. General GRANT has been elected on the credit of a character and qualifications the very contrary of those once assumed or discovered to be possessed by his predecessor. He is a successful soldier, a man of temper, common sense, and practical ability; without party, without even political friends, and apparently with no opinion or preference, except what is best for the Union. All that he says has the simplicity which marked the old type of patriots, and which made the great and good men of classical admiration. Some of the phrases enjoyed by the new President suggests that he has yet to learn politics, to see his way, and to find out his duty. They also show that he feels that duty to be arduous, to cost effort, and to involve sacrifices. It is a spirit so contrary to that in which more than half the world regard any post of eminence and power, that it may not be everywhere appreciated, but it is the spirit that nearest corresponds to the actual truth of the case.

We, however, in this old country think much about political growth and development. We hold that States change, and Constitutions also; we see that new circumstances require new adjustments; and, meanwhile, in spite of our strong constitutional ideas and our boast of self-government, we all believe that, at least in the growing stage of a country, the personal character of the Sovereign ruler tells for a good deal. So we naturally look at President GRANT with a curiosity and a speculative interest that may seem strange to the citizens who have accepted his brief magistracy. Is it nothing that the hero of a civil war has been conducted, as it were, in one triumphal procession to the Presidential chair? Is it nothing that various parties hail in him the strong, yet neutral, and hitherto untried statesman who shall retrieve the politics of the Union, and redeem it from weakness, vacillation, and uncertainty? The weak desire a strong arm, the wandering crave sure guidance, the perplexed seek any certainty, and whatever pretends to it; when truth totters, expediency asserts its claims. In the present state of American politics there is an evident craving with which we are familiar enough here; *it is the craving for a strong Government.* We may all give our hearts' allegiance and our first vote to some cherished principle or some golden ideal; but there are times when we all give our second thoughts to the Pilot that shall weather the storm, or the strong arm that will protect us and carry us through. Writers and talkers somewhat insolently ascribe to the infancy of peoples and States an excessive admiration of Herculean qualities and powers. Not a few modern instances have proved that the fathers still live in their children in this respect, and that men of power, men of decision, and men of action may still seize the prizes and dictate the policies of great nations. But what example will America follow in this respect? Will she advance in the lines of this country, or those of our great neighbor? In this country it has long been noticed that soldier after soldier rises to glory and sinks into powerlessness. To-day he is a household name, and to-morrow he is no more. He makes history, and becomes historical even while we are counting his achievements. There are in this country so many deep-seated and abiding powers, dignities, ranks and honors that self-made greatness can only achieve a sort of meteor track through our skies. The greater it is the less can it find a resting-place and a basis for dangerous aggrandizement. Our social system keeps everybody in his place, most of all the man who has made his own place. One signal instance marks all the difference between England and France. Will the United States ever go that way? Without going so far yet, will they for the present content themselves with preferring to any political recommendations the strong, simple, dutiful character of the good soldier—the man who feels himself under the authority of principle and at the call of a broad and comprehensive patriotism? Statesmen, of course, will always have their vocation, for soldiers can no more govern without political agencies than Kings or any other fortuitous depositaries of power. It is manifest, too, that the choice of the Chief Magistrate must always tell, in the mind of the people as well as in actual government.

Territorial ambition, lust of power and thirst of glory have been freely described as the peculiar objects of military tempers and military notions; above all, as the vices of Kings. There cannot be a greater mistake or a belief that more requires qualification. The Congress which expired with President JOHNSON's term of power took care to lay down beforehand what they hoped from his military successor. *They gave him Cuba for his work, and whatever else the right of perpetual annexation might suggest to his spirit of enterprise.* It is not the American soldier, it is the citizen, who feels his chief existence to be in the glory and the greatness of the Federation, who is always growing up to the immense idea, and looking wistfully at anything wanting to its completion. President JOHNSON's Government cannot be charged with any weakness in favor of compromise or conciliation, or any of the principles by which foreign States may be made equal neighbors and loving friends. *So far General Grant shows even in a pacific light, in contrast with some manifestations from that quarter.* It is the jealousy of a patriot and the sensitive honor of a soldier that he betrays rather than the undisciplined passions of those who sit at home and dream of conquest. But how is it with the people who have elected him for other qualities, and not the least, because he is "a mighty man of valor" and has delivered the Union? Will they love his greatness the better for its modesty and content? Have they put the sword in his hand that he may entwine it with myrtle? That is the question we have to ask, and to which time only can bring a reply.

FRANCE.

Terrible Explosion in Paris—Four Men Blown to Pieces and Many Injured—Nitro-Glycerine Outdone.

Paris (March 17) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

Paris has become a city of such magnificent distances that news takes about as long to travel from one part of it to another as a telegram from Calcutta to reach London. Thus it is that only this morning the inhabitants of the right bank of the Seine were made acquainted with the fact that yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a fearful accident had taken place in the Quartier Latin, which was attended with a good many casualties, but nothing like as many as from its nature might have been expected. Some of your readers know the narrow square on which the Sorbonne stands. At one of the angles is a house, the ground floor and basement of which are, or rather were, occupied by M. FONTAINE, a manufacturer of chemical products. M. FONTAINE is, moreover, an inventor, and has been rewarded with the Legion of Honor for having discovered a new explosive substance wherewith to load submarine torpedoes. This substance is a salt of potassium, (*picrate de potasse* the papers call it,) and its peculiarity seems to be that even in a state of moisture the slightest shock will explode it as readily as if it were dry fulminating powder. M. FONTAINE had been ordered to pack up a small parcel of twenty-five kilos. (fifty pounds) of this explosive compound, and dispatch it to Toulon by rail. According to the most coherent account I have seen, the bag containing it stood on the counter of his shop, and being rather in the way one of the men in his employ took it up and flung it into a corner. The shock ignited the picrate, and a fearful explosion immediately took place, reducing the shop and every man in it to fragments. Human limbs were flung over the houses adjoining. A policeman standing over the way had his head knocked clean off. One man was hurled bodily over the Sorbonne, and was dashed against a house in the Boulevard St. Jacques, the gory pulp which his body was reduced to sticking to the walls. In an adjoining house a human cheek was picked up. Every window within a mile was blown in, and a good many people were wounded by the fragments of glass. All this took place in considerably less than a minute; then the chemicals in the shop, set on fire by the exlposion, threw up a jet of flame, and a regular panic set in among the inmates of all the houses in the square. One woman, in a state of blind terror, leaped out a window, and factured her thighs; M. TAILLADE, the well-known actor of the Odeon, also jumped out of his window, three stories high, but escaped with only a few bruises. The firemen, police and military soon arrived, and the house being built in substantial stone the fire was soon got under, but the staircase, having been demolished by the explosion, the terror-stricken inmates were rescued from danger—though the danger was then over, and fancied rather than real—through the windows by means of ladders. It is certain that four persons are killed, and that a dozen or so are more or less seriously wounded; but the general belief is that the casualties are far more numerous, and that the authorities withhold them. At the Morgue a few fragments of charred flesh, which have no appearance of ever having belonged to human beings, have been conveyed. The son of M. FONTAINE, who was in the basement, was killed, and not a single vestige of him left. The tremendous power of this new compound is thus but too well proved, but it is evidently very dangerous to handle, and it makes one shudder to think of such a compound being carelessly pitched to the ground by the porters in a crowded railway station. I think it likely that the French railway companies will in future decline to convey M. FONTAINE's small parcels of "picrate of potassium" to Toulon or elsewhere.

The aspect of the Place de Sorbonne this afternoon was most curious. In every house in the neighborhood glaziers were hard at work putting in the windows, carpenters shoring up the houses shaken to their foundations by the blow-up. Their front walls look as if they had been riddled with heavy shot. Of course all manner of tales circulate among the crowd, and the foreign observers can't fail to notice that the French talent for invention is as great as ever.

A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.

A Unique Murder Trial and its Denouement.

St. Petersburg (March 6) Correspondence of the Morning Post.

We have just witnessed the *dénouement* of a trial for murder, almost unique of its kind, which has excited even more than the usual amount of morbid interest and curiosity. The details of the case are so striking in themselves, and bear so singular a resemblance to those of DE QUINCEY's famous masterpiece of horror, the Ratcliffe highway murders of 1812, whether as regards the artistic character of the leading features in the tragedy, the exterminating nature of the crime, or the temporary impunity and ultimate detection of the criminal, that it may be worth while to give a brief outline. In the Gusevoi Pereulok stands a quiet, comfortable house, inhabited in the Summer of 1867 by a Russian officer, a lady passing for his wife, a young servant girl and a boy of 13. To this house, on a fine Summer evening, comes a stout middle-aged woman, DARYA SOLOKOFF by name, who has formerly been a nurse in the family—a commonplace-looking woman enough, but for her strangely restless eyes, which appear to take in everything without looking straight at anything. Her tale is soon told; she has come in from the country this morning with butter and fresh eggs, which she has unluckily failed to dispose of; the afternoon train is already gone—will they give her shelter for the night? The master of the house assents, and she curls herself up beside the kitchen stove, and is soon asleep. Between 2 and 3 in the morning she rises cautiously, and gropes about for a box-iron which she remembers having observed on the dresser. It is still fresh from its work, as the user left it; but this night there is other work for it to do, which shall make it famous throughout the whole capital. The heads of the household are sleeping peacefully, when a stealthy tread glides into the room; and, by the dim light of the night lamp, a shadowy hand is seen to rise and fall twice, with a dull thud like a tap on a padded door—a very faint noise, such as would hardly break the rest of a child; yet each sound is the knell of a human life. So far all is well; but two witnesses still remain—a single cry from either and all is lost. One swift, sure stroke changes the quiet sleep of the young girl into a deeper slumber; and now the boy only is left. As the Evil Presence bends over him, he turns and moans in his sleep, as if striving to rise; but, before he can wake, the blow falls which "makes all sure." Another blow brains the pet spaniel that sleeps at the foot of the bed; and the little playmates lie dead side by side, while the destroyer hurries to her booty. Several drawers and an escritoir are forced, and various articles of jewelry, &c., seized; the bank notes she rejects, having coolness to reflect, even in that moment of deadly peril, that they may perhaps fix suspicion on her; all else is rifled. In the gray of the early morning she glides away through the deserted streets, and is soon in the train which will carry her home, chatting pleasantly with the two or three market people who are her companions; while the orphaned dwelling that she has left peopled with dead stares blankly at the rising sun through all its silent windows, awaiting the coming discovery.

For thirteen months the bloodhounds of the law course uponan uncertain scent; for thirteen months the murderer lives peacefully in her quiet village home, undisturbed by remorse for the past or apprehension for the future. At length, the slightest of all possible clues—merely the coincidence of a Christian name found on some article of clothing dropped in her flight—perseveringly followed up through months of wearisome investigation, brings down the long-impending retribution. She is arrested, confesses her crime; denies again; and remains stubborn in her denial. All efforts to shake her firmness prove abortive; the possession of the stolen articles is insufficient circumstantial evidence in Russia; living witness against her there is none, as she has taken care to insure; finally, she is sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude—Siberia engulfs her, and nothing is left save her portrait and her history.

Atrocious Murder of a Little Girl.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, March 26.

From a letter received from Mr. S. R. GOODE, of Vienna, and from a conversation with Mr. MADISON JONES, of this place, who reached Macon yesterday afternoon, direct from the scene of the crimes below related, we gather the particulars of one of the most horrible affairs we have ever heard of.

On Tuesday morning last, about 8 o'clock, two little girls, aged respectively 8 and 12 years, and named MARTHA HOLLAND and EMMA STANCILL, were passing on their way to school, by a field distant from Drayton some four miles, and in which field there was at work a negro man named NEEDHAM BROWN, aged 25 years. As they came close to him he leaped the fence, and seizing them in his arms commenced to kiss and fondle them, saying, as he did so, that if they screamed or made the slightest resistance he would kill them. The younger one, MARTHA HOLLAND, frightened almost to death, did scream, and he instantly seized her, drew his knife from his pocket, and cut her throat almost from ear to ear, severing windpipe and arteries. The poor little thing gave one groan and fell to the ground dead.

The scoundrel then dragged the corpse a short distance and covered it with pine tops. Returning to the other girl, he gagged and bound her, and taking her to a thicket threw her in. During the day he returned at intervals, and attempted to add another crime to the one already committed. Toward evening he went off after a spade, with the supposed intention of first killing the bound girl and then using the spade to bury both bodies in one grave. While he was absent the girl, who had been picking all day at the rope that bound her wrist, succeeded in freeing herself, and tottering to the nearest neighbor's house, told her story. The alarm was given, and instantly the neighborhood was aroused. The negro, learning from another that they were after him, fled, and was hotly pursued. The chase pressed on and soon a bullet brought him to a stand-still. Strong arms seized him, and securely bound, he was dragged to jail, where he now lies. He has confessed the crime, and says that he can only account for its perpetration by the fact that "the devil got into him."

Mr. Milburn, the Blind Lecturer—His Prospects of Recovering His Sight.

From the Paris European News.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN has just returned to Paris from Belgium, where he has been for three months past in care of the great oculist, Professor VON GRAEFE. On the 9th of December the Professor performed the first operation upon Mr. MILBURN's right eye, cutting a hole, inserting a hook, and drawing the iris from the old pupil with which to line the new one, and then trimming the edges dexterously with scissors. This three-fold process occupied nearly five minutes. The eye did remarkably well for about twelve days, but for some unexplained cause interior inflammation then began, which soon threatened disorganization and the entire loss of the eye. A few days thereafter Mr. MILBURN was suddenly seized by a violent attack of what the physicians pronounced to be inflammation of the right lung, which soon placed him in a critical condition. While this disease was at its height, however, strange to say, the eye began to improve, and its inflammation soon abated. After Mr. MILBURN's recovery GRAEFE examined the eye carefully a number of times, which verified his previous diagnosis and that of Dr. WILLIAM FREDERICK HOLCOMBE, of New-York, (a former pupil of VON GRAEFE,) who, by the way, was the first person to hold out to Mr. MILBURN the prospect of a partial restoration of his sight by the same operation. In consequence of the nearly closed state of the pupil, and of the opacities of the cornea it had been impossible hitherto to see the interior of the eye, but the new pupil disclosed the fact that the crystalline lens is opaque. To remove this it will be necessary to run the knife along the whole lower or upper margin of the eye, and to remove the lens by pressure or the use of hooks. It was expected that this could be done in three or four weeks after the first operation, but GRAEFE now gives it as his opinion, that in consequence of the inflammation it will not be safe to operate again under some months. Although Mr. MILBURN's power of vision has hardly been improved, he has now the definite prospect, should the second operation be successful, of at least the recovery of partial sight. As that operation is one of GRAEFE's own invention, and one which he performs with a surer hand than any other person, it is, of course, the wish of Mr. MILBURN and his friends that he should perform it. Mr. MILBURN will therefore probably remain in Europe until this can be done.

General Lucius Fairchild Declines a Serenade.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Washington, last week, tendered General LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wisconsin, a serenade, but he declined the compliment in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have reflected upon the tender you made, in behalf of some of my old comrades, of a complimentary serenade, and think it had better not be given, for this reason, if no other: I know such affairs cost money, and I feel sure that each of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city must be often called upon to relieve distressed comrades. Where so many come for positions and fail to be appointed, there must be many cases of distress and poverty—hence your post treasuries must be strained to the utmost to meet the demands upon them. I would much rather see *all* your funds devoted to such purposes than to have any portion expended to compliment me. I shall feel that my friends have the same kind regard for me without it, and fully appreciate the friendly feeling which prompted the movement.

Trusting that I may always be the soldiers' friend, and never forfeit their esteem, I am your friend, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

General SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, Colonel G. WILEY WELLS, Colonel WM. H. PLUNKETT, Committee.

CANADA.

The Approaching Session of Parliament—The Cabinet Vacancies—The Admission of Newfoundland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

It has been currently rumored that the meeting of Parliament would be postponed, and probably such was the intention, in consequence of the delay in the negotiations on the Northwest question, but the intelligence by cable on Thursday was of such a satisfactory nature as to warrant an adherence to the date at first decided on, and there will be no postponement. Ministers, in the meantime, are doing nothing. The Premier has left the seat of Government, and no business will be transacted until his return; but it is possible that the principal measures of the session have been already arranged. His Excellency the Governor-General, it appears, seldom visits his office in the Departmental Buildings, and transacts all business at Rideau Hall, with the exception of an occasional attendance at the meetings of the Privy Council, which meetings have not, however, been very frequent of late, owing to the absence of so many Ministers. The Ministry have had an easy time, but their hands will be full enough by-and-by, when they come to consider the important questions awaiting their attention. The necessity for filling up the vacancies in the Cabinet will force itself upon them, and something will have to be done to satisfy the country upon that point. Something over a year has been allowed to pass with one or more continued vacancies, but the time is approaching when it will be necessary either to have a complete Cabinet or reduce the number of members. The country would prefer the latter course; for ten members should be amply sufficient to carry on the Government. Nova Scotia has been practically unrepresented; for the only member of the Privy Council from that Province is Senator KENNY, who is not a representative of the people, having been appointed by the Crown. Nova Scotia is entitled to two members in the Cabinet, which she now has, since the appointment of Mr. HOWE. There are many matters of importance demanding the attention of the Government, which must be considered very soon. They cannot well meet Parliament without being prepared, with a satisfactory explanation upon various points. It is quite clear that the Commons will want to know what progress has been made in the negotiations upon several questions; and the Government are fortunate in having the necessary information in time which it seemed but a short time since they were not likely to get. There can be no difficulty in the way of giving whatever explanations may be asked for in connection with those questions of the most vital interest to the country, and it is to be hoped the Ministry will be prepared to take them up at the earliest moment. That they will be dealt with to the satisfaction of the country can hardly admit of doubt, as all parties are pretty much agreed upon the course that should be adopted.

THE NORTHWEST TRANSFER.

The Northwest Territory question, so long kept in abeyance, may now be considered *un fait accompli*, seeing that the terms offered by this country, through the Colonial Secretary, will be accepted. The Hudson's Bay Company claimed something over £1,000,000 as compensation for giving up the Territory, but this country declined to pay so much, and are, it appears, now in a fair way of getting it on their own terms. The proposition of the Company was the payment of the sum alluded to and the reservation of all the valuable stations in the Territory; and of course such a thing could not be listened to, as the retention of any part of the Territory would be objectionable. We hear nothing of any such stipulation now, and it is, perhaps, reasonable to infer that none has been made. The million and a half of dollars to be paid will not be objected to, provided there are no reservations or "territorial rights" which the Company desire to claim. The question has been a long-pending one, and Canada has had great difficulty with it. Two years ago it was considered nearly settled, and only requiring legislative sanction, but since then it has been surrounded by all sorts of difficulties requiring the constant and unremitting attention of two delegates, who have been in England for several months engaged in negotiating with the Government and the Company. The cable news is doubtless the forerunner of a speedy settlement of the question. The people of the Territory profess to be very anxious for admission into the Union, and are clamorous for the consummation of the transfer. With the people of British Columbia it appears to be different, a strong desire for annexation to the United States having manifested itself. It was thought that the Pacific colony would be ready with the Hudson's Bay Company to come under the Dominion rule, but it proves to have been a mistake.

MEMBERS ON THE STUMP.

Several more members, of both the House of Commons and the Provincial Assembly, have been among their constituents during the past week; but there have been no very marked demonstrations. Each of the representatives has seen fit to give an account of his stewardship, and it must be admitted that some of them have done so in a bold and manly spirit. Those members have been principally such as were returned at the last election on the Reform ticket, and have since gone over to the Government side. Their excuse is that they went to Parliament unpledged, and prepared to support or condemn, as they saw fit. The consequence was that they found little or nothing to condemn, and thus it happened that they became Ministerial supporters. The explanation has been accepted in most instances, as is attested by the fact of congratulatory resolutions being passed. There is certainly much indifference with regard to politics, and it seems almost impossible for those who try to get up party excitement in the country. The reason is obvious. Up to the time of the arrangement entered into by the two great political leaders, it had been an incessant whirl of political strife, and when a cessation of hostilities took place, and there was an end of the bitter warfare, the blessings conferred by the political millenium were so great that comparatively few have since been prevailed upon to renew the contest. Party strife has had its day, and it will never again be so bitter as it has been. Of course, there must always be a struggle between the ins and the outs, and, politically speaking, the only partyism is between the Government and an Opposition.

THE AVERTED CRISIS.

The dominant party in New-Brunswick had a hard fight for it, but ultimately triumphed, with a majority of eight, in a House of forty members. The debate on the motion of want of confidence was a long and bitter one, and all kinds of tricks appear to have been resorted to on both sides. It is evident that the Government saved themselves by the infusion of new blood into the Cabinet, a thing they had the greatest difficulty in accomplishing. The Cabinet was fast tottering to its fall, and nothing could have saved it but the patriotism of the men who came to its assistance, and thus prevented a period of anarchy which was certain to follow a crisis if not averted in time. It is fortunate for the Province, and possibly the Dominion, that the New-Brunswick Government was sustained. A curious feature in connection with this battle for power and place was the introduction of Mr. CUDLIP's resolution in favor of annexation to the United States, which was declared treasonable, and refused a place on the Notice book. Annexation has not taken a strong hold of the people of New-Brunswick, but it is evidently having its influence in Nova Scotia. The feeling there is growing, and the failure of Mr. HOWE's election will give it additional strength. New-Brunswick, for the present, is safe.

A POLITICAL BLUNDER.

Mr, BLAKE made a great blunder at the dinner given in his honor in West Durham, in declaring that the cheapest plan to pursue with regard to the Intercolonial Railway, would be to tear up the rails, sell the iron and burn the bridges. Now, this is party heresy with a vengeance, as Mr. BLAKE's friends are strongly committed to the construction of the railway as one of the conditions of confederation. None were more ardent in their declarations, and both Reformers and Conservatives held it to be the bounden duty of the Government to proceed with it at the earliest opportunity; but here we have the ablest member of the Opposition repudiating the bargain, and in doing so, injuring the prospects of his party. There could not have been a greater act of folly on the part of one who aspires to the leadership, and in the course of time may be called upon to lead the Government.

THE ADMISSION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The resolutions of the Newfoundland Legislature for the union of that Province with the other Provinces of the Dominion have passed, and a delegate is now on his way to Ottawa to lay the terms of the proposed arrangement before the Federal Government. The sum asked as a subsidy, in lieu of the mines and minerals of the colony, is $175,000 per annum; they also demand a garrison at St. John's, and payment of the interest on $200,000 of Water Company stock. So far as Newfoundland is concerned the terms are favorable, and, as they have to be submitted to the people before adoption, it is quite probable that, on condition of their being accepted by the Dominion Parliament, they will be approved of by an almost unanimous vote. By the way, Prince Edward Island has been informed that she has no power to enter into a treaty of reciprocity with the United States independently of the other Provinces. This may be meant as a little gentle pressure toward forcing the Island Province into the British North American Confederation.

A Splendid and Curious Relic.

It is very rare that art connoisseurs, or people of antiquarian tastes, or devotees of the royal old game of chess, have the opportunity of seeing so remarkable a piece of mediæval art as is now on view at SYPHER's, late MARLEY's, old furniture warerooms, No. 557 Broadway.

Briefly, these interesting relics consist of a chess and backgammon board, a set of chessmen, and draughts, of singular magnificence. The board, most elaborately inlaid in old Florentine steel and brass, on Majorca ebon wood, is of unusual dimensions, and the black and white ivory pieces (scarcely any two alike) are of corresponding size and beauty. The draughts, though of a much more recent era, (eighteenth century,) harmonize admirably with the chess, the ensemble being a *chef-d'œuvre* of its kind; and, alike on the score of historic interest and artistic excellence, is believed to be altogether unique, there being nothing of the same description superior in those great collections of antiquarian interest, the Hotel de Cluny, in Paris, or in the Kensington Museum, London. The chessmen are of great antiquity, as would be self-evident if only from the peculiarity of the pieces, there being none, for instance, answering to our usual figure of bishop. Unfortunately, the archives containing the verification of transmission through many generations, and in several countries, were destroyed, at Barcelona, during the bombardment by ESPARTERO, in 1842; but, according to the tradition accepted in the family of the then owner, (an Anglo-Jacobite descendant of JAMES FITZJAMES, Duc de Berwick, son of JAMES II. of England, who took Barcelona with the troops of LOUIS XIV. of France from PHILIP V. of Spain, in 1713; see MACAULAY's Essay on Lord STANHOPE's *War of the Succession*,) the set was made as a souvenir for the victor of Lepanto, Don JOHN of Austria, son of CHARLES V., when commanding in the Low Countries, of whose metal work of the period the case is a fine specimen, and of the ivory carving the quaint chess pieces are not less so. The article seems to have subsequently passed to the Monastery of St. Juste, in Estremadura, (scene of the death of CHARLES V.,) by one of whose priors it was presented to the famous statesman, Cardinal ALBERONI, who, for a while, (1715,) raised Spain to the eminence attained under a former clerical First Minister, Cardinal XIMENES, two centuries previously, (1517.) ALBERONI, like XIMENES, exiled and disgraced, dying in Rome 1788, ætat 88, the Chess Board became the property of the "Last of the STUARTS," Cardinal YORK, sometimes called HENRY IX. of England, brother of the Young Pretender, CHARLES EDWARD, the Chevalier d' Albany, whose widow, Countess of Stolberg, afterwards married to the poet ALFIERI, acquired the Chess Board, and, from another source, added the Draughts. At her death, in Florence, her third husband, the French painter FAVRE, whose fine portrait of ALFIERI was sold with Lady MORGAN's collection, in London, a few years back, bequeathed the Chess Board and Draughts to a member of the Anglo-Spanish family already alluded to, and by whose representative the article is now compulsorily offered for sale.

The Draughts, though inferior in point of age, as already stated, are fully equal to the Chessmen in artistic merit, and are still more curious, inasmuch as it is difficult to comprehend, even in an epoch of assumed mechanical perfection like the present, how wood can be impressed as sharply as solid metal with dies of most delicately cut medals, illustrative of minutely depicted incidents in Rhenish history. Some of these are treated with all that mediæval allegorical and satirical drollery whose revival has lately become so popular in the "Reynard the Fox" drawings and mouldings of the German humorists.

Although the Chess Board is suited for Backgammon, there does not appear to be any record of its having ever been so used, or, doubtless there would be box and dice *en suite*; and any in the present century fashion would be practically an anachronism.

Accompanying these beautiful pieces of workmanship is an ancient volume in German and Latin, bound in vellum, with the usual quaint brass ornamentations of two and a half centuries ago. Its author is, or was, G. SELENO, its subject the game of chess, and a technical description of it would run somewhat thus: Das Schach-oder Konig-Spiel, with the Rythmomachia, together 5 books, with all the engraved titles, plates of the Chess-board, also the folding plate of the players facing 216, (sometimes wanting,) a little torn and mended, somewhat stained, vellum, rare. Lipsiæ, 1617-16.

Any of these things would be a treasure for a Historical Society or Public Library, or to serve as prizes in chess tournaments, or to enrich the library of such private gentlemen as had and could afford to humor the taste for extraordinary and beautiful relics of bygone arts—for such carving and die-work is not to be seen in these days.

It will well repay those interested in such matters to step in and look at these quaint affairs.

London—Its Area and its Population.

The area of London is about 78,000 acres, or nearly 122 square miles. This, it should be understood, is London as defined by the Registrar-General, including Hampstead, Kentish Town and Stoke Newington on the north; Wandsworth, Norwood and Sydenham on the south; Bow, Poplar and Greenwich on the east; and Kensington, Hammersmith and Fulham on the west. On this area, including these suburbs stand over 400,000 inhabited houses, with an average of nearly eight persons to a house, giving a mean density of forty persons to each acre. It is now nearly eight years since the last census, and we are dependant upon the estimates for forming an idea of the present population of London. The estimate based upon the rate of increase which prevailed between 1841-61 gives 3,126,635 as the number of inhabitants of this large area to the middle of 1868. The county-rate assessment of 1866 placed the annual value of property in London at £15,261,999. The Register General informs us that the population of London resides at a mean elevation of thirty-nine feet above Trinity high-water mark. The elevation of London varies from eleven feet below high-water mark in Plumstead Marshes, to 429 feet above high-water mark in Hampstead. On the north side of the Thames, Fulham, Pimlico, Westminster and the Isle of Dogs are below high-water mark; on the south side, Battersea, Kensington, Camberwell, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. After Hampstead, the most considerable elevations within the limits of London are Shooter's Hill and Sydenham Hill, respectively 411 feet and 360 feet above high-water mark.—*Builder.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Ex-Governor PARSONS made a conservative speech at Ashland, Clay County, Ala., a few days ago, in which he advised the people to forget past political differences, and unite in an effort to rebuild their shattered fortunes. He counseled moderation, obedience to law and the observance of good order, and urged the people to use all the means in their power to secure a representation in Congress by citizens of the State. He expressed confidence in Governor SMITH, and thought it fortunate for the State that this office was in the hands of an Alabamian, who had interests in common with themselves.

Secretary BORIE addressed the members of the Pennsylvania Republican Association at Washington, who called upon him on Saturday, as follows: "I am proud to receive such a compliment from you. Like our great leader, however, I am unaccustomed to public speaking. The office to which I was so suddenly called I never desired, nor did I aspire to it. The personal feeling of the President toward myself I suppose was the reason for bringing me into public position. I do not know whether I shall remain here long or not, as my health is not very good; but so long as I do I shall faithfully discharge the duties of my office."

HOSEA W. PARKER, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of New-Hampshire, will contest the election of Hon. JACOB BENTON, the present Republican Congressman from that district, on the ground of alleged illegal voting in Claremont. The Democrats state that there were fifty-three more votes declared as having been cast for Congressman in that town than there were names checked on the list.

Captain CHAS. H. CHASE, a Republican, of Portsmouth, N. H., who was removed from the Store Clerkship of the Bureau of Construction at the Portsmouth Navy-yard over a year ago by Secretary WELLES, has been reinstated by order of the Navy Department, and N. J. HERRICK, Democrat, of Alfred, Me., who has held the position, discharged. Other Republican clerks are to be reinstated.

WASHINGTON.

The House Agrees to a Conference on the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

A Motion to Recede from its Position Lost by a Heavy Majority.

Proposed Plan for the Redistribution of the Currency.

The Paraguayan Difficulties Before the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The Tenure-of-Office matter is finally in Committee of Conference. The request of the Senate came to the House during the morning hour, and Mr. BUTLER immediately moved that it be agreed to, pending which General SCHENCK moved that the House recede from its disagreement, which motion took precedence, but which was lost by yeas 60, nays 106—a considerably stronger vote than that of Friday, when the House refused to concur. The request for conference was then agreed to without a division. The managers on the part of the House were then appointed—Messrs. BUTLER, C. C. WASHBURN and BINGHAM, Republicans—two for repeal and one against. The Committee will hold their first meeting to-morrow morning. To some people this looks like a disagreement, but it is reported this evening that BUTLER, and also Senator TRUMBULL, who is one of the Senate managers, are willing to compromise on an amendment striking out the third section, which provides the manner of making suspensions during the recess, and inserting a provision requiring the President to report to the Senate within thirty days after it assembles all appointments made during the recess. This leaves nothing but the shadow of the bill, only just enough, in fact, to save the Senate from the humiliation of absolute surrender. Should such a report be made to the House it will, without much doubt, be agreed to. The final conclusion of the matter by Thursday is now confidently anticipated.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

The Senate to-night, after seven hours' discussion, passed the Supplemental Currency bill in a modified form. A reference to dispatches elsewhere will show that the amendment of Mr. WILSON to increase the bonded debt by $50,000,000, so as not to disturb the circulation of those States which now have an excess, was negatived by a vote of 32 to 19. The amendment of Senator MORTON to withdraw thirty millions, was agreed to by fifteen majority in a vote of forty-five. Among the provisions of the bill, as it now stands, is one requiring the banks to return the amount required of them within ninety days after notice shall have been given.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY.

This question of the redistribution of the national bank currency has been informally considered by the House Banking Committee, but they have resolved to take no action until the Senate bill reaches them. The Comptroller of the Currency has placed in the hands of General GARFIELD, Chairman, a proposition to adjust this question, which certainly possesses considerable merit. The only question about it is the possibility of effecting an exchange of the present bonds for those bearing so low a rate as four per cent. interest. The plan, in brief, is as follows: Bonds now held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation of national banks, six per cent. interest in gold, $237,042,050 principal, $14,222,520 interest. Five per cent. interest in gold, $87,125,250 principal, $4,356,252 interest. Six per cent. interest in currency, $18,523,000 principal, $1,111,380 interest. Total, $342,690,300 principal, $19,690,152 interest. Annual interest paid on bonds now held by the Treasurer of the United States, $19,690,152; $437,500,000 four per cent. bonds, which, at eighty per cent., would secure $350,000,000 national bank circulation, interest would be $17,500,000. Amount of interest saved annually, $2,190,152. Estimating the bonds bearing six per cent. interest in gold at an average premium of twelve per cent., and the bonds bearing five per cent. interest in gold at an average premium of five and a half per cent., and the bonds bearing six per cent. currency interest at par, it would take $375,000,000 of the four per cent. bonds to take them up, and $375,000,000 four per cent. bonds, at eighty per cent., would secure $300,000,000 circulation, the amount now out. The remaining $62,500,000 four per cent. bonds would secure $50,000,000 circulation, and being sold for cash, would furnish $50,000,000 United States notes to be canceled in lieu of the national bank notes, and would furnish $12,500,000 besides, which could be applied to the purchase and cancellation of any other United States interest-bearing securities. Mr. HULBURD submits the draft of a bill carrying out these provisions, which he thinks desirable.

THE PRESIDENT BETTER.

The President was much better to-day, the inflammation and neuralgic pain in the face having decreased very sensibly. He was at his desk as usual, saw numerous visitors and met the Cabinet at the usual hour, the session lasting until after 2 o'clock.

PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTIES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning and began the taking of testimony in the case of our Paraguayan difficulties. Ex-Minister WASHBURN was examined at length. He gave the facts in detail of the Bliss and Mastermann imbroglio with LOPEZ, and his own connection therewith, and also a full history of LOPEZ's outrageous conduct toward the American Legation and other prominent foreigners. There were no new facts developed, however, that have not been stated in the published correspondence. PORTER C. BLISS, Esq., who has latterly been at his home in Cattaraugus County, New-York, and who suffered great indignities at the hands of LOPEZ, will arrive here in a day or two and give his testimony before the Committee.

THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO BILL.

The House to-day debated for several hours the Supplementary Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill, which provides additional safeguards in the collection of the tax, especially on tobacco. Mr. ALLISSON, of Iowa, took strong ground against the section extending the time for removing whisky from bonded warehouses, and it was finally stricken out by yeas 89, nays 59. The bill was then passed.

CONSUL TO PANAMA.

Dr. LONG, of Illinois, will be nominated for Consul to Panama, *vice* General THOMAS KILBY SMITH, of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR SPRAGUE IN THE ARENA.

Senator SPRAGUE, pending the discussion on the Currency bill to-day, made another speech, which in novelty and boldness surpassed all his previous efforts. For nearly an hour and a half he inveighed against the legislation of Congress, handling his brother Senators with ungloved hands, warning them of the evils of their course, and like the voice in the wilderness announcing not the coming of a great reformer but of an indignant people to break the sceptre of their power and hurl them from their places. Almost every sentence of his speech contained an allusion to Congressmen such denunciatory and by no means flattering phrases as: "Senators corrupt wherever they touch." "If there is any man in this Senate who can withstand the corrupting influences which surround him, he is more than a god." "I have never heard so much ignorance displayed on any question as on this—the financial—here to-day." He charged the Senate as being responsible for the political, social and moral condition of the country, and held that the Government is breaking down by the office-seeking pressure on it. The tendency of legislation was to corrupt every one and everything. Mr. SPRAGUE, whatever opinion Senators may entertain of his views, was listened to attentively both by them and by the galleries. His delivery is very poor, and it is absolutely painful to listen to him. His ideas seem to have no connection whatever, and his speeches lack all method. He does not pay the slightest attention to the old precept relative to the division of an argument, and appears as regardless of the rules of rhetoric as of the feelings of his brother Senators. Mr. ANTHONY replied to Mr. SPRAGUE to-day, differing in toto from his colleague, and maintaining that the world was not so bad as Mr. SPRAGUE represented it to be. But Mr. SPRAGUE was not to be driven from his position—that the industries of the country, as they are at present conducted, are enslaving the people of the United States.

THE MONTHLY DEBT.

Among other changes in the manner of making the monthly debt statement, it may be stated that hereafter the amount of bonds issued to each of the Pacific Railroads will be given, with the amount of interest that has accrued, the amount which each Company has paid, and the amount paid by the Government.

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House providing for an adjournment on the 6th of April, was received in the Senate to-day. Mr. SUMNER appeared to be very much amused at the intelligence, and *sotto voce* said, "Is it possible?" The anxiety of the House to get away was the subject of considerable merriment in the body for a few minutes.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad did not meet to-day as Mr. Vice-President HUNTINGTON, of the Central Road, indignantly demanded, but they will begin their investigation into the bond-subsidy business to-morrow. The question at issue, over which the fight is brewing, is whether Ogden or Monument Point shall be the place of junction, and whether the Central Company shall retain the two millions of bonds issued on their grading between those two places. It looks from this stand-point as though the Union Pacific people have justice on their side, while the Central people have the law on theirs.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill comes up as the unfinished business to-morrow. It will probably be passed by the Senate in two or three hours, when it will go to the House for concurrence. The disposition of it will remove one of the important measures which must be acted on before final adjournment.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his letter to the House Naval Committee asking for the repeal of the Eight-hour law, says that such a course is rendered absolutely necessary from the fact that owing to the reduction of the appropriations the necessary business cannot be transacted, the operation of the law having the effect of increasing the expenses nearly one-third.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL OF WISCONSIN.

The only nomination sent to the Senate to-day was that of CHAS. S. HAMILTON, of Fond du Lac, Wis., late Major-General United States Volunteers, to be United States Marshal for that State. Here is another chance for the *World's* vitrol-thrower. General HAMILTON, besides being a brave and excellent soldier—a disqualification in its eyes—was a classmate of General GRANT at West Point. The President knows the man whom he has appointed, hence, according to his enemies, he ought not to have appointed him.

COLLECTOR GRINNELL'S COMMISSION SIGNED.

The commission of MOSES H. GRINNELL, as Collector of the Port of New-York, was signed by the President to-day.

COLORED MEN SEEKING OFFICE.

The office of Mr. RICE, the new Superintendent of the Treasury Department, was besieged this morning by colored men, who sought positions about the building as laborers. There were over one hundred applicants.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction, by a strict party vote, to-day agreed to report General BUTLER's Georgia bill.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The entire mass of applications for situations under the Government, Ministers, Consuls, &c., have been classified and arranged at the State Department, and placed in regular order according to the weight of recommendations appended to each. The appointments will be made from them, so as to give the several States their due proportion of them. All due regard is being paid to the strength in the Department in all cases.

TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION.

About fifty Texas gentlemen appeared before the Reconstruction Committee this morning. Governor HAMILTON stated the case for the party, which asks to vote upon the new Constitution, and discussed the equal right and suffrage clauses.

Some conversation arose between the Committee and the speaker as to the true meaning of the disfranchisement section, which is copied from the new Constitution of South Carolina. Governor HAMILTON contended that those only can vote who can hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment; that an interpretation being questioned, and the member from South Carolina having remarked that no one is now a disqualified voter in South Carolina, Governor HAMILTON said, if that be the interpretation, so much the better. General BUTLER said, that is explicit enough. Governor HAMITON then spoke against all the disqualifications as a permanency. The further hearing was then adjourned until Thursday.

Major WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to the charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Erie, west of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

The testimony before the Senate Committee goes to show that there has been no over-issue of Government Bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The bonds were issued in accordance with the law and the facts, and after the opinion of Attorney-General EVARTS had been given to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury could no longer withhold them, under s. 8 of the act of 1864, authorizing the issue of two-thirds the amount of bonds upon the completion of the work in advance of the laying of the rails.

It is also shown that the Union Pacific Road is far from being completed to Ogden, as alleged. In the Echo and Weber Canyons of the Wasatch Mountains, thirty miles east of Ogden, there are several miles of temporary track, with grades exceeding 200 feet to the mile, in use, upon which the Union Pacific Company have received the full quota of bonds, although the road is not built upon the approved line of survey, and two tunnels are still unfinished, one of which will not be completed till the 30th of April, by which time the Central Pacific Company will have reached Ogden City with its completed track.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent only one nomination to the Senate, namely that of CHAS. S. HAMILTON, to be Marshal for the District of Wisconsin. General HAMILTON was a classmate of President GRANT at West Point, and served during the late war, principally in the Southwest, as Major-General.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a commission will assemble in the City of New-York on the 31st inst., to examine and report upon the subject of a bridge across the East River, between Brooklyn and New-York, under the act of Congress of the 3d inst. The Commission will be guided by instructions to be communicated by the Secretary of War, and composed of the following: Brevet Major-Generals H. G. WRIGHT and JOHN NEWTON, and Brevet Major W. R. KING, of the Engineer Corps. Major KING will act as Recorder.

COLORED OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The new Superintendent of the Treasury Department was besieged this morning by colored men after positions as laborers about the building. The entire passage in front of his office was crowded, there being over a hundred applicants.

GENERAL MILES RELIEVED.

The Commanding-General of the Department of the South has been ordered to relieve Brevet Major-General N. A. MILES, of the Eighth United States Infantry, from his present duties, and direct him to proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

CLARK MILLS' STATUE OF LINCOLN TO BE PURCHASED.

The General Committee who had charge of the Inauguration Ball held a meeting last evening, and resolved to devote the surplus fund of the proceeds of the ball, after paying expenses, to the purchase of CLARK MILLS' statue of President LINCOLN.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received several visitors this morning, among them Senators TIPTON, CORBETT and ROBERTSON.

THE CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting held to-day all the members were present.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. HALSEY has decided to accept the office of Register of the Treasury, which has been tendered him.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence was transmitted to the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution adopted by that body on the 17th inst.:

Mr. Cass to President Buchanan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Dec. 12, 1860.

SIR: The alarming crisis in our national affairs has engaged your serious consideration, and in your recent message you have expressed to Congress, and through Congress to the country, the views fraught with the most momentous consequences which are now presented to the American people for solution.

With the general principles laid down in that message I fully concur, and I appreciate with warm sympathy its patriotic appeals and suggestions. What measures it is competent and proper for the Executive to adopt under existing circumstances, is a subject which has received your most careful attention, and with the anxious hope, as I well know from having participated in the deliberations, that tranquillity and good feeling may be speedily restored to this agitated and divided Confederacy.

In some points which I deem of vital importance, it has been my misfortune to differ from you. It has been my decided opinion, which for some time past I have urged at various meetings of the Cabinet, that additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston, with a view to their better defence should they be attacked, and that an armed vessel should likewise be ordered there to aid, if necessary, in the defence, and also, should it be required, in the collection of the revenue; and it is yet my opinion that these measures should be adopted without the least delay. I have likewise urged the expediency of immediately removing the Custom-house at Charleston to one of the forts in port, and also of making arrangements for the collection of duties there, by having a collector and other officers ready to act when necessary, so that when the office may become vacant, the proper authority may be there to collect the duties on the part of the United States. I continue to think that these arrangements should be immediately made. While the right and responsibility of deciding belong to you, it is very desirable at this perilous juncture there should be, as far as possible, unanimity in your councils, with a view to safe and efficient action. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of State, and to ask your permission to retire from that official association with yourself and the members of your Cabinet, which I have enjoyed during almost four years without the occurrence of a single incident to interrupt the personal intercourse which has so happily existed.

I cannot close this letter without bearing my testimony to the zealous and earnest devotion to the best interests of the country with which, during a term of unexampled trials and troubles, you have sought to discharge the duties of your high station.

Thanking you for the kindness and confidence you have not ceased to manifest toward me, and with the expression of my warmest regards both for yourself and the gentlemen of your Cabinet, I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

To the President of the United States.

President Buchanan to Mr. Cass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1860.

SIR: I have received your resignation of the office of Secretary of State with surprise and regret. After we had passed through nearly the whole term of the Administration with mutual and cordial friendship and regard, I cherished the earnest hope that nothing might occur to disturb our official relations until its exit. You have decided different, and I have no right to complain. I must express my gratification at your concurrence with the general principles laid down in my late message, and your appreciation with warm sympathy of its patriotic appeals and suggestions. This I value very highly, and I rejoice that all concur in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power under the Constitution to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy. The question on which we unfortunately differ is that of ordering a detachment of the navy to Charleston, and is correctly stated in your letter of resignation. I do not intend to argue this question. Sufficient to say that your remarks upon the subject were heard by myself and the Cabinet with all the respect due to your high position, your long experience, and your unblemished character. But they failed to convince us of the necessity and propriety under existing circumstances of adopting such a measure. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to reinforce the forts, did not concur in your views; and while the whole responsibility for the refusal rested upon myself, they were the members of the Cabinet more directly interested. You may have judged correctly on this important question, and your opinion is entitled to grave consideration; but under my convictions of duty, and believing as I do that no present necessity exists for a resort to force for the protection of the public property, it was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes which I cherish of the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union.

I have only to add that you will take with you into retirement my heartfelt wishes that the evening of your days will be prosperous and happy. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. LEWIS CASS.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon Clinton Wagner, United States Army, has resigned. Brevet Colonel G. W. Sochfield, Major of the Forty-first Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the War Department and ordered to report for duty in the Department of Missouri. Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drum has been ordered to report for duty to General Meade at headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear Admiral A. A. Harwood has been detached from duty as Secretary of Light-house Board and placed on waiting orders; Captain S. D. Trenchard has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard on the 1st of May next and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Sands has been detached from the *Richmond*, now in the European Squadron, and ordered home; Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neill, from the receiving ship *Ohio* and ordered to the *Galena*, now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant E. M. Stedman, from the *New-Hampshire*, ordered to the *Galena*; Masters Wm. T. Buck, from League Island; Wm. B. Newman, from New-York Navy-yard, and J. E. Jones, from Mound City, to the same; Ensign W. J. Moore, from the *Vandalia*; Assistant Surgeon R. A. Marmion, from the New-York Navy-yard, and Second Assistant Engineer—from League Island, to the *Galena*, and to report the 8th of April next; Lieutenant C. A. Schelihy has been detached from duty at New-Orleans, and placed on waiting orders; Chaplains H. B. Hebben, from the *Pensacola*, has been ordered home, and John Blake, from the *Vermont*, to the *Pensacola*; Captain J. H. Strong has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard on May 1; Master J. W. Delong has been ordered to the same station; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Farwell to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Commander A. W. Johnson to command the *Galena*; Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Wright, First Assistant Engineer, Elijah Lows, to the *Galena*; Master E. S. Houston, to the receiving ship *Vandalia*; Chaplain Geo. W. Doranee, to the *Vermont*; First Assistant Engineer D. A. Hardie to League Island.

SUPREME COURT CASE.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of The United States *vs.* Theo. Adams, Albert L. Mowery, Samuel J. Morgan, Jonathan P. Burton, Oliver H. Geffrey and Benjamin Hegdon, was resumed. The argument was continued by Assistant Attorney-General Dickey, of counsel for the United States, as appellees, and by Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter and Mr. Wills, and by Messrs. Corwin and Carlisle for the appellants.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......Washington, March 30.

Mr. HOWARD presented the memorial of the Universal Peace Union, recommending kind and just treatment of the Indians.

Several petitions for the removal of political disabilities were presented and referred.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs by providing for the payment of pensions in person, and not through attorneys or claim agents. Laid over.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Mr. WILSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill continuing the freedmen's hospitals at Richmond, Vicksburg, and in the District of Columbia. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company, of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to provide for auditing, adjudicating and payment of claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished to or used by the armies of the United States. It provides that such claims may be presented, the debts proved and paid by Comptrollers' warrants on the Treasury. He moved to refer it to a select committee of five, but the motion was not agreed to, and then, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to incorporate the National Union Paper Manufacturing and Publishing Company of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a joint resolution, exempting the counties of West Virginia from the operation of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced (by request, he said) a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract with certain parties for the transportation of the European mails. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Also a bill to incorporate the Homeopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to the Colorado River.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a joint resolution to distribute the rank and number of Government employes among the several States and Territories, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. It provides that it shall be the duty of the respective heads of Departments and the officers of the two Houses, to have made alphabetical lists of all their employes, and keep the same open to inspection; said lists to designate also the rank and pay, date of employment and residence of all such employes, and thereafter the several Congressional Districts, organized Territories and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to equal numbers and ranks of employes in the several Departments and forces. No district or Territory shall have more than one of any rank until every district or Territory shall have at least one of the same rank. All appointments shall be made to equalize the number and rank of employes as above provided for, and the equalization shall be effected by the 4th of March, 1870.

Mr. SPRAGUE rose to object to the resolution, but the Vice-President decided that he was too late.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he was sorry, because the measure was evidently designed to interfere mischievously with the heads of departments who must be supposed to know better than any one else how to manage their own official affairs, and having been received at all it would probably pass at some time when the Senators would not be paying attention to what was going on.

ILLEGAL TAXATION.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund penalties, interests and costs illegally assessed and collected under the direct tax laws. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the House bill to grant the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. ABBOTT thought the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the consideration of the bill at this time—first, because he had been informed that there were objections to it which would be best examined by a committee; and, secondly, because it was not one of the measures which the majority of the Senate had agreed should be considered at this session.

Mr. HOWARD urged the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. It involved, he said, many important questions, one of them being the question whether there is really any Memphis and El Paso Railroad in existence.

This discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up as unfinished business

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. HARLAN moved to postpone this and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas 23, nays 30.

The pending amendment to the supplementary Currency bill was that offered by Mr. POOL, when the bill was last up, but, at the request of Mr. SHERMAN, he withdrew it.

Mr. SHERMAN then offered an amendment to the fourth section, providing that, on the redistribution of the banking circulation, the requisition shall commence with banks having an excess of circulation exceeding $1,000,000 in States having an excess of circulation, and having withdrawn one-third of the excess above a million, shall then proceed *pro rata* with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000. He said he had consulted the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who favored the course provided for in the amendment, which was designed to relieve the smaller banks in the States from which circulation was to be drawn.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not like the amendment as well as the original bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POOL then offered an amendment to the amendment offered some days since by Mr. WILSON, providing that in consideration of the banking privileges granted by the National Currency act the United States bonds which shall hereafter be deposited in the Treasury as a pledge under the provisions of this law, shall during the time they remain therein bear interest at the rate of only three per cent., and that the bonds already so deposited as a pledge shall, after the 1st of January, 1870, bear interest only at the rate of three per cent. during the time they remain so pledged. In support of this amendment, Mr. POOL addressed the Senate at length. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the National Currency act, as a most unjust law; and commenting upon the remarks of Mr. FESSENDEN in the last debate on the pending bill, he said they indicated unfriendliness to the Southern States.

Mr. FESSENDEN denied that he entertained any such feeling. The record would show that throughout the whole period of reconstruction he had voted for every measure calculated to put the people of the South in as favorable a position as that which they occupied before the war. But the Representatives of those States ought to remember that it was the action of their States that brought about the condition of things out of which arose this inequality of banking capital of which they now complain.

Mr. COLE declared himself in favor of reducing the interest on the bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for the national banks. It was time that the claim of bondholders for special privileges on the ground that they lent the Government money in its need should cease. They had undoubtedly lent the money to the Government, but they had been careful to receive ample security and to bargain for usurious interest, payable in gold, and those who engaged in banking received not merely the six per cent. gold interest upon their bonds, but also a second interest equal or greater in amount. They first deposited their bonds in the Treasury, still drawing six per cent. interest, and then loaned their currency at another large rate of interest. No wonder there should be a scramble for the great privilege, or that those who have it should be so unwilling to give it up. But they cost the people too much, and ought to be, as far as possible, abolished. It added to the burdens of the taxpayers of the country $18,000,000 in gold annually, or $25,000,000 in currency. In California banking was free, and every man who had sufficient means could establish a bank if he chose, but he would have no artificial inducement to do so, as he would have under the Currency act. If it were in his power he would wipe out all the national banks, and replace their circulation with United States notes. If the national banks were abolished $300,000,000 in bonds invested in them might be converted into non-interest bearing United States notes, which would be a safe and good banking business.

Mr. MORRILL said he was always astonished when the Senator from California, a specie-paying State, expressed his views in regard to the national finances, and could not conceive where he got them. The Senator need not have said that he wished to abolish the national banks, having already stated that he was in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. POOL,) which proposed to reduce the interest on bonds now deposited in the Treasury to three per cent. That provision, if adopted, would effectually destroy the banks. The Senator from California was wrong, too, in speaking of the interest on bonds so deposited, as an additional burden upon the country. The deposit of bonds as security for the national banks did not add a farthing to the burdens of the people, because the bonds were already an existing obligation before being deposited at all. So far as the privileges of the national banks were concerned, he (Mr. MORRILL) believed that they were less, while their obligations were more onerous than those of banks existing before the war by virtue of the State legislation.

Mr. WILSON followed. He did not own a dollar in any bank, and he cared nothing about the banks; but he did care about the business interests of his State and the country, and in their name he opposed this bill. He thought the whole theory of the National Banking act absurd, and knew that if carried out in practice to the fullest extent it would operate most despotically. The idea of measuring the amount of banking circulation required in a given State or locality by population, was unreasonable. The true plan was to have a free banking system under which banks would spring up where they were needed; and if forced into existence where they were not needed, would soon die by the operation of natural law. But while he would not defend the existing system, he appealed to the representatives of the South and West, while seeking a circulation for their own section, to which they were entitled, to keep their hands off the circulation of Massachusetts. He excepted, however, from this appeal Ohio and Indiana, because those States, ever since they were stumped by PENDLETON, two years ago, had been ready to go into fits at the mere mention of a greenback. [Laughter.] It was important to take care that in making this redistribution of banking circulation, the interest of the country should be disturbed as little as possible. Every working day the people of this country earned $15,000,000, and any legislation which would disturb their industries, even for a few days, would necessarily cause great loss and injury to the country.

Mr. MORTON denied that the proposed withdrawal of the circulation from the Eastern States would be oppressive to their interests. Those States already sent their circulation to the South and West, but made those sections pay for it at exorbitant rates. The only loss, therefore, that the Eastern States would suffer from this law, if enacted, would be the loss of the interest, and that would fall upon the bankers and not upon the working men. Mr. MORTON criticised at length the financial views propounded at several times by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON,) and in conclusion said that he (Mr. MORTON) would oppose any increase of the banking circulation of the country until some provision should be made to require the banks to redeem in coin. He offered an amendment to increase the amount of circulation to be withdrawn from States having an excess from twenty millions, as proposed in the original bill, to thirty millions, which was agreed to.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment requiring banks to return the amount called for by the Comptroller of the Currency within ninety days after receiving his requisition, which was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE addressed the Senate upon the general financial condition of the country, and in advocacy of the bill introduced by him the other day to provide for loaning the public money. He never had before seen so much ignorance displayed as to-day in the discussion of this banking question. He read a statistical statement of the exports and imports of Great Britain and the United States respectively, from which he deduced the conclusion that while Great Britain's exports consisted almost entirely of manufactured articles, the United States exported nothing but the raw material—exported in soil in the shape of cotton and tobacco. Referring to his previous remarks in the Senate upon the financial question, he said they had excited comment elsewhere, and he had seen in his colleague's paper a statement that his (Mr. SPRAGUE's) views were to be attributed to embarrassment in his business affairs, [illegible] attention to [illegible]. He could witness that his devotion to public affairs had not been so excessive as to impair his judgment, and so far from being embarrassed in his business affairs, the fact was that during the last year the enterprises of his firm had prospered more than during any three years preceding; so that both statements were untrue. But he had anticipated this public attack, for before it was printed the insinuations had come to him privately. He would take another occasion to expose the motives and character of those who had inspired this paragraph. "But," said he, "any man who takes an independent position in this country, contrary to those who are wielding unbounded control over the business, the legislation and the capital of this country—those who make Senators here the point for their attack, and who corrupt wherever they touch—must expect to be met by such means as these. If there is a man in this Chamber, or in the other House, or occupying any official position, who can stand against the corruptive influences and powers that in these times are brought to bear upon him, he is surely more than human. It cannot be done by any ordinary man. Those corruptive influences are to-day riding roughshod over all the industrial interests of this country. Yet the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) tells us that all is serene and prosperous. The capitalists of the country, he said, were controlling everything, and a capitalist was a man who had a large amount of money, or whose position enabled him to command it, and who generally knows nothing about the business interest of the people of the country, and cared nothing about them except to use them for his own profit. The great banks of New-York and other places which wielded the capital of the country were managed by men who knew nothing about the business interests and relations of the people, and yet the Congress and legislation of the country were influenced and governed by the managers of the banks, both by open and by indirect corruptive influences. He knew himself of a legislator, a member of a committee, who had been asked to report upon a certain matter in a certain way, and the temptation held out before him was $100,000. The worst and most alarming feature of this matter was, that the moving powers could not be pushed. Sometimes the people became aroused and struck down some mere tool of the corruptionists, but they could never reach the root of the matter except by the plan embodied in his bill to provide for the loaning of the public money. He had studied the condition of the country deeply for the last three years, and he believed that he fully comprehended it, and he had not exaggerated its dangers. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) had undertaken to inform the Senate and the country that all was going well. That Senator, no doubt, repeated what had been told by others; but his information had been derived from men who expected to be benefited by the exercise of his influence in his high position. Can that Senator (said Mr. SPRAGUE) tell the Senate of his own knowledge that his informants speak truly? Can he tell that they knew the truth of what they gave him? Certainly not. What does he know about society? How much of it does he mingle with? He mingles with those that he comprehends. Are they such as can give a comprehensive view of the present situation? No man shall stand here and, either through intention or ignorance, or from any other cause, mistake or misstate the situation without being answered by me. The Senator understands the creation of parties and carrying them on successfully as well as any man, but he mistakes his calling when he undertakes to form a judgment as to the business interests of the people of the United States. The whole capital of the country is collected in the large cities, and is used to increase the value of property there. The manufacturers of New-England are manufacturing to-day at a loss, and they have made no money for the last two or three years. The only way in which success can be attained there now is by the capitalist crushing out all who are engaged in the same business with him. Passing from the financial to the social condition of the country, Mr. SPRAGUE said that his previous remarks upon the latter subject had been severely criticised, and some had charged that he must be familiar with the disturbing element in American society from the fact that he described it so minutely. If he had not been familiar with the condition of American society, he would not have ventured to make such statements about it, because neither in the Senate nor elsewhere would he make statements that he could not substantiate by proof. One anonymous writer had criticised the social condition of foreign countries, and had insisted that American society was comparatively pure. But the fact was that Americans traveling abroad mingled with the dregs of European society, and came back and inculcated upon society at home the immoralities and vices they had learned abroad. Resuming the discussion of the financial problem, he said that it would be utterly useless and mischievous to attempt to enforce the resumption of specie payments by legislation. The pending bill was one of the most dangerous propositions that had ever emanated from the Committee on Finance; and if enacted into a law would disturb the relations of over sixty millions of capital, and so far from relieving the South and West would actually increase the premium they would have to pay for the use of the money. It was not a measure in the interest of the people, it was rather a bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of other institutions like the Park Bank of New-York. He had spent so much time in calling the attention of the Senate to the general subject of the financial condition of the country, because he was convinced that the Senate, having control of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, was mainly responsible for that condition."

Mr. ANTHONY said he was at a loss to see how his colleague could regard the paragraph in his (ANTHONY's) paper as an attack upon his mercantile credit, and asked his colleague to read it.

Mr. SPRAGUE sent it to the Secretary, who read it as follows: "Senator SPRAGUE made another speech in the Senate yesterday, in which he reiterated views previously expressed, and depicted the prevalent low tone of public morals in society as well as politics. The Senator's intense application to his duties and to his extensive private business, we fear, causes him to take a gloomy view of the general situation."

Mr. ANTHONY again expressed his surprise that his colleague should regard this as an attack upon him. He (ANTHONY) thought it was rather intended to be a friendly explanation of his colleague's strange utterances upon public affairs. He entirely dissented from his colleague's gloomy view of the condition of the country. His colleague had refuted his own statements by telling the Senate of his prosperity, which was, no doubt, shared by other New-England manufacturers.

Mr. SPRAGUE said that his prosperity was attained only by crushing out all smaller competitors. He disclaimed any intention to impute unworthy motives to his colleague, but said he would take another occasion to speak of the influences which had inspired the paragraph in his colleague's paper.

Mr. WILSON replied to Mr. SPRAGUE—Without being a cotton spinner or a great manufacturer, he thought he knew something of the condition of the country, and he believed it to be reasonably prosperous and moral.

Several amendments were offered, discussed and rejected, and others were agreed to, and finally the bill was passed in the following form:

The following is the bill as passed:

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation thereof," approved June 3, 1864.

Be it enacted, &c., That every national banking association selected as a depository of public moneys under the provisions of section 45 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such deposits; and whenever the public moneys deposited in such association shall exceed ninety per centum of the par value of the bonds so held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer forthwith, by draft or otherwise, to reduce the amount of such deposits to a sum not exceeding ninety per centum of the bonds deposited as herein specified. If any officer or agent of any association designated as a depository of public moneys, shall pay or offer to pay by money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining deposits of public moneys, or if any officer or agent of the Government shall receive any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for making such deposit of public moneys, such officer or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any United States Court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That section 42 of said act be so amended as to provide that within ninety days from the date of the notice served upon the Comptroller of the Currency by any national banking association, that its shareholders have voted to go into liquidation, as provided in said section, the said association shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of its circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of said act; in default of which the Comptroller of the Currency shall sell said bonds to the highest bidder at public auction at the Stock Exchange in the City of New-York, and from the proceeds thereof shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, in lawful money, an amount equal to the outstanding circulation of such association and shall pay over any surplus remaining to the officer of the Association; and any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of the section to which this is an amendment, shall pay over to the Treasurer lawful money equal in amount to its outstanding circulation within ninety days from the date of the passage of this act; in default of which the bonds shall be sold as above described, and from that time the outstanding notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and the said association and the shareholders thereof shall be discharged from all liability therefor; provided, that any association, in winding up its affairs for the purpose of consolidating with another bank, shall not be compelled to return to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding circulation in lawful money, as above provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to receivers of national banking associations appointed in accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, in full compensation for their services, [illegible] and in addition thereto a commission of [illegible] upon the first thousand dollars, a commission of [illegible] half of one per centum upon all sums above $1,000, and not exceeding $500,000, and a commission of one quarter of one per centum on all sums over $500,000 that may be collected, which salary and commission shall be paid by the Comptroller of the Currency out of any moneys realized from the assets of the bank in the hands of the receiver; provided, that the payment of one-half the commission may be postponed at the discretion of the Comptroller until the affairs of the bank are finally closed, which sum shall then be paid to the receiver, or in case that more than one receiver has acted, it shall be apportioned among the several receivers by the Comptroller of the Currency according to the equity; and all receivers appointed as aforesaid shall be considered officers or agents of the Government, and shall have the right to bring suits in the United States Court, and may invest the assets of the bank in their hands in bonds of the United States while the affairs of the bank are in process of liquidation, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the receivers shall also make a report to the Comptroller of their acts and proceedings, and the Comptroller shall be authorized to sell such bonds from time to time in order to make the dividend and payments provided for in the [illegible] section of the act to which this act is supplementary, and the Judge of the United States District Court for the District in which such suits are brought shall fix the fees or compensation to be allowed to the attorneys for such receivers, having due reference to the amounts of labor performed, and to the interests of the creditors of the bank.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure a better distribution of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulation notes to banking associations organized in the States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their *pro rata*, as herein set forth, and the circulation herein authorized shall, within one year, if required, be withdrawn as herein provided, and upon failure of such bank to return the amount so required within ninety days after the same requisition, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice in a newspaper printed in Washington City and New-York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of such banks as they come in the Treasury, as will equal the amount required from it, and shall pay the balance to such bank; provided, that the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate of circulation shall not at any time exceed $300,000,000, from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865; but the amount to be so withdrawn shall not exceed $30,000,000, and the rate of distribution for $150,000,000 of the circulation authorized by law shall be according to the population, and for the remaining $150,000,000 shall be according to the value of all property, real and personal, within such States and Territories, the same to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury; the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasuryy make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and the amount to be retired by each bank, in accordance with this section, and shall when circulation is required make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000 in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing one-third of their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding *pro rata* with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of thirty millions herein provided for shall be withdrawn, and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the distribution of such circulation among such States and Territories upon the basis provided by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the Senate took up the Indian Appropriation bill, and then, at 8:10, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of a Conference Committee on the Tenure-of-Office bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to go to the Speaker's table to take up that message, but objection was made by Mr. BROOKS.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BUTLER called up the bill for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi, and then moved to postpone it till after the morning hour. Agreed to, and the House, at 12:30 o'clock, proceeded to the business of the morning hour—being the call of committees for reports.

NICKEL FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Coinage, reported back the bill for the coinage of one-cent, three-cent and five-cent pieces of nickel copper in the proportion of not less than twenty-five per cent. or more than thirty-three per cent. of nickel, such coins to be a legal tender up to the amount of fifty cents.

Mr. KELLEY proceeded to explain and advocate the bill, which, he said, omitted the clause in the former bill for the suppression of ten-cent notes.

Mr. POTTER, who had opposed the former bill, stated that in this bill all his objections had been obviated, and that he was heartily in favor of its passage.

In reply to Mr. JENCKES, Mr. KELLEY said that the contemplated coinage would amount to about $20,000,000.

After some further discussion as to the use of the French weight—the gramme in coinage, and as to the unification of the coinage of the world, the bill was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the renewal of the patent of JAMES M. MILLER for improvement in surface condensers for steam engines; after an explanation the bill was passed. Also a bill for reissue of ATKINS' patent for a self-raker, for seven years from the 1st of December, 1866; after explanation by Messrs. JENCKES and COOK the bill was passed. Also a bill for the extension of CLARK's patent for fastenings for hay and manure forks, from the 5th of March, 1864; after explanation by Mr. JENCKES the bill was passed.

IMPROVEMENT ON PRINTING PRESSES.

Also a bill extending the patent of RICHARD M. HOE, for improvement in printing presses, for seven years, commencing on the 24th of July, 1868, provided it shall be open to legal inquiry and decision as if issued under the general law, and provided further, that all persons enjoying the lawful use of such improvement may continue its use without further payment therefor.

Mr. JENCKES proceeded to advocate the bill. He was satisfied that the extension of the patent would not in the least affect the price of newspapers; the inventor had never charged any patent fee, his profits had been from the manufacture of presses. The publishers acknowledged the benefit they had received from the invention, and recommended the extension of the patent. The proprietor of the New-York *Herald* had set out in an affidavit before the Committee how he had been able to throw off several years ago what was then thought the extraordinary issue of 20,000 copies, and how if he wished to increase that number he would be obliged to duplicate his forms and provide another set of machinery, &c., and now, by the use of this invention, he was able to throw off 100,000 copies as early as he did the 20,000 copies previously. The saving of the *Herald* establishment by the use of the Hoe press was in the simple matter of composition and press work, $500 a week, or $260,000 a year. The proprietor was willing that the patent should be extended. All that the inventor had received, or ever would receive from his patent would not be the one-hundredth part of the saving effected by it by the New-York *Herald*; and when the House was reminded that there were seventy of those presses in use in this country, it would readily understand the great value of this invention. Before concluding his remarks, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the morning hour to-morrow.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate message announcing the Committee of Conference on the Tenure-of-Office bill.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to agree to the request for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments, which motion, he remarked, had precedence over every other motion.

Mr. WOOD moved that the House insist on its disagreement.

The vote was first taken on Mr. SCHENCK's motion to recede. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 60, nays 106.

The House then voted to insist on its disagreement, and agree to a Committee of Conference.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Subsequently the Speaker appointed as such Committee Messrs. BUTLER of Massachusetts, WASHBURN of Wisconsin, and BINGHAM.

THE VOTE TO RECEDE.

The following is the vote in detail on Mr. SCHENCK's motion:

YEAS—Messrs. Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Boles, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Cessna, Churchill, Cobb of North Carolina, Cowles, Dixon, Dockery, Donley, Duval, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Hawley, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lawrence, Lynch, Maynard, McGrew, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Negley, Packer, Peters, Poland, Pomeroy, Prosser, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Shanks, Smith of Vermont, Smith of Iowa, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Taffe, Tillman, Twichell, Ward, Wheeler, Willard, Winans—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, [illegible], Bailey, Banks, Beck, Bennett, Biggs, Bird, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buffinton, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Calkin, Clarke, Cooke, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dewese, Dickinson, Dyer, Eldridge, Ferry, Fox, Getz, Gilfillan, Golladay, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Heaton, Hoag, Hoar, Holman, Hopkins, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, [illegible], Moore of Illinois, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Mungen, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Potter, Randall, Reading, Reeves, [illegible], Sheldon, Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, [illegible], Stiles, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Voorhees, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams of Indiana, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—106.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate bill in addition to the act of July 27, 1868, removing political disabilities was taken from the table and passed.

RESOLUTION FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of this session on Tuesday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, and said that there could be no question of the readiness of both Houses to adjourn at that time and to have finished all necessary business. The resolution was adopted without division.

THE TEST OATH.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported that JACOB P. REED, claiming the seat from the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, is incompetent to take the test oath.

Mr. RANDALL, from the minority of the Committee, assented to the report and introduced a bill to remove Mr. REED's disability. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO AT PADUCAH.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a railroad bridge over the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky., by the Paducah and Gulf Railroad Company, with a span not less than four hundred feet in the clear, over the main channel, and to be a legal structure and post-road. After some discussion the bill was passed.

CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the Constitution framed for the State of Texas was ordered to be printed.

A MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. HOOPER called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which, on the 18th inst., the bill to amend the act of July 20, 1866, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for action.

It amends section 8 in reference to ownership of real estate on which distilleries stand, by allowing in certain cases a bond to be taken. It amends section 20 by providing that in distilleries of a producing capacity of less than 100 gallons in twenty-four hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand or without the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain. It amends section 56 by extending the time for drawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 20th of April, 1870, subject to an additional tax of one per cent. proof gallon per month. It amends section 59, designating who shall be regarded as rectifiers. It amends section 57 by requiring all revenue taxes for packages of tobacco and snuff to be numbered in continued series for each collection district. The second section requires statements of the stock of tobacco, snuff or cigars manufactured prior to the 23d of November, 1868, on which the duty has been paid but not stamped, to be made within sixty days.

The third section requires the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have suitable special stamps prepared.

The fourth section prohibits the withdrawal from bonded warehouses of tobacco, snuff or cigars unless put up in packages and stamped.

Mr. HOOPER explained the object and provisions of the bill.

A discussion took place in reference to the cigar provisions in the bill, participated in by Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON, BUTLER of Massachusetts, SCHENCK and JUDD.

Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the paragraph in reference to the withdrawal of distilled spirits from the bonded warehouses, and argued in advocacy of his motion.

The discussion on that subject was engaged in by Messrs. KELLEY, BUTLER, LOGAN, GARFIELD and other members.

Mr. LOGAN declared that the proposition to extend the time for withdrawing whisky from bonded warehouses was in the interest of the whisky ring that was robbing the Government of millions of dollars, and that had its attorney in Washington, a man named BOYD, furnished with plenty of money.

Mr. KELLEY defended the proposition, and gave the reasons why it should be adopted.

Mr. BUTLER desired the House to be very careful how it passed this bill, because in relation to cigar stamps, forged stamps could now be procured in New-York at $2 the thousand, costing only a little more when filled up, and which were very difficult to detect. He distributed some specimens of forged stamps among the members.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the proposition, and expressed himself in favor of requiring the withdrawal of the whisky, so that those bonded warehouses, called class B, should be closed up. He admitted that the tobacco stamps had been printed in a coarse way and on coarse paper, so that, if not largely counterfeited, they might easily be. He believed the Government was losing revenue largely on that account, the tobacco stamps being almost worthless. This bill contained a remedy for that, and therefore he was anxious for its passage.

Mr. ARCHER argued in favor of retaining the clause in reference to the bonded warehouses, and declared if there were attorneys on the one side of the question there were also attorneys on the other, representing the rich distillers, who wanted this provision struck out.

Mr. MUNGEN also argued in favor of retaining the provision.

Mr. ALLISON closed the discussion in favor of striking out the provision, and suggested that the stamps pronounced by Mr. BUTLER were not counterfeit stamps, but stamps that had been formerly used and were not superseded. If such frauds were committed he believed they would be soon remedied, now that they had gentlemen in whom he had full reliance at the head of the Treasury Department and of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The question was then taken on Mr. ALLISON's motion, to strike out the provision extending the time for withdrawing whisky from bonded warehouses, and the provision was struck out—yeas 89, nays 59.

The bill was then passed without a division, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE SPRING VALLEY MURDER.

Excitement Among the People—The Facts Still a Mystery—Work of the Detectives.

From Our Own Reporter.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.,
Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

On Monday evening this village was again agitated by a new phase of excitement in relation to the recent mysterious murder. From the very commencement of the legal investigations into the facts of the case, the town and environs seemed to have been turned into a joint stock company for the wholesale manufacture of wild and exciting rumors. Most of these, however, were bubbles so transparent of an overstrained imagination that they were short-lived sensations, and quickly passed out of notice to make room for others, the most extensive of which came out on Sunday last. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Officer JOHN J. BILYEN was sent for by a Dane, named HANS SCHRIVER, who has been one of the suspected parties in this dreadful affair, and whose testimony has previously been reported. On arriving at the house the officer found SCHRIVER in a very excited condition, crying, groaning, clasping his hands and tearing his hair, and muttering in the Danish dialect. With him was Rev. C. J. PAGE, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who can speak fluently both the German and the Danish languages, and who, as a member of the panel of jurors, rendered invaluable assistance as interpreter. Mr. PAGE was endeavoring to pacify SCHRIVER, who, although not a religious man, seems to have had great reverence for and confidence in the reverend pastor's ministrations. Mr. PAGE's evidence before the Coroner and Justice was as follows: "I was sent for to go to HANS SCHRIVER's house, to ascertain what he was saying; I was told he was turning State's evidence; on my arrival I found him in a high state of excitement, clasping his hands, running his fingers through his hair, smiting his breast, with his eyes upturned toward heaven, and uttering incoherent and passionate prayers, the substance of which was: "My God! Why am I suspected?—my heart is clear!—O if the murderers could only be caught!" He spoke of being unable to eat, or sleep, or work, which, he said, arose from the fact that wherever he went people would point and say, "There goes the Dane, who killed that man!" He said that a man in Blauveltville was trying to sell some gold watches, which probably were those robbed from the unknown murdered peddler. He wished him to be arrested, and so take the dreadful suspicion off from him—"that he would do anything to help catch him," &c.

Several of the citizens had by this time got wind of the affair, and rumors flew wildly from one end of the town to another.

SCHRIVER's renewed and increased agitation at this juncture aroused such a degree of suspicion that he was arrested and kept all that night at the Blauveltville Hotel. The officers who arrested him stated that at intervals during the night he would break out anew with his cries, paroxysms and prayers, all of which was adjudged by them and the excited community to be additional evidence of a guilty conscience.

Last night the Coroner's inquest and Justice's examination was continued. HANS SCHRIVER, the unfortunate prisoner, was examined, as well as a number of witnesses, the result of which proved that the prisoner had been crazed by the effects of liquor, and the annoyance caused by popular suspicion turning against him, as he in broken English pathetically declared, "so unjustly." He was discharged with an admonition to no more try drowning his sorrows in the flowing bowl.

The mystery now seems as dark as ever. Not even the name or friends of the murdered man are known. The only fact as to his identity of race is the mark of the Jewish circumcision found upon him.

Detective DAVIS, of PINKERTON's force, is on the ground with their assistants, and has in custody as witness ALBERT [illegible], a German boy, who lived at SCHRIVER's and KROUS'. The detectives have found traces of blood upon a certain rock near where the corpse was found, and also upon an ax, and a chemist is now engaged in its analyzation to ascertain if it be human blood. It is claimed that there is a certain clue in the officers' knowledge, but its nature has not been as yet intimated.

Houses have been searched and many persons examined and watched, but with no apparent result. The prevalent idea now is that the foul deed was committed at some other place in the same county, and the body transported by night to the spot where it was discovered.

THE LATE EX-MAYOR HARPER.

Imposing Obsequies at St. Paul's M. E. Church—Meeting of the Country Members of the Book Trade.

The obsequies of the late JAMES HARPER took place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, yesterday afternoon. The doors of the church were opened at 2 o'clock, and immediately the edifice began to fill. Long before the funeral services were begun (3:15 o'clock) every available seat in the church was occupied, and even the vestibule and the aisles were filled with spectators. The seats on either side of the main aisle, for some distance back from the reading desk, were reserved for the relatives and for the City officials. Among the prominent gentlemen present at the services were Mayor HALL, Ex-Senator LENT, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, General DANIEL E. SICKLES, Judge CHAS. P. DALY, THOS. MCELRATH, Major-General ANDERSON, GEORGE RIPLEY, CHAS. NORDHOFF. The members of both branches of the Common Council and the leading book publishers of the City and country were also in attendance; also the leading merchants, bankers, authors and artists of the City. The coffin was removed from Mr. HARPER's late residence in Gramercy Park at 3 o'clock, and was borne up the main aisle at 3:15 o'clock and placed in front of the pulpit. It was of elegant design, of rosewood, mounted with silver, and had a silver plate inscribed with the name, age and date of decease. Leading the procession were Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. Drs. MUHLENBERG, RIDGEWAY, ADAMS, MCCLINTOCK and DURBIN. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Peter Cooper, Alexander T. Stewart, Daniel Drew, William Appleton, Geo. Wm. Curtis, George Drissler, J. M. Raymond, Wesley Smith, Edwin Meade, John J. Hall, Jacob Sleeper and James M. Morrison. After the coffin was placed in position it was fairly covered with wreaths of camelias, and crowns and crosses of immortelles. The solemn services were begun by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who gave out the opening hymn,

> "Why should we start and fear to die?
> What tim'rous worms we mortals are.
> Death is the gate to endless joy;
> And yet we fear to enter there."

Rev. Dr. DURBIN, City Missionary, then offered up prayer; after which Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, President of the Drew Seminary, read appropriate selections of Scripture. Rev. Dr. H. B. RIDGEWAY, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, then gave out the hymn commencing—

> "Jesus, lover of my soul,
> Let me to Thy refuge fly."

This having been sung, Rev. Dr. RIDGEWAY preached the funeral discourse.

They had come together, he said, for the purpose of assisting in appropriate religious services before bearing to the tomb the remains of an eminent citizen and a beloved Christian brother. It was meet that they should linger awhile before consigning these remains to the earth, so that their hearts may be admonished and cheered with the hope that their deceased friend, though dead, had gained immortal life. This was no ordinary bereavement. The circumstances attending Mr. HARPER's death are painful to contemplate. His wife is sunk in deep affliction, and his children are deprived of their counselor and sweetest friend, while society has lost a valued member. These things are calculated to heighten our grief, and we need all the soothing influences of Christianity, and the saving promises of the Gospel to sustain us in this trying hour. Sufficient as the Christian religion is for all purposes of life, it shines out peculiarly bright in the time of affliction, and amid the scenes of death. We could all see in the circumstances attending the death of the just man, a Providence, and looking upon death from a religious standpoint, we could point the bereaved family to an eternal reunion beyond the grave; we could point the widow who now sits weeping in her lonely chamber to that God who will be her protector, and point the bereaved children to Him who is a father to the fatherless. We can look upon the grave when we consign thither the remains of our departed friend, and be comforted, because we hear the voice of God saying: "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live." How different are our feelings on this solemn occasion from what they would be had we no reliance save on a mere negative philosophy. In this instance we have every reason to hope that for our deceased friend and brother, life is but just begun. The reverend preacher then gave a short biography of the deceased, the main facts of which have been heretofore published in the TIMES. Adverting to the religious influences by which he had been guided, Mr. RIDGEWAY said that when he was yet a young man he started a prayer meeting in the house of a colored woman in Ann-street, and it was influential in bringing many to a knowledge of religion. He early became a member of the John-street Methodist Church, and was ever earnest in furthering the cause of Christ. Subsequently he attached himself to this (St. Paul's) congregation, and had held office therein. Though for many years past he had occupied no official position in the church, he was ever alive to its interests, and earnest in furthering its success. He was among the first to espouse the cause of total abstinence, and no man did more in his sphere of life to push on the temperance reform. After alluding to Mr. HARPER's political career, the preacher spoke of the principles that underlaid his character. He had been blessed with a sound mind in a sound body. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy, and was noted for being a strict disciplinarian. He had a definitive aim and a unity of purpose through life. He did not begin his career simply with the intention of amassing great wealth, but he aimed at perfection in his calling. As the artist before he puts his brush upon the canvas or takes the chisel in hand to fashion a piece of statuary, must have an ideal picture of that which he would paint or form, so Mr. HARPER had his ideal, which was the attainment of the highest degree of excellence in the vocation he had undertaken. He was not rashly given to adopting every new idea, yet he was always willing to profit by every improvement wrought out by time, after it had been proved worthy of adoption. His enthusiasm in his calling distinguished him to the last, and his industry was ever untiring. The speaker went on to speak of Mr. HARPER's eminently religious character, and his deep-seated, moral convictions which were manifested in every act of his life. With him religion had an all-pervading influence. Though his spiritual life gushed forth like a perpetual spring, and flowed along quietly, still it was a life of rule and discipline, as was manifested by his regular attendance at church on the Sabbath, and the unfailing habit of family prayer. After mentioning certain peculiar incidents connected with Mr. HARPER's later years, Mr. RIDGEWAY said that on the very day he met with his sad accident, he sat for his photograph, and renewed his accidental life insurance policy. He had told some of his friends, two weeks previous to the accident, that he no longer prayed to be delivered from a sudden death, for he did not know but that it might please God to remove him hence in that manner; if so, it was all safe for him—he felt assured that he would be happy hereafter. Deep as may be their grief on parting here, his wife and children may look forward to an unbroken family reunion in the world above; and though his partnership may have been dissolved with his brethren here they would hereafter be indissolubly united in Heaven. They all had reason to be thankful that, like Enoch of old, he is not, for God hath taken him.

Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered prayer, and gave out the closing hymn, which terminated the solemn exercises.

An opportunity was then given for the friends to take a final view of the remains. The corpse was kept in the church last night, and is to be taken to Greenwood for interment at 10 o'clock this morning.

MEETING OF THE COUNTRY MEMBERS OF THE BOOK TRADE.

After the adjournment of the book trade sale t the salesrooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., n Astor-place, yesterday morning, Mr. GEORGE LEAVITT announced the death of the late JAMES HARPER, and suggested that the country members of the trade there assembled take action in elation thereto. Thereupon Mr. EDMUND CLAXON, of CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, hiladelphia, was called to the Chair, and Mr. E. EASTMAN, of Concord, N. H., was appointed ecretary. Mr. CLAXTON made an appropriate ddress on taking the chair, after which, on moion of Mr. W. I. POOLEY, Messrs. D. H. NOYES, of oston, D. PRITCHARD, of Chicago, and GEORGE LEAVITT, were appointed a committee to report itable resolutions. The following were subseently reported and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Disposer of events ddenly to remove from life our friend and brother, ES HARPER; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of JAMES HARPER the mmunity has lost a most upright and honorable citi-, his church a most faithful and devoted member; family the most tender husband, father and her; and the business with which he was cond a most honest, diligent and sagacious associ-

esolved, That we shall always warmly cherish the ory of his kindly sympathy, his genial humor, his dly counsel, and his modest life, while we reflect pleasure and pride upon his career as an illustraof the honor and success that attend strict inity and untiring industry.

lved, That in his sad and sudden death, we have grateful consolation of knowing that his devout had long taught him that "the Lord's appointthe servant's hour," and that we may always mber him with his friendly eye undimmed, and ural vigor unabated.

as then resolved that the members of the present attend the funeral, and the meetljourned.

Orphans' Home and Asylum.

annual Easter festival of the Orphans' and Asylum of the Episcopal Church, took yesterday in the building of the instituorner of Lexington-avenue and Fortystreet. The exercises began by the singan Easter carol by the children, followed discourse of Rev. Dr. HILL, a resiof Athens, upon the progress of eduin Greece. This was accompanied by tes of the children, which were well d by his young hearers and by the numerpany present. As he closed, more singded, succeeded by the reading of the Monday Gospel by Rev. Mr. WILL- The children were then addressed v. Dr. GALLAUDET, pastor of the ute Church in Eighteenth-street, ubsequently presented two silver s prizes, to WM. MOLLER and LEONA SAACHEN for good conduct. A series of little humorous songs, speeches and dialogues were then given by the children, which afforded considerable entertainment. The institution is now in its eighteenth year, and has been incorporated ten years. It is a fashionable charity, and consequently successful. When families of leading capitalists anywhere take an enterprise in hand, their social influence enlists many followers. One hundred and forty-five children are accommodated in the establishment, whose cost for food, clothing and instruction was [illegible] each last year. The provisions are good and abundant, and the trifling cost is one of the many proofs of the economy of numbers applied to living.

A Fair closed the entertainment, at which articles were sold for the benefit of the institution.

THE SING SING TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Inquest—A Verdict Against the Keepers—A Stay of Proceedings Granted.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday concluded his investigation in the case of the convict HENRY O'NEIL *alias* Charles H. Lockwood, who was shot by CHARLES SULLIVAN, prison guard, as already fully reported in the TIMES. The following additional evidence was adduced:

Caleb W. Storms testified that on the morning of the 18th instant his brother awoke him and said he thought there were some men trying to steal the horses; they went and searched, but could not find any one in or near the barn or in the wood; witness' father told him afterward that a man had told him five prisoners had escaped and were in the barn, and directed him and his brother to search the barn before dark; they arrested Burns and Miller in the barn, and took them to the depot, and requested Constable Lawrence to handcuff them; Burns was very uneasy when he heard of the death of one of the keepers; they were taken in the cars to Sing Sing; saw two men at the depot; he understood one was a keeper, and one of them said, addressing one of the prisoners and swearing, "I'd like to put a bullet through you;" Burns replied, as he got in the car, "I'm out of your reach now;" from what Muller said witness suspected that there was another in the barn; when he returned home his father told him that one man had been shot by a keeper after he had surrendered to him; the witness repeated the facts of the shooting as related to him by Constable Williamson, who said that he was entitled to the reward, as he was the first man that put his hand upon him, and he was not a prisoner until he had done so.

Dr. Wm. Shine, Deputy Coroner, was also examined and testified that he had held a *post-mortem* examination on the body, in connection with Dr. Finnell, and Dr. Cochrane, of Brooklyn; in their joint opinion death resulted from inflammation of the peritoneum, caused by a pistol-shot wound.

The case was then submitted to the jury by Coroner FLYNN, who, in his brief charge, remarked that as the testimony was so positive only one conclusion could be arrived at, that the deceased met his death at the hands of SULLIVAN. He informed the jury that he dispatched to Sing Sing the Deputy Coroner and messenger of the Board last week, and they had subpœnaed seven or eight witnesses, but only three or four had attended, and the only person connected with the prison who had been present was the physician. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said CHARLES LOCKWOOD, *alias* O'Neil, came to his death by a pistol wound of the abdomen, at the hands of CHARLES SULLIVAN, on the 18th of March, 1869, in Mr. STORMS' barn, near Tarrytown, and we consider JOSHUA MANNY as being accessory. We recommend that the District-Attorney take immediate action in the matter."

This closed the case, but a new complication occurred at this juncture in the shape of an affidavit made by JAMES MCENTEE, Coroner of Westchester County, to the effect that he had been requested by the agent and wardens of Sing Sing Prison to hold an inquest on the body of LOCKWOOD, and on the 29th inst. called at the prison for that purpose, and was told that they had permitted the body to be removed to New-York; that he waited on Coroner FLYNN, and demanded the body that an inquest might be held in Westchester County, where the man died; that Coroner FLYNN refused to surrender it until he had held an inquest. He therefore prays that a writ of prohibition be issued to restrain the said FLYNN from proceeding any further with said inquest. The Coroner was in this affidavit restrained from further action by Judge GILBERT, of Brooklyn, and he is required to appear before the Supreme Court at a special term, on the 5th of April, at the Brooklyn Court-house, to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not be issued. This will probably lead to the escape of the two prison guards from the punishment their offence merits. Coroner FLYNN surrendered all the papers in the case to District-Attorney GARVIN, who will take such steps as he deems necessary.

New-York Infirmary for Women and Children—Annual Report.

In the fifteenth Annual Report of this institution, now just issued for the year 1868, it appears that during that year there were received into the infirmary 105 patients; 548 patients were visited at their homes, and 6,561 attended at the dispensary, making in all 7,214 patients attended and cared for during that period. Of those cared for the nativity is as follows: United States, 3,771; Ireland, 2,930; Germany, 161; Great Britain, 188; and from other countries, 164.

Of the house patients eighty-four were free; twenty-one paid the sum of $4 per week, generally for only a part of the time of their residence. In addition to the attendance of patients at their homes and in the dispensary, where they are provided with medicines without charge, the institution extended that greatest of all charities—free obstetrical attendance—to poor women at their homes. The persons thus aided can be helped in no other way, as the care of their children makes it impossible for them to leave home to go into hospital. More than half of those applying for this care are refused for want of additional assistants to attend them. The hygienic condition of the poor who apply for relief is always regarded by the physicians, at the houses of the patients as well as in the wards of the Infirmary itself. Within the past few years a college charter has been obtained, and Summer courses of instruction given to students. About twenty ladies have attended the lectures of the session commencing in November last, fifteen of whom were students entered for the course. In the plan and organization of the school, the trustees have had the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced and well-known medical teachers of the City. The course of instruction extends through three years. During the first part of the time, students will be occupied chiefly in the elementary branches of medicine; Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Chemistry. During the latter part, they will take up the more practical branches of medicine; Surgery and Obstetrics, with Clinical work, under the direction of their teachers. Clinical instruction will be given during the whole course. Hygiene, one of the most important, but most neglected, branches of medical science, will be taught theoretically and practically. Recitations on the lectures, and yearly examinations, will be an essential part of the work. The final examinations will be given by a Board of Examiners, eminent physicians, not connected with the faculty. The standing of the physicians who compose the faculty and the Board of Examiners, is a guarantee for the character of the instruction. The trustees believe that if the institution can carry out the programme of education laid down, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has accomplished the long-contemplated purpose, of providing for women a thorough and complete medical education, such as will command the respect of the public and of the medical profession.

FINANCES.

The sum of $30,000, which it has been proposed to raise for the endowment of the College, has not yet been completed; but it is hoped that it may all be obtained during the present year. The current expenses of the College have been defrayed by the interest of the endowment, by students' fees, and by special collections made for that purpose by the Finance Committee, which latter have amounted to $1,435. An effort is now being made to secure a donation from the State of New-York, which it is hoped may be successful. If a sum equal to that to be collected from individuals can be obtained from the Legislature, the College will then be placed in a position of independence.

The entire expenditure for the year amounted to $4,285 61, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of only $22 86. The trustees express their thanks to Mrs. HOWELL, by whom the money was collected to defray the expense of thoroughly renovating and painting the building. In urging once more the claims of the Infirmary on the public, the trustees feel that no apology is due.

The Dispensary, at No. 126 Second-avenue, is open daily from 8 to 10 A. M. Patients are received into the house upon application at the Dispensary, but cases of infectious or incurable disease are not admitted.

Bishop Littlejohn on Venice.

Right Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island, delivered a lecture to an attentive and appreciative audience, at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, Monday evening, on the subject of "Venice," for the benefit of the Parochial Association of the Church of the Redeemer. The Bishop's description of Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, was graphic and eloquent. He portrayed Venice as a grand work of Divine art placed on the surface of Europe for its decoration, making the otherwise comparatively unattractive map of that Continent a complete scene of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur. In the background were the memories of the past—the historic page with its revelations of war and bloodshed, its progress in the arts and sciences, its development of all the great ideas of classical learning, with the darker shades, on which were traced the oppression of the feudal lords over the ignorant and degraded masses. Such a background needed a Venice in the foreground to relieve the picture of weirdness. The obverse of the sketch was that happy one which one enjoyed on returning home to this land of liberty, where they who would have erected a standard after the model of a moneyed aristocracy, such as had stolen away the sublimest effects of the Adriatic picture, were beaten into the elements of liberty on the anvil of war. The lecture throughout was a grand tribute to the claims of modern literature and art.

The Children's Aid Society.

At the monthly meeting of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., in the Chair, C. L. BRACE, Secretary, the following reports, showing the work of the Society for the past month, were presented:

Emigration.—Twenty men, 11 women, [illegible] boys and 68 girls, making a total of [illegible] persons, were provided with homes and employment. Companies of homeless boys and girls for the West leave every other week.

Lodging Houses.—At the five lodging-houses of the Society—Newsboy's, No. 49 Park-place, Girl's, No. 125 Bleecker-street, Sixteenth Ward, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, Phelps, No. 327 Rivington-street, Eleventh Ward, No. 709 East Eleventh-street—8,917 meals and 11,889 lodgings were furnished. The average nightly attendance at the houses was 353; 158 boys and girls were provided with homes and employment, or restored to their friends.

Industrial Schools.—The average attendance at the twenty Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society was 2,339 during the month.

Reading-Rooms.—The Society has now four free reading-rooms for young men in different parts of the City, with the following average attendance nightly: Cottage-place Reading-room, No. 204 Bleecker-street, 75; First Ward Reading-room, No. 50 Trinity-place, 53; Phelps Reading-room, No. 367 East Thirty-fifth-street, 28; Rivington-street Reading-room, No. 327 Rivington-street, 37.

THE CORPORATION MANUAL.

Description of the New Manual and its Contents.

The Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1868, prepared by Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk of the Common Council, has just been published. It is an elaborate document, containing nearly one thousand large, octavo pages, printed in small type, on very fine paper, made expressly for the purpose, well illustrated and elegantly bound. It embraces nearly twice the quantity of matter in any former compilation, and in its enlarged size is uniform with the other documents of the Common Council.

In the arrangement of the present volume all precedent was set aside, and an entirely new plan was adopted. It deals very sparsely with antiquarian topics, and presents an invaluable line of reference relating to the government of the Metropolis and its various public institutions. The minutest details of the principal State Commissions having a share in the administration of our City affairs are also given. The following compendium presents the leading features of the Manual, which will be found of interest to our readers:

To begin with, nearly 100 pages are devoted to copies of the old Dongan and Montgomerie charters of the City, of 1686 and 1730, taken *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim*, from the original parchments on file in the office of the Comptroller. The successive amendments of the instrument also appear in full, including the latest, that of August, of last year. The presentation of these charters, and their modifications, affords Mr. SHANNON (good Democrat that he is) an opportunity for casting certain uncomplimentary reflections upon the Albany legislators "who have reduced the charter to its present stunted and emasculated form." Following this is a complete list of the officers of the City Government, and subsequent to that a reprint of the rules and orders of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council. Lithographed *fac-similes* of the signatures of the members of these bodies for the year 1868 are also given. They are not, as a rule, very flattering, but are all that could be expected from the illiterate men whom they represent.

The Executive Departments are next in order. This embraces the Finance, Street, Law and Croton Aqueduct branches, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the Commissioners of Emigration, with the names of all the officials connected therewith, and their places of residence. The original Metropolitan Police act, with its subsequent modifications, is spread over forty-seven pages. The names of all connected with the Department, from Superintendent down to roundsmen, are given in addition to many valuable statistics, which have been laid before the public through the columns of the Press. The following table of the number of Police officers and clerks, and their salaries, will be found worthy of perusal:

1	President	$5,500
1	Treasurer	5,500
2	Commissioners, each	5,000
1	Chief Clerk	5,000
1	First Department Clerk	2,500
10	Department Clerks, each	1,500
1	Treasurer's Book-keeper	2,500
4	President's Secretaries, Clerk of Superintendent and Inspector, each	1,500
1	Property Clerk	2,000
1	Stenographer	1,600
1	Inspector of Boats	2,000
1	Fire Marshal	5,000
1	Assistant Fire Marshal	2,500
1	Chief Clerk to Fire Marshal	2,500
1	Assistant Clerk to Fire Marshal	1,800
1	Superintendent of Police	7,500
4	Inspectors, each	3,500
18	Surgeons, each	2,250
45	Captains, each	2,000
181	Sergeants, each	1,600
2,321	Patrolmen, each	1,200
96	Doormen, each	900
1	Superintendent of Telegraph	1,800
6	Telegraph Operators, each	1,500
1	Telegraph Lineman	1,200

The total cost of maintaining the force will thus be seen to be $3,394,600.

Next in order is a recital of the act incorporating the Metropolitan Fire Department, together with a copy of the rules governing the same, and a complete list of the various Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies in the Department, and the names of their officers. A revised list of fire-alarm stations is also given.

The Metropolitan Boards of Health and Excise, the Central Park Commission, Pilot Commission, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens also receive liberal attention.

The County Government Departments are next presented, with all the needful details. These include the Sheriff's, Surrogate's, Register's, Coroners' and County Clerk's Offices, and the various civil and criminal Courts. The names of the United States Judiciary officials are also given. The New-York Post Office, Board of Education, and many other public matters of interest are set forth.

The figures of the November and December (1867) elections in this City, complete, are followed by a full alphabetical list of the members of the City, State and National Governments, since the date of the incorporation of the City, and a number of pleasing local reminiscences conclude the work. Neither money nor pains has been spared to make this compilation the most valuable and interesting of all that have been published, and the effort has proven successful, in some respects at least. Its typography and binding are most admirable pieces of art, and, on the whole, the work is very acceptable.

Ex-Captain Young's Case—Action of the Police Board.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, Judge BOSWORTH presiding. After the transaction of routine business, the Board took up the case of Ex-Captain JOHN S. YOUNG, when the legal opinion of Messrs. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, counsel to the Board, was read. It related to the proceedings about to be commenced against Mr. YOUNG for the recovery of $16,000, received by him as a reward for the recovery of $99,500 worth of bonds which had been stolen from the First National Bank of New-Windsor, Md. After reciting the facts in the case, already familiar to the readers of the TIMES, the document concluded as follows:

"We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the money received by Captain YOUNG does not belong to him, but, when received by him, immediately became a part of the 'Police Insurance Fund,' and can be recovered by the Trustees of said Fund."

Considerable discussion ensued upon the proper course to pursue, which was closed by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Commissioner BOSWORTH:

Resolved, That the counsel of this Board are hereby instructed to commence suit against JOHN S. YOUNG, late a Police Captain in this Police District, to recover from him the moneys by him received for services rendered by him as such Police Captain and a member of the Police force of said Police District, in arresting persons concerned, or alleged to have been concerned, in stealing bonds and other securities, the property of the First National Bank of New-Windsor, Carroll County, Md., and in recovering part of the said stolen securities, whether the said moneys so received by said YOUNG were received as a reward, gift or present for said services, and that a copy of the testimony and proceedings on the trial of said YOUNG before this Board be sent to said counsel.

Junta Patriotica de Cubanas.

The Cuban ladies held their regular session yesterday at their headquarters in Twentieth-street, which was attended by a large concourse of members. Much executive business was transacted, and among the rest the preliminary arrangements for the grand Fair to be held in this City in May, in aid of the Cuban cause, and for which circulars will be addressed to the various Sub-Juntas, or Assistant Cuban Aid Societies already established, and organizing, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and the principal cities of the Union. Mme. ISIDORA CLARK and her select operatic concert troupe of artists, have generously offered to give a series of grand concerts in the principal Atlantic cities from Boston to Washington, the net proceeds to be devoted entirely to the fund in aid of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba.

Letters of sympathy were read, and offers of aid are pouring in from all quarters. The eloquent and touching "Appeal to the Friends of Humanity," (published in the TIMES of March 21, and read from the pulpit by the pastors of all denominations, including the Metropolitan Church at Washington, in the presence of President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX, Chief Justice CHASE, and many distinguished Senators and Representatives,) asking simply for the sympathies and prayers of the faithful that the right may triumph over wrong in Cuba, is everywhere, it is stated, producing remarkable results. Even the smaller village churches are sending in contribution of sympathy and material aid. On Easter evening in the "land of steady habits," in the village of Brookfield, Conn., Rev. Mr. ROW, pastor of the Mission Reformed Church, read the "appeal" to his congregation, and afterward made an eloquent address, and proposed to take up a collection for the sacred cause of Liberty in Cuba. His small but earnest and liberal congregation immediately raised [illegible], and directed it to be remitted to the Junta Patriotica in New-York.

The recent Spanish outrages on the American flag in the West India waters, the arbitrary [illegible] and the brutal confinement and transportation in chains of the American Consular Agent, aroused the deep indignation of the Junta, and measures were taken to lay the facts properly before the President of the United States.

The Junta thereupon went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

Election of Church-Wardens and Vestrymen.

TRINITY PARISH.

Wardens—William E. Dunscomb, Gulian C. Verplanck.

Vestrymen—George Templeton Strong, Samuel T. Skidmore, John A. Dix, Cyrus Curtiss, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Joseph Delafield, John H. Swift, John J. Cisco, Samuel Davis, John Caswell, Adam Tredwell Sackett, John Travers, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Philip M. Lydig, Nicholas F. Palmer, John J. Astor, Nathaniel P. Hosack, Stephen P. Nash, Allan Campbell, Daniel H. Arnold.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Wardens—John Buckley, Jr.; Peter J. Shultz.

Vestrymen—Eugene Dutilh, G. W. Faber, Chas. H. Ogden, Stephen T. Wyganty, John Wheeler, Jr.; Edward H. Lawrence, Thos. Uffington.

ST. JAMES.

Wardens—A. D. Letson, M. A. Kellogg.

Vestrymen—John H. Riker, Thomas Rutter, William Rutter, Charles Wager Hull, Walter Shriver, Watson J. Hildreth, Frank Everdell, William H. Christopher.

ST. JAMES THE LESS.

Wardens—Wm. S. Popham, James S. Connell.

Vestrymen—Augustus Bleecker, James Bleecker, Lewis C. Popham, George M. Wheeler, Oliver A. Hyatt, Clement Bramley, Charles K. Fleming, Alexander Forbes.

CALVARY.

Wardens—Philip R. Kearney, Wm. Scott.

Vestrymen—Samuel B. Ruggles, Wm. W. Wright, Joseph M. Cooper, Frederick S. Winston, Stephen Brush, Herman D. Aldrich, Wm. Niblo, Wm. Lottimer.

ST. TIMOTHY'S.

Wardens—A. B. McDonald, J. J. Smith.

Vestrymen—George Reton, John Bradford, George Montague, W. G. Hitchcock, S. R. Wells, Wm. Irwin, A. S. Church, S. T. Smith.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Wardens—Geo. R. Jackson, Robert M. Martin.

Vestrymen—W. O. Fitzgerald, Henry Merrill, G. S. Stingfield, H. A. Rumrill, John A. Pool, Samuel Holmes, P. P. Dickinson, D. Colden Murray.

HOLY TRINITY, HARLEM.

Wardens—Benjamin C. Paddock, Frederick Tinson.

Vestrymen—Rosewell G. Rolston, Charles F. Alvord, George Buckhout, J. Romaine Brown, Walter Brady, George Richmond, Joshua H. Bates, Manton E. Townsend.

ST. PAUL'S, YORKVILLE.

Wardens—Henry Hagar, Henry F. Phillips.

Vestrymen—James T. Crawford, W. A. Whitbeck, W. Carter, Geo. Moore, Fred. R. Gillispie, Chas. F. Thomas, R. M. Brundage, Jas. S. Warren.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Wardens—Stephen Cambreleng, Jacob Reese.

Vestrymen—Philetus H. Holt, Hiram Young, Geo. G. Kellogg, Hezekiah B. Loomis, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Matthews, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, James A. Roosevelt.

GRACE.

Wardens—John David Wolfe, George Barclay.

Vestrymen—Benjamin Aymar, Michael Ulshoeffer, Geo. Jones, Adam Norrie, Floyd W. Wells, Benjamin B. Sherman, Edward Jones, Hugh Auchincloss.

HOLY SAVIOUR.

Wardens—George Greer, William C. Thompson.

Vestrymen—James A. Patteson, Theodore Bartow, William M. Johnson, John R. Gardiner, James Bryce, Jennison Eager, D. C. Calvin, William Woodward, Jr.

ZION.

Wardens—James Van Norden, Smith Barker.

Vestrymen—David Clarkson, Jr., John A. Bartow, Eugene Schieffelin, Robert W. Nesbit, James O. Smith, William B. Smyth, William Reed. A. Craig Palmer.

HOLY TRINITY.

Wardens—Robert Dumont, S. Henry Hurd.

Vestrymen—J. Nelson Tappan, E. R. Tremain, Effingham H. Nichols, Charles K. Randall, Wm. B. Northrup, Wm. L. Andrews, Jonathen Edgar, Rufus M. Brundige.

ST. THOMAS.

Wardens.—Lyman Denison, Edwd. M. Willett.

Vestrymen—George C. Collins, Elihu L. Mix, John Tappin, John S. Williams, Daniel T. Hoag, George Kemp, J. H. Watson, A. J. Cuming.

BROOKLYN.

EMANUEL.

Wardens—Alexander E. Orr, Jas. W. Whitney.

Vestrymen—Henry Dudley, W. W. Ladd, Robert P. Lee, Julius W. Merrill, D. C. Hewson, James E. Vail, Frederick A. Yenni, Wm. Henderson.

REFORMATION.

Wardens—Dr. J. Hawkes, E. W. Carroll.

Vestrymen—H. M. Oddie, L. Catlin, R. L. Cook, H. Donelson, J. R. Allaben, W. H. Waring, J. S. Stearns, W. H. Clark.

THE MESSIAH.

Wardens—John Halsey, Franklin Bell.

Vestrymen—J. B. Elliott, Alexander Agar, A. G. Jones, Julian Allen, E. C. Humbert, D. D. Ives, C. W. West, J. C. Perry.

ST. JOHN'S.

Wardens—Alfred Emanuel, James B. Beers.

Vestrymen—John W. Massary, Otto Rotton, Norman S. Bently, Charles Batchelor, John C. Davis, Allen A. Monsell, Henry Bainbridge.

THE REDEEMER.

Wardens—Ferdinand Walker, Christian W. Bouck.

Vestrymen—Wm. A. Cook, Robert L. Woods, John Cooper, M. D., Henry T. Brown, C. W. Carey, Wm. Blanchard, Daniel A. Smith, John A. Tucker.

HOLY TRINITY.

Wardens—Hosea Webster, Wm. B. Leonard.

Vestrymen—Edward Todd, Charles A. Townsend, Samuel E. Howard, George H. Burritt, Joseph W. Greene, Charles P. Thayer, John D. Cocks, William P. Clyde.

ALL SAINTS.

Wardens—Arthur Sinclair, Edward H. Baldwin.

Vestrymen—Edward Buckley, James Gouge, Henry Bristow, George Beal, Ray W. Porter, James Dent, Henry S. Lansdell, Samuel W. Bergen.

ST. JAMES'.

Wardens—J. R. Shuttleworth, J. S. Wells.

Vestrymen—Wm. S. Woodward, S. D. C. Van Bokkelin, E. F. De Selding, D. B. F. Fessenden, B. A. Whittaker, H. H. Todd, J. S. Lornsbury, Frank Washburn.

ST. ANN'S.

Wardens—Thomas Messenger, Abraham Wyckoff.

Vestrymen—Henry P. Morgan, A. D. Mathews, Jesse C. Smith, Thomas Rowe, Pitt Cooke, A. H. De Witt, Joseph Bryan, Henry Torrance.

ST. PAUL'S, E. D.

Wardens—Gerrard Willett, Shubael O. Kellogg.

Vestrymen—Thomas W. Groser, Isaac S. Cheetham, Thomas F. Moffit, Henry S. Horlor, John Horton, Daniel Adee, Ezekiel A. Harris, Dubois Smith.

ST. MARY'S, STATEN ISLAND.

Wardens—William Wilson, Charles A. Meigs.

Vestrymen—Charles C. Tabor, John S. Tuttle, Billopp Seaman, Henry M. Congdon, Henry Y. Wemple, Edward F. Gould, John W. Stout, Jr., David Rowland.

ST. JOHN'S, WOODSIDE, N. J.

Senior Warden—Henry J. Winser.

Junior Warden—George H. Webster.

Vestrymen—James S. Gamble, John P. SCHARFF, Theodore Palmer, Benjamin L. Brigg, Jas. S. Mackie, B. R. Sage, F. F. Mercer, R. S. Hyde.

JAMES THE LESS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Wardens—Wm. S. Popham, Jas. S. Connell.

Vestrymen—Augustus Blucker, Jas. Blucker, Lewis C. Popham, Geo. M. Wheeler, Oliver A. Hyatt, Clement Bramley, Chas. K. Fleming, Alex. Forbes.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1517—Hay vs. Hall, imp'd, &c.
1681—Carpenter vs. Morrison et al.
1699—Clark, Sr., vs. Carpenter.
1599—National Bank of N. America vs. Havemeyer.
1607—Collins vs. Simonds et al.
1661—Volkening vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
1671—Fugelsang vs. Wilker et al.
1673—Wachschlager vs. Osgood.

Nos.
1689—Camp vs. Ames.
1725—Walther vs. Burns.
1727—Hutchinson vs. Howard.
1729—Greener vs. Orth et al.
1731—Miner vs. Fearing et al.
1735—Barnes vs. Stewart.
1737—Warren vs. Halse.
1743—Nat. B'k of Commonwealth vs. Gudewill et al.
1745—Wolberg et al. vs. McCullough.
1747—Breithaupt vs. Stoker et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
36—Brett vs. Cameron.
71—Alexander vs. O'Gorman.
88—Meyer vs. Nat. Ex. and Trans. Co.
117—Nat. Cit. Bank vs. Griswold.
188—Lear vs. Lear.
207—Daniels vs. Thorp.
229—Weston et al. vs. Place et al.

Nos.
235—Myers et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
242—Ward vs. Ward.
245—Severini et al. vs. Trenor.
249—Marti et al. vs. Alfaro et al.
253—Meyres vs. Sharkey et al.
254—Connell vs. Buckley, et al.
255—Eisner vs. Miller et al.

Call No. 256—Gault vs. Argus.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2309—Norton vs. Ranous.
2304—Millner vs. Warfield.
2338—Levinger vs. Nat. Health Life. Ins. Co.
2342—Krall vs. Thurston.

Nos.
2345—Monence vs. Yerance.
2346—Husband vs. Millbanks.
2347—McDonough vs. Woods.
..—Kline vs. McDonald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Peter Martin; larceny.
2—The People vs. Mary Gibson; obtaining money by false pretences.
3—The People vs. Mary Dunn; grand larc'y
4—The People vs. Wm. Jones and Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.
5—The People vs. James Wilson; burglary.
6—The People vs. Thomas Ahearn and Mich'l Mann; robbery.
7—The People vs. James Kagan; burglary.
8—The People vs. Daniel J. Coffee; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Michael Kalischkey; bigamy.
10—The People vs. Thos. Donnelly; robbery.
11—The People vs. Wm. Donovan and Michael Golden; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Simon Liebeck; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. James Wilson; burglary.
14—The People vs. Charles Crager; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Isaac Dodge; felonious assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BANKS—THEIR AGENCY AND LIABILITY AS COLLECTORS—THE CONTRACT TO PAY WHERE THE PLACE OF PAYMENT IS NAMED IN THE INSTRUMENT—INTEREST AS BETWEEN CITIZENS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES DURING WAR—THE TRUSTEE AND THE CESTUI QUE TRUST.

William Ward and Francis X. Ward vs. Francis L. Smith.—This cause comes here by writ of error from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The action is on three bonds of the plaintiffs in error, given in payment for certain property adjoining Mount Vernon, in Fairfax County, Va., in August, 1860, payable with interest to the defendant in error as administrator of one Leggett, at the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Alexandria, in six, twelve and eighteen months. Francis X. Ward signed the bonds as security, but was not purchaser of the property. In May, 1861, the defendant in error left Alexandria for the South, and remained within the Confederate lines until the end of the war. Francis X. Ward also went South. The defendant in error had kept both a private account and an account as administrator with the Alexandria Branch of the Farmers' Bank, but before leaving for the South he drew out both accounts. This Alexandria bank was but a branch of the parent bank located at Richmond, which declared the dividends. The bank suspended specie payments in November, 1860, and a dividend declared in 1861 was paid in Virginia notes. In February, 1861, the first of the bonds mentioned became due, and was deposited by defendant in error for collection. At that time drafts on Baltimore and New-York sold for 3½ and 4¼ per cent. premium. The bank then paid its debts and received payment of debts due in Virginia bank notes, and so continued to do up to the 21st of March, 1867; also paying depositors in the same currency, and giving change for large notes in the same. When collections for Northern correspondents were made by the bank during the war, special instructions were generally received and followed as to the funds to be accepted; generally Northern drafts were demanded. The only collection made for a Virginia customer between July 18, 1861, and March 31, 1862, was paid in Virginia funds, although during that time such notes were at a heavy discount, being 22½ per cent. in December, 1861, and 23 per cent. in March, 1862. The bank accepted payment at one time for an overdrawn account in Virginia funds, and continued to receive such funds in payment of all debts, even when worth only 25 cents on the dollar. Defendant in error deposited the bond for collection without particular instructions, "in the ordinary course of business," having himself received of the Wards $2,500, in Virginia bank-notes on the bond to be collected. But one of the three bonds was deposited for collection, although all were made payable at this bank on the dates mentioned. That one was paid by the Wards in the notes mentioned, and they also called on the bank and tendered payment of the other two at maturity, but then learned they had not been deposited. Suit was subsequently brought by Smith to recover on all the bonds their par value, except the credit of his own receipts for $2,500; and on the trial it appeared that the notes of Virginia passed current in Alexandria in the ordinary transactions of life long after the beginning of the war, and during the period covered by the payments of Ward, and within which all the bonds became due. It also appeared that all business within the State, as a rule, was transacted by means of these funds up to the time of maturity of all the bonds. The Court charged the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover as claimed; and the verdict being accordingly, writ of error was taken to bring the cause here for review; and it is contended that when securities are deposited with a bank for collection, the bank is made the agent of the payee to receive payment, and is not the agent of the payer. The bank may relieve the payer by receiving payment in any sort of currency circulating at or below par; and it matters not what may be the particular kind of money accepted by the bank. Its relation of agent ceases toward both its principal and the debtor the moment the funds so received are mingled with its own funds, and credit given on its books for the amount so collected as cash. The relationship of debtor and creditor subsists from that moment between the bank and its former principal, and the bank is liable for the full amount so credited. It was stipulated in the bonds that they should be payable at the Farmers' Bank, and it was thus made a part of the contract that all the bonds should be deposited in that bank by the payee at maturity or before; so that the obligors might be able to make payment of them at the bank, according to the law and usage of banks in making collections and receiving payments. The tender of the amount of the bonds is relied on to defeat their claim for interest during the War, urged together with the fact that from May 20, 1861, to the close of the war, Smith placed himself and the bonds within the enemy's lines, thus making it illegal to deal with him. On the part of the defendant in error it is insisted that the question is simply whether a debtor on three bonds payable at a particular bank, where any one of them is left for collection, has a right to deposit depreciated notes of suspended banks in payment of one or all of the bonds; and it is submitted that the statement of the question furnishes its own answer. The principle of treating bank bills as money, it is contended, applies only so long as the bank by which they are issued continues to redeem them in specie, and no longer; and this whether the holder is aware of the suspension or not. It is conceded that the bank is the agent of the owner, but only to receive payment in money. Here all the authority is to collect the note according to its tenor; and, being payable in dollars on its face, nothing but dollars, or at least notes of solvent banks, current as money, will discharge the debtor. In this case an act of Congress had prohibited commercial intercourse with the rebellious States, and the notes tendered were illegal and worthless for any purpose of payment on the day of their deposit. Smith was not bound by such a tender or deposit until he had had an opportunity to accept or reject it. To give validity to notes of these banks within the enemy's lines, was to strengthen and maintain the resources of the public enemy. To apply the principle that interest was suspended during the war because Smith, the legal holder, was within the Confederate lines, would be grossly unjust, because Ward was the vendee, in full possession of the land in payment for which the bonds were given, and to deprive the defendant in error of interest would be to punish his *cestui que* trust.

A. G. Brown & T. W. Bowne for plaintiffs in error; R. J. & J. L. Brent for defendant in error.

Judgment was now affirmed, Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion of the Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

In re Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad.—The argument of the motion that the plaintiff show cause why further proceedings in the State Courts in this case should not be stayed was continued yesterday afternoon, the questions to be discussed being: 1. Is this suit in this Court or in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York? 2. If the suit is in this Court, has this Court power to stay proceedings in the State Court? 3. If it has, is this a proper case for granting such a stay?

Mr. David Dudley Field stated the order which he supposed the Court would follow, and said that he would like to make some reply to the argument of Mr. Tilden of yesterday.

The Court said that order was superseded, and that the whole question was now open for argument.

Mr. David Dudley Field desired to know the order to be pursued—how many counsel on a side would be heard, &c.

Mr. Tracy said that Mr. Seward was to open and Mr. Tilden to reply to the argument of the other side.

The Court said it would hear as many counsel on each side as desired to speak, with no restriction other than that the whole case must be presented at first, so that the opposing counsel might know exactly against what they were to contend.

Mr. David Dudley Field desired, now that the whole case was open, to read two affidavits. Mr. Field said that after the argument yesterday he was served with an order from the State Court, and that since he had come into the room he had been served with two more.

Mr. Tracy stated the nature of the orders; that they were appeals from orders of Judge Barnard; said that there was a Judge in the Supreme Court who considered that all power over this case belonged to him, and that there was another who did not think so; that, therefore, they desired to remove the case to this Court.

Mr. C. A. Seward then opened the argument, stating that there were two petitions on file in the Supreme Court signed by all the defendants who had been served in the suit, asking the removal of the case to this Court; that this was a proper case for removal, as the defendants were a corporation created by act of Congress, and their defence arose under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that they had complied with all the requirements of the statute authorizing such removal. That the State Court was, therefore, bound to make an order removing the suit to this Court. That such order was, in fact, made by Mr. Justice Rosecrans, and the suit thereby removed into this Court, and that it could not be taken away again by the revocation of that order by Judge Barnard. Moreover, that Judge Barnard had no authority to make the order of revocation, as the Supreme Court of New-York has already decided that when a case is removed by an *ex parte* order from that into this Court the order is not appealable, and the State Court can make no further order in the suit. That an order of removal by the State Court is not necessary, though it is usual and advisable to obtain it; but that by any of the defendants complying with the requirements of the statute authorizing removals, the cause as to them is, *ipso facto*, removed into this Court, while the other defendants are left to pursue their remedy in the State Court. That accordingly this cause is in this Court by the voluntary act of the Supreme Court, and the application by the moving party in this motion is that the Supreme Court may not be harassed by applications to disregard their own action; that this Court will decree that all proceedings in the cause may be stayed; that an injunction on the State Court is not sought, but a stay of proceedings which this Court, to protect its own jurisdiction, ought to grant. Moreover, that the statute prohibiting United States Courts from enjoining proceedings in the State Courts, referred to proceedings properly in those Courts, not to matters over which the State Courts had no jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Seward's argument, Mr. David Dudley Field said that he had just been served with two petitions, one of Oliver Ames, the other of Oakes Ames, and an order by Judge Sutherland to show cause on Monday next why the cause should not be removed to this Court. That these defendants could not be here asking for a stay of proceedings in the State Court, and in the State Court procuring such an order.

Mr. Stoughton desired to know what defendants were represented here.

Mr. Seward—All but one.

After considerable skirmishing between counsel as to the admissibility and effect of the petitions—the defendants represented—and the question whether the argument should go on or be adjourned, the Court said that the case was either in this Court or in the State Court; if in this Court it was important that the State Court should do nothing concerning it; if in the State Court this Court should take no measures in it. The argument must go on.

Mr. Dudley Field then addressed the Court in opposition to the motion: That the argument of Mr. Seward furnished its own refutation. That no suit can be in two Courts of different jurisdictions at the same time. That if this suit is in this Court it is not in the State Court, and that therefore the stay of proceedings asked for is unnecessary. That the ground taken by Mr. Tilden, yesterday, that this Court has appellate jurisdiction in this matter, is not supported by the authorities cited. That it is the settled practice, when the State and Federal Courts have concurrent jurisdiction, as in this case, that neither interfere with the other; but that the Court which first obtains jurisdiction shall proceed with the case to its conclusion.

Mr. Stoughton addressed the Court in opposition to the motion; that he should take for granted that all the proceedings of the Supreme Court in this matter had been according to law, and regretted the insinuations of the other side that such had not been the case. That this was the first time in the history of this Court that such an application as the present one had ever been made. That the State Courts were not inferior to the Federal Courts, some writers having considered them in some respects superior; yet the State Courts had never attempted to interfere with proceedings in the Federal Courts. That had the statute forbidding the Federal Courts from staying proceedings in the State Courts not been passed, it may be thought those Courts would have adopted the same practice as the State Courts; but there was a positive statute forbidding an injunction to stay proceedings in the State Courts. That the order asked for differed in no respect in effect from an injunction, and was within the spirit of the act forbidding an injunction. That the practice of granting such orders would bring the State and Federal Courts into continued and unseemly conflict.

In considering the question whether the cause is removable, Mr. Stoughton called the attention of the Court to the fact that the only relief asked by Fisk against the Union Pacific Railroad Company was that on his subscription and tender he be declared the owner of 20,000 shares of stock; that the rest of the bill sought relief in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that if the relief against the Railroad Company only had been sought it would have been a remarkable case under the statute, but as the bill stood it was not—the view essentially of Judge BARNARD, when he denied the application before him for a removal; that in his opinion to remove a cause it was necessary for all the defendants to unite in the petition and for all to verify, but in the present case an attorney verified for all the defendants who joined in the petition and that two, the Messrs. Ames, did not so join.

On the conclusion of Mr. Stoughton's argument, at 3:05 o'clock, the Court adjourned to Thursday at 3:30 P. M.

For the motion, Messrs. Tilden, Seward, Allen and Tracy; opposed, Messrs. Stoughton, David Dudley Field and Dudley Field.

PATENT CASE.

Merserole et al. vs. The Union Paper Collar Company.—This was a bill in equity to which a demurrer was interposed by the defendants. The plaintiffs were described in the bill as "citizens of the United States," but were not averred to be citizens of any one State. They are manufacturers of paper collars. On the 9th of January, 1868, they became assignees of a license granted by the defendants in 1866 to the Norwich Paper Collar Company, to make and sell collars, cuffs, and bosoms of paper, or of cloth and paper, according to any or all of nine several letters patent granted by the United States, on payment to the licensees of certain specified tariffs. The bill avers that the plaintiffs purchased the license on the strength of representations made by the defendants that the patents were valid and that if they purchased the license they would be allowed to make and sell four millions of paper collars without paying therefor. It also avers that the patents were invalid for want of novelty, that the consideration for the purchase of the license is void, that the plaintiffs have paid some tariffs under the license, and that the defendants are now claiming further tariffs. The prayer of the bill is: 1. That during the pendency of the suit the defendants may be enjoined from commencing any suit at law upon the license to recover from the plaintiffs the tariffs reserved thereon upon the collars manufactured, and from alienating the license. 2. That the Court will decree all of the patents void for want of novelty, and that thereby the consideration for the license has failed. 3. That the defendants be decreed to cancel the license and the agreement made by the plaintiffs in the assignment of it to them, and to return the amount of tariffs paid by the plaintiffs. The defendants demur on the ground that it does not appear from the bill that this Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit, or of the parties, or to grant the relief prayed for.

Held by the Court—That to give it jurisdiction on the ground of parties the suit must be between a citizen of the State of New-York and a citizen of another State, (act of Sept. 24, 1789, section 11,) and that it should appear affirmatively upon the bill that the plaintiffs are not citizens of the same State with the defendants; that this bill is defective in this respect. That jurisdiction of the subject matter depends upon the question whether this Court has jurisdiction to decree the patents to be void, for if it has not, it has no power to give the other relief prayed for. That the only authority conferred on this Court by statute to declare patents void is given by the act of July 4, 1836, section 16, as extended by the act of March 3, 1839, section 10. That authority extends only to cases of two interfering patents, and where a patent is refused by the Commissioner of Patents or by the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia on appeal; that the jurisdiction of the Court fails therefore in this case so far as regards any special authority to declare the patents void. That the seventeenth section of the act of July 4, 1836, is not applicable to the present case, because the rights of the defendants against the plaintiffs under the license arise out of the license and the agreement and the transactions under it, and not out of the patents or the law under which they were granted. That it is well settled that such a subject matter does not confer jurisdiction on this Court. (Wilson *vs.* Sandford, 10 How., 99; Goodyear *vs.* The Union India Rubber Company, 4 Blatchf., C. C. R., 63.) That so far as the suit is based on any alleged false representations made by the defendants, it arises out of a fraud committed by them, and not under any act of Congress; that the fact that the plaintiffs must show that the patents are void in order to get rid of the license and agreement, does not make the case one arising under the Patent act, so as to give this Court jurisdiction. That a State Court has jurisdiction to decree the license and agreement to be void for fraud or any other adequate reason, and the fact that in the investigation the State Court will be obliged to inquire whether there was anything new in the patents which could operate as a consideration, does not deprive it of jurisdiction. That the validity of patent rights, when they come in question collaterally, must become a subject of inquiry in the State Courts. (Rich *vs.* Atwater, 16 Cowan, 409, 414; Cross *vs.* Huntly, 13 Wendell, 385; Head *vs.* Stevens, 19 id., 411.)

Bill dismissed with costs.

C. H. Seward for the plaintiffs; Geo. Gifford for the defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Bernard Hess, charged with an attempt to blackmail a cigar dealer named Burlinghoff.

Abraham Feuchtwanzer testified that he translated Burlinghoff's affidavit on which Hess was arrested; he translated it from English into German, because Burlinghoff did not understand English; he did not see Burlinghoff sign it, but he heard him say that it was uncertain whether he would sign it or not; not because it was false, but because he did not know its purpose.

Other witnesses were called for the defence, but nothing important was elicited. The case was adjourned to April 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—MR. DURANT DISCHARGED FROM CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS—THE COMPANY'S SAFE TO BE BROKEN OPEN.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad and The Credit Mobilier of America et al.—At the opening of the Court, Judge BARNARD said he had made a brief statement in writing of his conclusions in the contempt proceedings, but inasmuch as he could not find his written opinion, he would state his views orally. An examination of Mr. Durant's testimony, at least such an examination as he had been able to give, had led him to the conclusion that he would not be justified in committing Mr. Durant for contempt, because he (Durant) had no knowledge of the combination of the lock, and the key to the safe is not in his possession. One of the Company's servants, (Mr. Ham,) it appears, has the combination, and he is out of the State. But from the testimony it seems that the servant is kept out of the State by an officer of the Company other than Mr. Durant. Hence the latter could not be held criminally liable for that which he had no control over. But, said the Judge, I think I have the power to direct the safe to be broken open under the direction of the receiver and the Sheriff, and the contents thereof brought into Court. An order was made accordingly. The hour specified for having the contents of the safe in Court was 1 P. M.

Mr. Field then called Mr. Durant to the stand, and asked him whether he had been able to find a stock list spoken of on Monday.

Mr. Durant produced a paper, which Mr. Field said was not the one which he wanted. Mr. Durant then handed out a second paper containing a list of stockholders.

Q.—Is this a perfect list of all the stockholders? A.—I think it is imperfect, but I have no personal knowledge; the errand boy handed the list to me this morning; I think it was made out by one of the clerks from memoranda.

Q.—Do you know of any members of Congress, other than those you named yesterday, who are stockholders in the Union Pacific Road?

Witness said he knew of Senator Grimes, Oakes Ames and Samuel W. Hooper of the House.

An order having been drawn and duly entered in the Court to the effect that Mr. Durant be discharged from the attachment.

Mr. Field said that matter having been disposed of, he would now move in the matter of the receivership. He held in his hand an order which he proposed to read.

Mr. Tracy objected. There were only two matters before the Court. One of them was the contempt of Mr. Durant in refusing to testify before the referee. That had been disposed of by the Court discharging Mr. Durant. The other was as to his examination and production of books before the Court. That matter was disposed of until 1 P. M.

Mr. Field persisted and read his proposed order, containing about twenty-five folios, and reciting among other things the entire history of the proceedings, and also that Mr. Dillon and certain other officers of the Company had absconded.

Mr. Tracy said that an order such as that read by Mr. Field had never been made by any Court in the civilized world. It was a great scandal and a great libel upon the officers of the Company. It was charged in that order of Mr. Field, that Mr. Dillon and others had run away—absconded. Mr. Dillon, said counsel, is a venerable, high-minded and most respectable gentleman. He is a fair dealing man and "abscond" is not the word to use in regard to him. The truth was that this order, read in open Court by Mr. Field, was an attempt to calumniate in the newspapers, because the Press had the right to publish whatever transpires in open Court. There were twenty-five folios of the order just read, and counsel had managed to get into it much that the Court knew nothing about; much that was malicious and slanderous. He had said in that order what he would not dare to say in the street. Some things he had said there were against right, against justice and against truth. Counsel on the other side may have thought that the officers of the Company would never "come down" except by reason of some such course. The speaker could assure his opponent they would never come down by any such pulling.

Mr. Clark Bell, another counsel for the Company, said that the assertion in Mr. Field's order that Mr. Dillon had absconded was utterly untrue. Mr. Dillon was in the City last night, and he believed he was here to-day. He had been here much of the time of late. Counsel's motive in speaking then was to repel the infamous scandal in the proposed order, that Mr. Dillon had absconded. When Mr. Durant, on Monday, was asked by Mr. Field if Mr. Dillon had not absconded, the hesitancy of the witness was owing to his surprise at the astounding question. Durant never meant to have it understood that there was any doubt in his mind on that point.

Mr. Field replied that they had issued an *alias* for Mr. Dillon, and would his opponents tell the Sheriff where he might be found?

Mr. McFarlane thought this proceeding of the other side was most extraordinary—the most so of any that ever saw light in a Court of Justice. So far as his clients were concerned, they were there for two purposes, and those two had been disposed of. What justification was there for putting upon the records of the Court all this scandal about the absconding of Dillon and others? To do so would be perverting judicial proceedings to base uses. It was a scandal on the officers of the greatest Company that this or any other country has ever known. There was not a scintilla of evidence for such an order. Such an atrocious production was not only a gross outrage on the Court, but a malicious slander on several most respectable gentlemen—gentlemen as respectable as any connected with this case.

Mr. Field replied at some length, during which he said: "I am astounded—yes, I am astounded—to hear gentlemen defending their clients in the manner they are doing." Why was there an attack on his client? Mr. Fisk had been duly admitted as a stockholder, and he had a right to know what others were doing with his money. He had other stockholders in the Union Pacific Road. It is, said he, a company in which the people of this country have a greater interest and in which they take, or should take, greater pride than they take in most others. By the report of a United States Commissioner just made, it appears that the officers whose names have been brought in question here, have made $16,000 per mile, clear profit, on some of the construction contracts.

There was considerable further desultory discussion by several of the counsel, after which

Judge BARNARD said that this suit being in the nature of a creditor's bill, the plaintiff would have a right to inquire, either before a referee or a Judge at Special Term, into all the transactions of the Company, or of its officers, from the commencement—how they had expended the money, &c.

Mr. McFarlane said if that was to be the direction given to the case, then Mr. Fisk, in pursuing his reckless and licentious financial course, would go "unwhipt of justice."

Judge BARNARD said the word "absconded" must be stricken out, and after some other slight modifications the order was signed.

Mr. Field replied that it was an order, as he believed, that was required by the respect which the Court owes to itself, and moreover it was one which would be carried out.

Soon after 1 o'clock P. M. the receiver and Sheriff made their return about the safe. The Judge said they had found it impracticable to open it in so short a time, and suggested that the case be postponed until Wednesday morning. Adjourned accordingly.

It seems that after the first adjournment the Sheriff and Receiver visited the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, taking with them an experienced lock-picker. They found Mr. Barlow there, who forbade their entering. The order of the Court was duly exhibited, and finally the lock-picker was allowed to look at the safe. His conclusion was that he could not open the safe within any reasonable time, and so the affair ended for the day.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

Before Judge Brady.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SALE.

Brett, Assignee, &c., vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This case was heard some time since before His Honor Judge BRADY, and the decision now rendered, which contains all the material facts involved in the litigation, will be found of interest to the commercial community:

OPINION.—Andrew W. Gill, the assignor of the plaintiff, commenced business in 1859 on a capital of $5,000, which included $1,000 in cash. He continued in business until the 12th of March, 1866. During the year 1865 he was insolvent, and to a large amount, but continued to make purchases up to the close of his career, many of which were accomplished through representations of his solvency made by his agent and uncle, Thomas Gill, which were false. He had speculated disastrously in oil and railroad stocks, and oil lands, and had paid for the use of money borrowed during that year, sometimes as high as 24 per cent., which in the aggregate amounted to $14,561, and had also paid for interest during the year 1866 $3,500 and upward, although he failed on the 12th of March of that year. His purchases in January, 1866, amounted to $23,000 and upward; in February, $24,000; in the twelve days of March, $23,000 and upward, and his stock in trade on the 12th March, 1866, when his assignment was executed, amounted to only the sum of $17,097 06, which was several thousand dollars less than his purchases in March; and his entire assets, including book accounts which were good, oil stocks, an interest in land and personal property, amounted only to the sum of $47,545 15, while his actual and contingent liabilities amounted to $173,794 18. His business had been conducted in 1865 in two stores, one in Brooklyn, which was called the Surprise, and the other in New-York. The Surprise was a success, which for the year ending on the 1st of January, 1866, had yielded a gain of $12,000, and up to the time it was sold continued to be a profitable enterprise. On the 6th of March, 1866, when, as we have seen from the figures given, he was hopelessly insolvent, he sold it to Mrs. Gill, the wife of his uncle, clerk and agent, Thomas Gill, for $16,500, without making an inventory of its contents, "approximating its value on the appearance of things," as stated by one of the witnesses, and making no estimate of or charge for the "good-will." He took from Mrs. Gill, in payment, ten notes for $1,650 each, payable to his own order, at periods from ninety days to eleven months, without security, and with knowledge of her pecuniary ability which was small, and with knowledge also that her husband, who was to manage the business for her, was largely insolvent. She had never spoken to him of the purchase, having had no business experience, although her husband had several times prior to the sale expressed a wish to buy it, and the negotiations which resulted in a sale and which were speedily consummated, were commenced by the assignors asking his uncle if he wished to make the purchase. That was about the 4th or 5th of March. The bill of sale was signed on the 6th or 7th of March, and five or six days afterward the assignment was executed. The responsibility of Mrs. Gill consisted of an interest she had in a contract for the purchase of a house in Brooklyn, on which she had paid $1,500. The property to be conveyed had increased in value, but no deed had been executed, and the money which she had paid as stated was a loan effected upon a life policy of insurance on her husband. It thus appears that the Surprise was sold by the assignor, being himself insolvent, a few days prior to his assignment to the wife of his insolvent uncle, whose husband, as the assignor's agent, had not only made false representations of his nephew's solvency, but without the authority of the latter, if we believe his asseverations. The only redeeming feature or fact in connection with this sale is, that the assignor transferred, before his assignment, nine of the notes received from Mrs. Gill to one of his creditors, who received them in payment of his note, and surrendered the same; but they were not indorsed by him without recourse, and his indorsements upon them, which continued his indebtedness, are set out as some of the contingent liabilities existing at the time of his assignment. It must be noted, also, in connection with this transfer, that it was made to the widow and administratrix of Mr. Powers, who had adopted as his daughter the wife of the assignor, and who by the transfer obtained nothing more than was previously possessed by her, except the promise of Mrs. Gill. The transaction (and by that I mean the sale of the Surprise and the indorsement and transfer of the notes as stated) accomplished nothing but the disposition of that establishment to an irresponsible vendee, who was the wife of an insolvent, without security and without diminishing the liability of the assignor. It is perhaps remarkable that the assignor should state as he did that when that sale was made he had not entertained the idea of making an assignment which followed so soon after, and that the propriety of making one was suggested by one of his employes. It is remarkable because he knew of his financial difficulties, of his insolvency and of the success and consequent value of the Surprise, and yet parted from it without receiving one dollar in cash, and without security. The sale was the more objectionable because it was made to accommodate a person who had assisted in its accumulations by fraudulent representations, who was a relative, and who was identified with the improper continuance of business on the part of the assignor under the circumstances which surrounded him. I think I can safely say that there are few persons who will doubt that the sale of the Surprise was made for the benefit of Thomas Gill, and with the intent, in which he and his nephew both participated, to withhold it from the creditors of the latter, and that it was made in contemplation of the assignment which both knew its improvident sale must precipitate. Such at all events is my judgment. I regard the sale and assignment so connected that they cannot be separated and held to be independent of each other, and although it is not in my province in this action to declare that sale a fraud, I think it my duty to give it (and I do so) great significance upon the question of intent. I have considered and determined the judgment to be given in this case, upon the sale of the Surprise as the prominent and controlling act in reference to the design and purpose of the assignor, and have arrived at the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that it establishes the existence of an intent to hinder, defraud or delay his creditors, of which the assignment was but a continuation. The defendant is, therefore, entitled to judgment.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of John Rose, an infant, &c.; motion granted.

Brush, &c., *vs.* Green, et al.: motion granted.

J. W. O'Shaughnessy *vs.* P. McLoughlin; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Barker et al. *vs.* Barker et al.; motion granted. Referee to repay ten per cent., to be paid out of the property on the resale, with $10 costs.

Edelheim *vs.* Windmuller; see memoranda of decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

By Judge Jones.

Sterling *vs.* Wanserder; motion granted without costs.

Barrett *vs.* Wallace; motion granted.

Van Vliet *vs.* Illofsky; motion granted without costs.

Hendrickson *vs.* Allison; judgment for plaintiff, damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's Jury.

Simons *vs.* Lawrence; motion granted.

Drummond *vs.* Whiting; motion granted.

Austin *vs.* Ahearne; motion granted without costs.

Same *vs.* Same; motion granted without costs.

Holdan *vs.* Hines; order granted.

Richards *vs.* The Niagara Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

The Same *vs.* The Republic Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Odell *vs.* Loeb; motion granted and case referred.

Reynolds *vs.* Bull; motion granted and case referred.

Corrigan *vs.* Katzenstein; order granted.

Dohrman *vs.* Rodewald; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

By Judge Barrett.

Gruhu *vs.* Brill; order granted.

Wortmann *vs.* Schmenger; to amend motion of appeal; motion granted upon payment of $7 costs of opposing the motion.

Zeigler *vs.* Gottschalk; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to a renewal in case of unreasonable delay in settling the affairs of the late firm, or upon proof of mismanagement or improper conduct on the part of surviving partner in reference to the partnership assets.

Blake *vs.* Shafer; motion denied with $10 costs; see memorandum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury brought in its last batch of indictments, and was discharged by Judge BEDFORD, who addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I have just learned that you have finished your labors for the term, having disposed of 148 cases. And in disposing of this large number of cases you have not only displayed a diligence worthy of a Grand Jury, but have also exercised a sound discretion, always, when the evidence warranted it, promptly ordering bills, while, at the same time, as promptly dismissing complaints whenever the evidence was not sufficient. You are now discharged from further attendance, with the thanks of the Court.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The People vs. James Poole, alias Jaconet.—This man, a fat, sensual-looking mulatto, about 30 years old, entered the room of Catharine Carter, on the night of the 2d of March, and with an ax split her skull and broke her arm. The woman had recovered sufficiently to appear in Court yesterday, and give a statement of the case to Judge Bedford. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and being questioned, confessed that he had served a term in the Trenton State Prison for burglary, and had been four times in the Penitentiary. For this crime he was sent to State Prison for ten years.

COMPLAINANT WITH AN ALIAS.

The People vs. Jennie Duff, indicted for larceny. A man calling himself Packer, and claiming to be the son of Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, alleged that when he was with the defendant at the Revere House, she stole from him a gold pencil-case and watch. It appears that the complainant is not named Packer, but A. S. Creator, and that he is a lawyer from Hemington, N. J. The girl was discharged from custody.

The People *vs.* John McNamara, indicted for stealing $41. The complainant asked that leniency be shown the boy, who pleaded guilty, and in view of previous good character, Judge Bedford suspended judgment.

Assistant District-Attorney Tweed stated that his presence was required elsewhere, and the Court was accordingly adjourned to this morning at 11.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Thirteen cases of petit larceny, nine of assault and battery, one of cruelty, one of violation of Corporation ordinance, and one of violation of the Health law.

made up the twenty-five cases disposed of yesterday, none of which presented anything worthy of mention.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Coman, Alderman.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Eli Burnett, a traveling agent, and arraigned him before the acting magistrate yesterday. John T. Boyd, publisher of an express and shipping guide at No. 7 Murray-street, appeared as complainant, and stated that on the 27th inst. the prisoner handed him a card purporting to be an advertisement of the American Tack Company, at No. 48 Beekman-street, which he said was to be published in the *Guide* at the rate of $30. Mr. Boyd supposed the advertisement to be genuine, and paid Bennett his percentage of $3. As Mr. William S. Guerinan, the agent of the Company, repudiated the authorization as a forgery, Burnett's arrest followed. The accused was fully committed for trial. He is a native of England, and 29 years of age.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Frederick W. Kruger, a German, formerly engaged with Weaver, Andre & Co., No. 527 Sixth-avenue, was arraigned upon a charge of embezzlement, made by James A. Weaver, who alleged that Kruger had collected $30 due the firm, which he had appropriated to his own use. In his answer the prisoner stated that the firm owed him money which they were unable to pay, and had authorized him to collect what he could and thus pay himself. He was, however, committed in default of $600 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A HALL THIEF.

John Ruckner, of No. 309 East Fifty-first-street, made a complaint, stating that on the 23d of February last he called at No. 25 East Twenty-first-street for the purpose of giving a music lesson, and hung up his overcoat, worth $40, on the rack in the hall. While he was engaged in giving the lesson one John Alston Miller, a colored man, rung the bell, and when it was answered by the servant, asked to see the lady of the house. While the servant was absent Miller, it is alleged, took the coat and went away. Diligent search was made for him, but he was not found until yesterday, when he was arrested by Detective McGowan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He pleaded not guilty, but was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30, 1869.

$3,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64	113¾
3,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'62	118
16,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	112⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c	112⅞
7,000	do.b3	112⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur	104⅜
38,000	Tenn. 6s, New	64
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c	57
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	60½
12,000	N. C. S.6s, New	57½
5,000	do	57⅜
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	86¾
10,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	89
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	93
2,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.c	80
3,000	C. & R.I. 1st M.B	98⅛
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	93⅛
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78¾
1,000	C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M	86⅝
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	91
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	94½
3,000	Chi. & N. W., con. cov. bs.bc	94
3,000	Morris & Es. 2d.	89¾
5,000	do	90
$1,000	P., F.W. & C. 1st.	102⅛
1,000	do	102¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90
20	Continental Bk	100
10	Tenth Nat. Bank	98
10	Del. & H. C.b30	128
50	do	127
5	do	128
300	Canton Co	59
200	Quicksilver	19¾
100	Boston W. P.	16
100	Bruns. C. L.	9¾
15	Chi. B. & Q.	172
100	Chi. & N. W.s30	83¼
100	do.s60	83¼
100	do.b60	84½
100	do.c	83¼
100	Chi. & N.W. Pf	91⅝
50	Panama ex d	330
100	Clev. & Tol	106⅛
95	do	106¾
20	Lake Shore	106¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79
100	Del., L. & W	114
105	N. J. Cen	109
17	do	108½
200	P., Ft.W. & C	123⅛
100	Ohio & Miss	32¼
100	Ohio & Miss Pf	76
45	Morris & Es	87¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$30,500	U.S. 6s.'81, C.b3	115⅛
10,000	do	115⅜
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62.b3	118⅛
3,500	do	118⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,	115⅛
10,000	do	115⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112⅝
38,000	do	112⅞
10,000	do	112⅞
$6,500	U.S. 5-20 R. '62	113
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.	113¾
115,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.	113
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67.c	112¾
125,000	do	112¾
13,000	do	112⅞
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	104⅛
1,000	do	104⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104⅞
6,000	do	105⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s..ex c	66
10,000	do	65⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	64½
1,000	do	64½
15,000	N.C.St.6s, new.	57
12,000	do	57½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	87
20	Bank of Republic	117
100	West. Un. Tel	38
5	Pacific Mail	90
200	Mariposa Min	18¾
50	Wells-Fargo Ex	30½
7	Am. Mer. U. Ex.,	40
100	do	41
100	Adams Ex	58¾
100	N. Y. C. R.R	160½
100	Hudson	138¾
100	do	138
200	Harlem	135
100	do	135¾
7	Panama R. ex d	331
20	do	330
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	92⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.b30	72
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅛
100	do	79⅛
100	New-Jersey Cen.	108⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C	125
34	do	124½
100	do	125¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n.	64
100	Amer. Mer. Ex	40½
100	U. S. Ex. Co	57
100	Quicksilver	19¾
100	do	19⅝
100	do.b30	19¾
100	do.c	19⅝
200	Mariposa Pf.b30	34½
200	do	34
300	Pacific Mail	90⅜
200	do.c	90⅛
300	do	90⅝
200	do.b3	90⅛
100	do.s3	90⅛
100	West. U. Tel	37⅞
100	New-York Cen.c	159¾
300	do	159⅞
300	do	159⅞
100	Hudson	138
400	Reading	91⅜
100	Chi. & Alton	150
100	T., W. & W	67
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.c	79
300	Ohio & Miss	32⅛
100	Fort Wayne	124
500	Mich. S. & N. I	95⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts.c	89
600	Cleve. & Tol	106⅛
200	Chic., R. I. & P.c	131⅛
100	Chic. & N. W	83⅛
600	do.s3	83⅛
100	do.b3	83⅛
500	do.b30	84
400	do.c	83⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	91⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64
20,000	N. Car. 6s, new	57
100	Adams Express	59
200	U. S. Ex	57
100	do	57⅛
50	American Ex	40⅛
100	Merch. Un. Ex	15⅜
100	Quicksilver	19¾
100	Canton	59
800	Pacific Mail	90
100	West U. T.b5	38
200	N. Y. Cen	160
200	do.c	160
800	do	160⅛
100	do.b3	160⅛
100	do.c	160⅛
400	Reading	91⅜
200	Hudson	138
100	Mil. & S. P	70⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛
50	Wells-Fargo Ex.c	30¼
100	Mar. Pf	34⅛
100	Fort Wayne	124⅛
100	do	124⅛
300	do	125
200	Mich. So. & N. I	96⅛
500	Clev. & Pitts	89⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.c	106⅛
200	Lake Shore	106⅞
200	do.b15	107
600	Chi., R. I. & P	133⅛
500	do	133¾
300	do.c	133⅞
300	Chic. & N. W	83⅛
200	do.c	83⅞
200	do.b5	83⅞
500	Chic. & N. W.Pf	92
300	do	92⅛
200	do.b5	92⅛
100	do.c	92⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	30½
100	Amer. Ex	41⅜
100	Adams Ex.b5	59
100	Mer. U. Ex	15⅛
50	Quick. Min. Co	19½
100	Mariposa Pf	34½
300	Pacific Mail	89⅞
600	do	89⅞
1800	West. U. Tel	38
300	N. Y. Cent'l	160⅛
100	do	160⅝
500	do.b3	160⅝
200	do.b3	160⅛
100	Hudson	138¾
400	Harlem	135
200	do	134½
200	Chic. & Alton	150
100	do	150⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	70⅛
100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.b10	79⅛
100	do	79⅛
200	T., W. & W	67
100	Fort Wayne.s10	124⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.b30	32⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	89
300	M. S. & N. I.b30	97
200	do	95⅞
100	do	95⅞
200	do.b15	96⅛
100	Clev. & Tol	106⅛
16	do	107
200	do.s3	106⅛
600	C., R. I. & P	133¼
600	Chi. & N. W	83⅛
200	do.b3	83⅞
100	do.s10	83⅛
100	do.b5	83⅞
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	92⅛
100	do.b5	92⅛
100	do.b3	92⅛
100	do.s3	92⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	West. U. Tel	37¾
600	do.b10	38
100	do	37⅞
100	Pacific Mail.c	89⅞
100	do	90
100	do.b3	90
100	New-York Cen.c	159⅞
100	do	159⅞
100	do.b3	159⅞
200	Harlem	136⅛
200	do	136⅛
200	Reading.b10	91½
200	do.b5	91½
200	do:	91⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.c	19¾
100	do	19¾
100	Northwestern.b10	83⅛
100	do	83⅛
100	do.b3	83⅛
100	Northwest. Pf	91⅝
100	do.b3	91⅝
100	Erie.s3	34⅝
1000	do	34⅞
100	do	34⅞
500	do	34⅝
100	do.b30	34⅞
100	do	34⅞

TUESDAY, March 30—P. M.

There was more Money in the Street to-day for employment by the Brokers, at a price. The price was not cheaper, perhaps, than yesterday, but there was a certain sense of relief felt, from absolute pressure, in the fact that the use of Money could be bought without difficulty, at the rates 9 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum. Where, or from what sources, numerous they may be, the additional supply came, it would be difficult to explain; but it may not be unreasonable to suppose that as the news of high rates, or in other words, *round shaves*, in Wall-street is communicated through the morning papers to up-town ready-money people and corporations, including the Savings Banks and to country lenders, the effect is to tempt their balances to this arena for profitable employment. The prevailing rate to-day was 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, equal to 9 ₱ cent. per annum. The exceptions were, on the one hand, 7 ₱ cent. Currency, and on the other 7 ₱ cent. Currency and a commission of a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. to carry over Stocks until Wednesday. The Banks are generally reluctant lenders at 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign Exchanges yielded to still lower rates than quoted yesterday, and as one or two of the favorite drawers placed their sixty-day Bills on London at 108 ₱ cent., and short sight at 108¾@108⅞ ₱ cent., other parties of good credit but not of equal prominence were ready to accept 107⅝@107¾ ₱ cent. The result was a little more actual business than on Saturday or Monday, though there is still the absence of decided freedom in transactions.

The Stock Exchange improved partially in the Public Funds and notably in the Railways on the business and quotations of Monday. In the funds, the 5-20s of 1867-68 were in demand at 112⅞@113; the 1865s, July and January, 112¾@112⅞; the May and November 1865s, 115¾, and the coupons of 1862, 118@118⅛ ₱ cent. The 10-40s were firm, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents advanced to 104½ ₱ cent. and accumulated interest. In the Railways, New-York Central recovered all the decline of yesterday; Fort Wayne and Rock Island made a further decided advance, the former 3½ ₱ cent. and the latter 1½ ₱ cent. The Northwests and the St. Pauls were higher by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and the general feeling was stronger on the entire New-York and Western list. The Southern State Bonds were again steady. The Miscellaneous Shares not materially different from yesterday, but with less speculation in Pacific Mail.

The Gold Room was disposed to firmer rates early in the day, 131⅜@131½ ₱ cent., the buyers for a rise being encouraged by the limited supply of the Cash Gold, the easy terms made to carry over their balances, and the steady absorption of the Gold in Bank by the Treasury Office for Customs Duties. Later in the day the sales fell off to 131¼@131⅛ ₱ cent. Some "special" telegrams from Washington were circulated in the Afternoon to the effect that Congress is about to increase the value of National Bank Currency; but if these have the slightest basis of truth, it must be in connection with the withdrawal of a corresponding amount of Greenbacks, although we feel quite sure, from the tenor and temper of the debates which we have kept the run of in the *Daily Globe*, that no change of the kind will be agreed to—certainly not, as rumored, to the extent of $50,000,000.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The demand for Money from the Brokers continued active to the close of Bank hours. The demand for Gold to pay Customs to-day amounted to $670,000:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¾	112⅞
American Gold Coin	131⅜	131¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	64¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57
Missouri Bonds	87½	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	60½	60½
New-York Central	159⅜	160¼
Reading Railway	91	91¼
Chicago and Rock Island	130⅞	133½
Northwest Common	83	83½
Northwest Preferred	91½	92⅛
Michigan Southern	95⅝	95¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	123⅝	124½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞	89⅛
Pacific Mail Company	90⅛	89¼
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅜
St. Paul Common	70⅝	70½
Toledo and Wabash	66¾	67
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	106⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
Mariposa Preferred	34⅛	34⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., '65, n. is	112¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 reg., 1867	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	112¾
5-20 coup., 1864	113¾	5-20 coup., 1868	113
5-20 reg., 1865	113	10-40 reg	104⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115¾	10-40 coup	105
5-20 reg., '65, n. is	112⅛	6s Currency	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. coup., 6s, '70.	100⅛	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	85
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77.	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79.	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Ill. War Loan	100⅛	Alabama 8s	98⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109⅛
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou	66	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal,'72	101⅛
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new bds	64	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal,'73	101⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou	57	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	92½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101⅛
North Carolina 6s	60⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101⅛
North Car. 6s. n. bds	57⅛	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal,'71	100
Missouri 6s	86¾	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	89	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
Louisiana 6s	69	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	100
Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Metropolitan	142
Manhattan	141	People's	141
Merchants'	126	Market	122
Mechanics'	132	Shoe and Leather	130
Union	130	Corn Exchange	130
America	145	Continental	99¾
Phœnix	106	St. Nicholas	115
North River	105⅛	Marine	150
National	112	Commonwealth	114
Seventh Ward	114	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	112	Park	158
Commerce	122⅛	Fourth National	103
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Ninth National	111⅛
Bank of the Republic	117	Tenth National	96
Hanover	109	Oriental	149⅞

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Chi. R. I. & P	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	87⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M	99⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	102¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	87½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	96
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	91
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M	85
Harlem 1st M	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	113	Chi. & Alton S. F	99
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	117	Chi. & Alton 1st M	101⅛
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Chi. & Alton inc	93
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱c.	98⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	79⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Del., L. & W. 2d M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Tol. & W. 2d M	84⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	97
Tol., W. & W. c.c.S'k.F.	80	Connecticut Val. L'n.	100
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.	105⅛	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	83
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87⅛	Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	94
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78⅛	Buffalo & Erie, stock.	95
Gal. & Chi. extended.	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86⅛
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98⅛		

The Gallatin National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of four ₱ cent., payable April 10.

A very remarkable resignation (and retirement from active employment) has recently occurred in the old and successful corporation of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Mr. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, their Treasurer, who entered the office in 1825, *forty-four years ago*, resigned his place, and at a meeting of the Board of Management, present, Messrs. Olyphant, Cannon, A. A. Low, Hopkin, Talbot, Halsted, John Jacob Astor and Dickson, the resignation, at his own earnest request, was accepted, after which a pension of $2,000 per annum, during the remainder of his life, was voted to Mr. SEYMOUR, together with a desk in the office placed at his use by way of assuring a cordial welcome at all times in his retirement after a service so signally useful through the long (and in this country remarkable) period of nearly half a century.

The members of the Produce Exchange were painfully surprised by the announcement, to-day, of the death of Mr. RICHARD VAUGHAN, President of the Corn Exchange Elevator Company. He died suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence, No. 183 Henry-street, New-York, last night. He was on 'Change on Saturday in apparent good health. He has been identified with the produce trade of the port for more than a quarter of a century. Few members of the Produce Exchange were as popular in business circles. He was an upright, courteous and truly Christian gentleman. He was about sixty years of age. His funeral is announced for Thursday next.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,085,395.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Since the close of our sales for the Company we have been buying and selling these bonds at our counter at market rates. Paying seven per cent. gold interest in New-York, free of taxation, we recommend them to our customers as the cheapest security in the market.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	49	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,471	Malt, bushels	2,625
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	260	Pork, bbls	252
Cornmeal, bags	18	Cut Meats, pkgs	373
Wheat, bushels	687	Lard, pkgs	1,235
Corn, bushels	19,683	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,021
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	541
Oats, bushels	3,721	Petroleum, bbls	1,875

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very quiet at from 48c.@50c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been rather less active, since our last, at essentially unchanged rates, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 25@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 50; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 50@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$3 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at full prices, including common Hard at $12@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Adamantine at 20c.@22½c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in good demand at firm rates, including Rosendale at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been rather sparingly dealt in, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¼c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Stock of Rio in first hands here, 77,804 bags, and in the country, 131,684 bags.

COTTON—Under the more favorable foreign advices, the demand has been more active, largely for export, at improved prices, though the market closes tamely. Sales of 4,755 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 2,647 bales to shippers, 407 bales to spinners, 801 bales to speculators, and 800 bales in transitu. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letter for to-morrow's steamer the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25@26¼	26¼@26⅛	26½@26¾	26¾@27
Good Ordinary	27@27¼	27¼@27⅛	27½@27¾	27¾@28
Low Middling	28@28¼	28¼@28⅛	28½@28¾	28¾@29
Middling	29@29¼	29¼@29⅛	29½@29¾	29¾@30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,146
Receipts last week	11,345
Receipts preceding week	12,047
Receipts since Jan. 1	283,586
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,036,863
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1. 1868	632,310
Exports week ending to-day	7,730
Exports since Jan. 1	68,479
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	257,402
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	116,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,869,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,863,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	932,500
Exports same time last year	1,217,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	401,000
Estimated stock same time last year	338,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FISH—The leading kinds have been in less request at yielding prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, but has been held quite firmly, as a rule. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,600 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 45@$6 95; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 95@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$7 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 40
Extra State	6 45@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 45@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@10 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@10 20
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@13 05

Southern Flour is in light request at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 70@$7 30 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 30@$13 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues quiet at $7 25@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 475 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $5@$7 15 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal [illegible] in slack demand at $4@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@[illegible]5 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand. Spring has been quoted rather easier; White Winter has been held with much confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 1 Spring mainly on private terms, though a small lot brought the extreme rate of $1 60 delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 48 in store, and White California, part at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more active demand at a sharp advance in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 86c.@90c. for New Mixed Western; 90c.@93c. for Old do., in store and delivered, and 85c.@92c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Western Rye is in fair demand at $1 40@$1 42½ ₱ bushel; sales, 5,100 bushels. Barley continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales 10,500 bushels German and Trieste at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels Western at 75c.@75½c., in store, and 75½c.@77¼c., from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in limited demand and heavy at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for poor to prime, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 75c.@$1 15 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at unaltered figures, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, since our last, at uniform rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $3 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been dull and weak in price, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Has been in fair demand at $1 25 for Common Rockland, and $2 for Lump do., ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and quoted steady.

METALS—A moderate call is noted for the leading kinds at generally buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@62½c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@87½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 40@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, as a rule, but quoted firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 65; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 05; Olive at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 29.—*Sperm*—Has been in little better request, and we note sales of 800 bbls. here and 300 bbls. in Boston, for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Continues quiet without sales.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Mch. 29, 1869.	3,949	2,048	69,670
Same time last year	4,197	8,752	109,711
Exports for the week ending March 29, 1869	532	....	15,212
Previously	1,787	....	128,079
From Jan. 1 to date	2,319	....	143,291
Same time last year	4,770	6,218	142,611

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand at buoyant prices since our last, at 18½c.@19c. for Crude in bulk; 22¼c.@23½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30½c.@33c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand at easier prices, closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 50, closing at $31 37 for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; $30 75@$31 for Thin Mess; and $26@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $31 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in light demand at 13¼c.@13½c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule dull at yielding prices; sales equal to 125 packages, at 16½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at former prices; sales 80 boxes, including Cumberland at 16½c., and Short Rib 17c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 900 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18⅝c. for City, and 18¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also 1,250 tierces Prime Steam, part seller April, at 18½c.@18¾c. ₱ lb. Beef rules dull and heavy at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are very quiet at $25@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in light request at previous quotations.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	42@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	28@30
Common Western, ₱ lb	25@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33@43
Canada, Common, ₱ lb	24@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	21 @22¼
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been quiet at unchanged figures.

SEEDS—Have been dull, but quoted about steady in price.

SKINS—Have been inactive, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; Nicaragua, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c.@51c., gold, ₱ lb. And Tampico Goat at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@52½c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb. Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SOAP—Has been less in demand, including Castile at 13½c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been sparingly sought after at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@15c., and 110 boxes Havana, part at 13⅝c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at from 14¼c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 55,500 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; also, 35,500 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@18½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in demand at uniform rates, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 80; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The inquiry has been more active for most kinds; sales include 410 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@16c.; 70 cases State at 9½c., and 200 bales Havana at 85c. ₱ lb. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Old crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7c.@7½c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal at 94c.@95c., free, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted steady but dull. For Liverpool, by steamer, there were taken 15,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ₱ bushel.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Retail Business

TO THEIR

NEW MARBLE BUILDING

BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

TO

Wholesale Buyers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

RECEIVED BY
STEAMERS CITY OF PARIS,
WESTPHALIA,
SIBERIA,
AND
EUROPE.

Canal-st., Corner of Mercer.

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.

Real Laces of all kinds now open at low prices. No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel, Maison de Dentelles.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.

Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 661 Broadway.

MME. ROULLIER AUGIER, NO. 6 West 11th-st.—The great demand for light dresses and suits has induced Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER to add to her establishment a special department, where she can manufacture dresses, &c., of the cheapest material at reasonable prices.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, to go to Europe in May or June with a private family; must have experience in the management of horses on board of a sea steamer, and understand the German language; unexceptionable references required. Send name and particulars to F., Post Office Box No. 3,785, New-York City.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, a number of excellent chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, tidy young girls as chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAD OF ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age, in the office of a wholesale hardware house; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, HARDWARE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man from 18 to 20 years of age; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; none other need apply. Address, stating age and reference, M. G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS IN a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; must have City references. Apply at No. 261 West 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—SHE MUST be a Protestant, and competent to take charge of the cutting and superintend the sewing of a charitable institution. Address Charitable Institution, Station C. References required.

A FEW GOOD WEAVERS WANTED TO operate Crompton's Loom on fancy cassimeres. Apply at CATSKILL WOOLEN COMPANY'S office, Leeds, Green Co., N.Y., or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best references required. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., at 8 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., for three days.

COACHMAN WANTED—A SINGLE MAN; Scotch or German; must be perfectly sober, a careful driver and a thorough groom. Apply at No. 130 Water-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress. Apply for three days, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 145 West 14th-st. City reference required.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener's situation by a single man; best City reference from his last place. Address O. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL TO make herself generally useful; references required. Apply at No. 44 West 23d-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE WHITE Goods Department. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A reliable party may call at No. 246 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do light chamberwork and take care of a child; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own, if required; best City references. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City and country references, a situation in a private family in the City or a short distance in the country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS and parlor maid, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or seamstress and wait on a lady, and will travel with a lady; quick at the needle; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; understand their business thoroughly in all its branches; have the best of City references; can be seen at their present employers. Call at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Inquire at No. 316 East 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing, puffing and fluting; done reasonably. Inquire of Mrs. McGINN, No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse to take charge of an infant or grown children, and do plain sewing; many years' first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 244 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in private family as perfect waitress; the best of City reference given. Call at 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook. Call at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to mind children; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at her own home. Call at No. 420 1st-av., Room No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do up-stairs work and waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 18th-st.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, would like to make engagements with a few more customers. Call at or address No. 144 East 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 341 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of machines; no objection to assist in taking care of children, or doing light chamberwork; willing to go to the country, or to travel. Apply at No. 48 West 32d-st., her last employer's.

WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, SITuations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as laundress, or would do the chamberwork and fine washing; eight years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and needle work, and can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 Court-st., near 1st-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent dressmaker to make a few engagements by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good references. Apply in the fancy store on Main-st., near Jefferson-st., Orange, N. J., or address E. H., Box No. 349.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 172 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman, to engage with a family as first-class cook and baker; country preferred; no washing done; best of reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, to take in washing, or going out by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., in the rear, Room No. 7. Can be seen at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at, or address No. 329 East 22d st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as laundress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 Irving-place. Has no objection to the country for the Summer.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls situations, one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress or to assist at dressmaking; is a good, plain and neat sewer and understands the business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 352 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 357 East 34th-st., corner 1st-av., one stairs up, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, who understands her business in all its branches, a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as cook; understands her business and all its branches; the best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 10 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson, a situation to take care of children and do sewing; is accustomed to travel, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the hair-dressing store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; is willing to do the plain washing. Can be seen at No. 353 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as first-class waitress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 344 East 23d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as excellent cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best of City reference; in a private family. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Calling for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 242 East 41st-st.; ring the housekeeper's bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will go to a boarding-house or hotel; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; will do general housework; is a good laundress; City or country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has the best of City reference from several first-class families. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook in a private family; has good reference from her last place. Call or address No. 145 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, back room, till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do French fluting and finest muslins; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; can flute by machine or hand; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 39th-st,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; would travel to California or Europe; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 East 40th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or to take care of growing children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 East 40th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PERsons; one as competent cook, the other as first-class waitress; no objections to the country. Call at our last employer's, No. 175 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant girl as chambermaid and fine sewer: or would assist in the care of grown children; has good references. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands boning and larding, pastry and bread; has good City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 42 10th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; can get a first-rate recommendation from where she lived for two years. Call at No. 35 Stuyvesant-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 1,495 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant lady, a situation as seamstress, sick or child's nurse, or companion; no objection to the country. Apply at 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, the washing of a small family; would do gentlemen's washing also; good City reference can be given. Call or address Mrs. C., No. 433 East 14th-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 130 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH NO INCUMbrance, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of recommendation from his last place. Call for two days at the drug store No. 941 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as watchman, porter or wherever he can make himself generally useful. Address RICHARD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY a married man, with one child; will be found sober and trustworthy. Address W. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 10 Washington-square, four doors from 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as driver or porter; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 169 Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 26, a situation as attendant and through traveling servant to a party of gentlemen going to Europe; is an excellent valet and waiter; acquainted with every spot of interest in England, Scotland and Germany; is also competent to undertake the charge of an invalid; the highest personal City references. Address (only) W. D., No. 870 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman in the prime of life, (married, no family,) of long practical experience in stock and agriculture of all kinds; capable of taking the whole charge of any gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply for two days to ROBERT ROSS, at seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in City or country, with a family; understands the treatment of horses and carriages; has thirteen years' reference—nine from former and four from last place; has first-class City reference. Can address or call for this week for T. C., No. 362 45th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no family; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; can milk and take care of horses if required; has good references from his last employers; they can be seen in the City. Address M. S. R., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIenced coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c. Apply at EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young Protestant man; not long in this country; nearly ten years' reference from home; fully understands his business; City or country. Call at private stable No. 62 West 43d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man who understands his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; good City references from his last employer. Address P. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, aged 27; is a safe and careful driver, also a good gardener if required; a permanent place desired; best of reference. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and good plain vegetable gardener; can milk cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference from his last place. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single German; fully understands his business in greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, vegetables and fruits; has good reference. Address, P. U., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address J. C., No. 525 5th-av., near 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, of long experience; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the very best of references. Address or call until suited W. M., No. 5 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; best City reference. Call on or address J. S., No. 26 East 34th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; understands all branches of gardening, grape-growing, and laying out ground; five years in last situation; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class coachman, with a respectable family, by a German, a married man, who can give unexceptionable reference; three years with last employer. Apply at No. 47 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant man; understands the care of horses fully, and is a good, careful driver; has two years' best reference from last employer. Address W. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man of small incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse, graperies, &c.; good City reference. Address W. Y. Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as groom and coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has very good references. Address C. M., No. 305 4th-av., harness maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference from last employer; married; no incumbrance; no objection to the country. Address T. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; is strictly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference from his last place. Address A. B., No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or to take charge of a farm; understands subsoiling; would take a situation to do general work about a gentleman's house. MICHAEL DALTON, Post Office Box No. 207.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as farmer; is careful with a team, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address ALEXANDER JENKINS, Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly; no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call on or address J. F., No. 237 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence in the management of green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits, vegetables, the full management of a place; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman by a married man; understands his business in both City or country; one child; has good recommendations. Address J. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man; understands the management of greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR in some light business where trustworthiness is required, by a young man of five years' most respectable City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; the best of City reference given. Call or address W. M., at saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; six years' first-class reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as gardener and coachman; has the best of reference from his last place. Address W. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference can be obtained. Address T. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in City or country; is a first-class driver; willing and obliging. Can be seen at Greene's Riding School, No. 7 West 13th-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man; understands the business in all its branches; green-house, graperies, &c.; good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman, who speaks French fluently, as waiter in a private family or hotel; has good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, reliable Englishman; has good references. Can be seen or address for two days THOS. ANDREW, No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class professional man; married, without family; over twenty years in this country. Address M. W., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Call on or address J. O'F., No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter, or to make himself generally useful around a store. For further particulars address G. O. F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER situation by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; a first-class City reference. Address D. D., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of long experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address W. D., florist, No. 873 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as private coachman; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,370 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who fully understands the business in all its branches, and the laying out of new grounds, &c. Address J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, sober, steady young man; can give satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 64 West 43d-st., present employer's stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, or to take care of road horses, by a single young man; best City reference. Apply at No. 21 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly and can come well recommended. Address J. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A YOUNG man, a situation in a private family; he has worked in England, and in first-class houses here. Address A. G., No. 399 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a German man; is willing to work. Address G. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ATTENDANT on an invalid gentleman by a middle-aged man, (a native of St. Galle;) is willing to go anywhere, but prefers Europe; has had much experience, both as private nurse and in hospital; refers by permission to Dr. Fordyce Barker; speaks English and German. As he is now in the country, address in first instance to R. C. L., Box No. 323 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable, industrious, sober man, single, in City or country; is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; is not afraid of work; best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE INDUStrious young man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and groom or gardener; the wife for general housework; both will be found willing and obliging around a gentleman's place; have testimonials of the highest order; no children; long experience. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHout incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty; no objection to the country. Address W. G. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young colored boy. Call at No. 247 Cherry-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 50, AT PRESent engaged in farming in Connecticut, and who has had some previous experience in mercantile business, would like a position in some honorable house as office agent or treasurer, where good judgment, probity and ample security would be prized. Address Box No. 24 Lakeville, Conn.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN as traveling salesman, stock clerk, shipping, receiving or entry clerk; is thoroughly competent of filling either. Address O. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; can give good reference. Address L. J., 160 Eldridge-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française, sachant coiffer et faire les robes, avec de bons renseignements, désire se placer dans une famille. S'addresser au No. 395 6th-av., vue pour deux jours.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.

2d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. For regulating and grading 64th-st., from 3d to 5th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. Both sides of 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.

2d. Both sides of 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. Both sides of 64th-st., from Lexington-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKET, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 25, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES
AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
C. M. DEPEW. } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 Mott-st., March 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following sanitary regulation was adopted:

"It is hereby declared to be the duty of every person herein authorized to enforce and execute this regulation, to kill promptly every dog or other quadruped found in this sanitary district, which any such person in good faith believes to have the hydrophobia, or to have been bitten or exposed to be bitten by any animal having said disease; and every such person is hereby authorized and directed to kill every dog appearing to such person to be sickly, emaciated or disabled, found in said district at large, and not in charge and appearing to be under the care and control of some owner or other proper custodian thereof; and every person so authorized is directed to promptly report to the Sanitary Superintendent, or to one of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, every case of killing any such dog, and when and where the same was killed, and also every case of any dog being in said district having, or which is believed liable to have, or has been exposed to the hydrophobia; and when and where said dog was last seen or is likely to be found, and a description thereof.

"And this Board assumes all responsibility for such killing pursuant to the 4th section of chapter 956 of the Laws of 1867, provided that such killing shall be done in good faith in the supposed discharge of his duty, by any person herein authorized to do such killing.

"And the Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents and men, is hereby charged, pursuant to and by virtue of section seventeen of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, and other laws to such cases applicable, with the duty of enforcing and executing this regulation."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., March 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of the Board as follows: That no manure, garbage or other like offensive matter be loaded or unloaded upon or from any car or vehicle, barge or other water craft, at a point nearer than three hundred (300) feet of any passenger car, having any passengers therein, or about to depart and provided for passengers. And that no car or vehicle wholly or partially loaded with any such article be placed or allowed to stand, or be partly loaded or unloaded, within the distance of three hundred (300) feet of any such car, or of the place on the track where such car should arrive or depart, within half an hour of the actual or due arrival or departure of any such passenger car or train at or from such place. And that neither the loading or unloading or the exposure of any such manure, or garbage, or matter, be allowed to be so near as to be offensive to the senses of any person being, or about to be, a passenger, and being properly in or about any passenger car or station.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

JOHN MARTIN, DECEASED.—PURsuant to an act of Parliament of the 22d and 23d Vic., cap. 35, entitled "An act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be creditors or next of kin of John Martin, late of No. 71 Harrowgate Road, South Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, letter sorter in the General Post Office, deceased, who died in or since the month of October, 1867, at sea, and to whose estate and effects letters of administration were, on the 29th day of April, 1868, granted by Her Majesty's Court of Probate to Michael Martin and Anne Gorman, (wife of Michael Gorman,) both of Portumna, in the County of Galway, in Ireland, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to Messrs. Pritchard & Sons, of No. 13 Great Knight Rider-st., Doctors Commons, in the City of London, the solicitors of the said administrators, on or before the 1st day of July next, after which day the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and the said administrators will not afterward be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1869.

PRITCHARD & SONS, Doctors Commons.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., March 27, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROpolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no manure, garbage or other material that is liable to emit an offensive exhalation, shall, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of any City or village of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, be turned or stirred, except about its removal, in such way as to be liable by reason thereof to increase such exhalations."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 128 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. Davenport, Maye and Davidge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DEBORAH, (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY and MILKY WHITE. Leading characters by Mr. and Miss Couldock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Desmonde and Mr. Lewis.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
INAUGURATION BALL, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT of Mme. Mina Geary.

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Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The reign of the King of Spain is not limited to eighteen years, as was reported in the draft of the new Constitution. The crown remains on the King for life and descends to his heir.

CUBA.

Mr. CODNINGTON, the United States Consular Agent at Gibara, has been released by the intercession of the Acting Consul-General. The Government is remodeling the Police system of Havana.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. HOWARD presented the memorial of the Universal Peace Union, recommending kind and just treatment of the Indians. Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract with certain parties for the transportation of the European mails. It was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. MORTON moved to take up the bill to grant the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, but, Mr. CONKLING objecting, the bill went over. Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the fourth section of the Currency bill, which was agree to. Mr. POOL then offered an amendment to the amendment offered by him some days since by Mr. WILSON. In support of the amendment Mr. POOL addressed the Senate at length. The Supplementary Currency bill was next under consideration, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a message was received from the Senate announcing that a Committee of Conference had been appointed on the Tenure-of-Office bill. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to agree to the request for a Committee of Conference. Mr. SCHENCK moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments, which motion, he remarked, had precedence over every other motion. Mr. WOOD moved that the House insist on its disagreement. The vote was first taken on Mr. SCHENCK'S motion to recede. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 60, nays 108. The House then voted to insist on its disagreement, and agree to a Committee of Conference. The House then proceeded to discuss the Whisky and Tobacco bill, and after a long debate, Mr ALLISON'S motion to strike out certain provisions was adopted—yeas 89, nays 56. The bill was then passed without a division, and the House, at 4:30 adjourned.

GENERAL.

It is said that Secretary BORIE has written to prominent members of the Naval Committees of the Senate and House, recommending that authority be given him to tranfer gradually the business of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia to the Navy-yard at League Island, with a view to the ultimate abandonment of the yard at the former place. This, he argues, will be a saving to the Government.

Another terrible murder, coupled with the crime of suicide, took place in Philadelphia. A man named BLACKSTONE killed his wife and two small children with an ax, and then commited suicide by throwing himself into the Delaware River.

HENRY TRAVERS, *alias* Chas. Allen, was arrested in Chatham, Canada, charged with the murder of PATRICK ROONEY, in Springfield, Ill., in February, 1869.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, LUCY STONE and WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the Special Legislative Committee on the petitions for woman suffrage at Boston, Mass., yesterday.

The divers are at work on the wreck of the *New Ironsides*, at Philadelphia. The copper sheathing is now being removed.

A student at the Chicago University, named G. C. CARLETON, was robbed of $5,000 in 7.30 bonds last Sunday by his servant, a French Canadian, named GEORGE VINCENT. The thief escaped.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of New-York, has received a call from the Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia.

A meeting was held in Paterson, N. J., for the purpose of protesting against the issuing of bonds by the freeholders of Passaic County, as authorized by the Legislature, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Montclair Railroad. The bill has not yet been signed by the Governor, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him with remonstrances.

The Katalsyne Springs, at Gettysburg, Penn., were seized by the proprietor, who turned out forcibly the agents of the New-York Gettysburg Springs Company, to whom they had been leased. It is rumored that the turned out parties will repossess the Springs by force, and a serious disturbance is feared.

An accident occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad yesterday. The eastern bound train was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The engineer, W. W. MORGAN, was instantly killed and the fireman wounded.

The Knights of Pythias, an Order of which Mr. SMITH, the murdered janitor of Girard Hall, was a member, offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the murderer. The case is still involved in mystery.

Dr. MULLOCKE, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, is dead.

The Associated Press of Boston, Mass., recently passed complimentary allusions to Mr. EDWIN C. BAILEY, of the Boston *Herald*, who resigned his office as President of the Associated Press. HENRY W. DUTTON, Esq., of the *Transcript*, was elected in his stead.

There is a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature forbidding the employment of persons in drug stores who are not graduates of some college of pharmacy.

The losses by the St. Louis fire of night before last, are still uncertain. Many of the steamers were insured for both hull and cargo.

Mr. and Mrs. JARRELL, living in Townsend, Newcastle County, Del., were poisoned on Friday last, by a colored boy, who put arsenic in their coffee.

Governor WELLS, Judge BOND and others, charged with purloining a letter from the mail, were discharged yesterday by the United States Commissioner at Richmond.

An accident took place on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, on Monday morning, caused by the breaking of a rail. Two passengers were injured.

The funeral of Ex-Mayor JAMES HARPER took place yesterday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of a large congregation. A discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. RIDGEWAY.

A large meeting of citizens and tax-payers was held in the Kings County Court-house, Brooklyn, last evening, at the invitation of the Prospect Park Commissioners, to discuss the question of selling that portion of the Park lying east of Flatbush-avenue. Addresses were made by Messrs. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, A. A. LOW and S. B. CHITTENDEN in favor of the proposition, and Mr. W. W. GOODRICH in opposition to it.

An examination was made yesterday of the body of the woman found in the water near Hoboken on the previous day. The physicians gave it as their opinion that death resulted from drowning. The bruises on the body and face are believed to have been caused by the body striking against the piers.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution instructing counsel to commence a suit against JOHN S. YOUNG, to recover from him the moneys by him received for services rendered in arresting persons concerned in stealing bonds and other securities, the property of the First National Bank of New-Windsor, Md.

The inquest in the case of LOCKWOOD, *alias* O'Neil, the Sing Sing convict, was concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound, received at the hands of CHARLES SULLIVAN, the keeper, JOSHUA MANNY being an accessory. Subsequently an injunction was served on Coroner FLYNN, forbidding him to take any further proceedings in the case.

At a meeting of the Cuban Ladies' Relief Association yesterday, measures were taken to lay the facts connected with the recent Spanish outrages before President GRANT.

The Grand Jury having ignored the bill of indictment against JAMES LOGAN, (No. 2,) the prisoner was yesterday discharged from custody.

A more active demand prevailed for Cotton yesterday at firmer prices. Breadstuffs were unsettled, Flour and Wheat having been tamer and less buoyant, while Corn and Rye were dearer and wanted. Provisions and Groceries in quite moderate request. Freights dull.

The Campaigning Season in Europe.

The campaigning season in Europe is now here, and two slight simultaneous movements of Prussia and France have heralded its coming. The former Power has mobilized its troops in the Western Provinces, and instantly thereupon the latter has demanded an "explanation," pending which it has put an end to the Winter's furloughs, and ordered all officers and privates now on leave of absence to rejoin their regiments on the 1st of April. In addition to this, we have the unpleasant and suspicious relations between France and Belgium—so much, and nothing more, as the sum of disquieting military rumors.

Clearly, therefore, there is as yet nothing alarming in the news. The Prussian action is explicable; the French demand for explanation is natural; and the latter's recall of furloughed officers and men is an ordinary procedure. Suppose, however, the Prussian answer should be evasive and unsatisfactory, in that case, it might possibly be construed as the "insult" which the French Minister of War is preparing against, and we should have instant war. We must remember also that, after the experience of the Austro-Prussian war, begun in May, and finished ere Midsummer, a tranquil Winter no longer guarantees a peaceful Spring. Nations always armed *cap-a-pié*, need sound no warning note of preparation, and can let a word be quickly followed by a blow.

Nevertheless, taking all into account, we cannot look for war yet. We do not believe, however, with the Paris correspondent of the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Belgian business will end in the French Government's hanging down its head and looking penitent, while Marshal NEIL is forced to put himself in a corner, "thrust a finger into his mouth, and sob." On the contrary, the recent French action shows that the Government is going to begin the season with prompt action; despising, to be sure, the taunts and irritations of Prussian papers, but overlooking no action of the Berlin Government. The present, meanwhile, is an important moment. The authority already quoted has prophecied that, "if the French Emperor means fighting this year, he will open the ball in about a month, when the six-months-leave men join their respective corps." For a few days or weeks, therefore, all eyes will turn toward the Rhine

The Truth About Georgia.

If Congress is to be spurred into upsetting its own work in Georgia, and exercising a prerogative for which the law or the Constitution has no warrant, it should at least discard false pretences. Let us know exactly what is intended and on what ground interference is to take place. It may not be very satisfactory to know that the object is to obtain partisan supremacy and to provide for the dignity and comfort of men in whom the State reposes no confidence; but the knowledge even of this will be preferable to the doubt and confusion which now prevail. Whatever be the reason, let it be tangible and honest. Don't let it be pleaded that the State Legislature has proved itself refactory by rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment. For that event the extreme Republicans who clamor for Congressional intervention are alone responsible.

The *Tribune*, which seeks to defend further action without positively advocating it, thus evades the real issue:

> "The colored members are still excluded from the seats to which they were overwhelmingly chosen. Their exclusion (they being all Republicans) gives the Democrats a majority in either House. Enough of those Democrats were willing to vote with the Republicans to enable them to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. But that would have kept in power those who excluded and still exclude the colored members, and who carried the State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR at the point of the Bowie-knife; and this some of the Republicans refused to connive at. They voted *against* ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment—not that they were by any means opposed to it, but that they did not see fit to surrender their State to the despotic control of TOOMBS, MILLER, and the old clique of pro-slavery politicians who have once already rushed her to ruin. They think that enough."

In what way would the ratification of the amendment "have kept in power those who excluded and still exclude the colored members?" If Governor BULLOCK interpreted it correctly, in his message communicating it to the Legislature, the opposite result would have been attained. He insisted that the amendment guarantees the eligibility of colored men to office, and that the effect of its adoption would be to reverse the wrong inflicted upon that class in Georgia. We do not say that this construction is sound. But it is the construction placed upon the instrument by Governor BULLOCK, the chief promoter of the disorganizing work which has the *Tribune* for an abettor.

The truth is that the ratification of the amendment would have had no effect whatever upon the Democratic members, their present position or their chances in the future. It simply makes impartial suffrage a feature of the national Constitution, while under the local Constitution the suffrage is universal. It has no conceivable bearing upon the controversy involving the right to seats or upon anything from which the Democrats might derive party advantage. The fact that a sufficient number of Democrats voted for it in the Senate and House to insure its ratification had the Republicans done their duty, is proof that the explanation put forward by the *Tribune* is untenable.

This, moreover, is noticeable—the *Tribune*, while blaming the Democrats, substantially admits that the non-ratification of the amendment was a consequence of Republican opposition. It failed because the very men who now cite its failure as evidence of local hostility to the policy of Congress, had resolved that it should not succeed.

Not a little impudence is needed to enable men to play the parts now acted at Washington by Mr. BULLOCK and his friends. They, and they only, are responsible for the defeat of the amendment in the State on which they invoke Congressional vengeance. All Mr. BULLOCK'S influence was exerted to secure the end which was finally reached. His bosom friends were the active intriguers against ratification. His abettors were the Republican absentees, whose presence would have secured ratification beyond peradventure. The President of the Senate, whose adverse casting vote was decisive, is believed to be the confidential ally of the Governor. It is clear, then, that the present state of the question in Georgia is the handiwork of the clique in whose behalf the *Tribune* invents its paltry apology.

But the purpose? That is not difficult of discovery. Messrs. BULLOCK & Co. are dissatisfied with their prospect in the State. They see no chance of obtaining and perpetuating political influence, with its attendant profit, unless they remould the affairs of the State to suit their particular views. The intelligent, respectable, rational and moderate opinion of the State is against them. The main body of the Republicans and a large portion of the Democrats are agreed, as the votes upon the amendment show, in support of a conciliatory, practical policy. Mr. BULLOCK has stepped in with his disorganizing tactics, and the more violent Democrats have rallied to his relief. The aim of both is bad. The extreme Democrats do not want pacification; they prefer disorganization, with its contingencies. The extreme Republicans do not desire any peace the terms of which they do not dictate, and the fruits of which will not inure to their benefit. The two united have furnished the pretext on which the advocates of interference at this moment rely in their denunciation of the Georgia Legislature.

For the course pursued by that body in regard to its colored members we have no defence. It was unwise, offensive and in our judgment illegal. But it was a wrong which may be remedied without the harsh and dangerous process contemplated by those who propose to break up reconstruction and reënact the disastrous penalties of a Provisional Government. Some national legislation may be required to give effect to the Fourteenth Amendment, so far as it applies to the eligibility of office-holders. In regard to the Georgia Legislature, however, the people of the State may be safely left to vindicate their own rights and interests. Though colored men are excluded from office, they cannot be deprived of votes without their consent; and with the ballot in their hands and the ballot-box protected, as hereafter it will be, from fraud and force, they are secure. They hold in their own hands a power which future legislators may be compelled to respect.

As for the pretence that military government is required to give effect to the law, and especially to guard the lives and property of loyal citizens, we see no reason for accepting it as true. The State, so far as we can judge, is on the road to prosperity. A prudent consideration for material interests has thrust politics into the background; and in this revival of industry, with the rewards already realized, we have the strongest pledge of peace. The partisan troubles, which were not infrequent last Summer and Autumn, have disappeared since General GRANT'S election; and crime is neither more common nor more aggravated in its character than in Missouri, Illinois or Indiana.

If, then, Georgia is to be disorganized, its industry paralyzed and its prospect clouded, the country will understand the cause. It will know that there is nothing in the general condition of the State that calls for stern measures of repression or punishment. It will know, too, that the prime movers in the business are the authors of the mischief by which interference is to be in good part excused.

Sidewalk Nuisances and Obstructions.

A contemporary, in commenting on the melancholy death of Mr. JAMES HARPER, takes occasion to recommend the establishment of a regulation that, during certain hours in the afternoon, when Fifth-avenue is thronged with carriages going to or returning from the Park, the avenue, within a prescribed distance, shall not be incumbered with dirt carts and heavy trucks,—in order thereby to avoid some of the existing dangers of collision.

The truth is, however, that we need a different code of street regulations from the one—we will not say on the statute books—but at least from the one actually put in force. Our thoroughfares, instead of being free to equestrians and pedestrians, to vehicles for merchandise and vehicles for pleasure, are in great part usurped by the owners of dwellings abutting on them, or by itinerant vendors of peanuts and pop-corn.

Broadway itself, the main channel of pedestrian transit, is sometimes made almost insufferable from sidewalk nuisances. Everybody who walks down town of a morning is familiar with this fact. First, you encounter an excavation for a building, extending over the sidewalk, and uncovered, compelling even ladies to walk in the muddy streets, and risk themselves and their dresses among the crowding, jostling, and spattering stages. Next comes an awning so arranged that the melting snow or the rain shall drip all over the sidewalk. Next, a boy with a long-handled mop is to be seen furiously brushing windows, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Next, a man standing on the curb-stone is dashing pails of water at his windows, at the same unseasonable hour. Then come in succession stone-cutters, sitting astride of huge granite or marble blocks, on the sidewalk, and the chips merrily flying from their drills into people's faces; apple-stands, hand-organs, projecting show-cases, and display-stands; open coal-holes or other man-traps; youths practicing at pitching hand-balls; and, in brief, the thousand annoyances so familiar to all of us, and to which we now have a prospect of adding the velocipede.

Sidewalks are made to walk on, and to walk on comfortably—not to build upon, or for storage, or for peddling. We admit that some nuisances of the kind just mentioned are almost hopeless. But such matters as driving people into the street altogether by excavations, and as washing windows at mid-day, are not beyond relief. Mr. BERGH has done well with his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. COOPER and others with their Citizens' Association; there is a chance for another society designed to aim at giving us the civic benefits we pay for—freedom of thoroughfares, safety in travel, cleanliness of streets, and all the other similar items which should go to make life in the City desirable.

Trades Unions and the Tribune.

The TIMES certainly did not intend to misrepresent the *Tribune's* position in regard to the workers for wages and their Trades Unions, and it is unable to find in its previous articles on this subject a reflection of any kind on the *Tribune's* opinions. It was not the hostility of the *Tribune* to Trades Unions, or to the working classes, but the antagonism of Capital and Labor which we deprecated in the article whose fairness the *Tribune* questions. We have no quarrel with any one, and least of all with our neighbor, whose frequent advice to laboring men we have often admired for the correctness of its theory, though we have had often to regret its lack of practicality.

The *Tribune* denied the antagonism of Capital and Labor. The TIMES agreed with it thus far,—that there ought to be no such antagonism, and it said that under the natural laws of trade, uninfluenced by combinations of capitalists to regulate wages, prices and tariffs, there would be no such active hostility as now exists. The *Tribune* deprecated that the workingmen in their resolutions should seek to array Labor against Capital. The TIMES also deprecated this, but looking at the matter in a practical way, as the *Tribune* did not, we recognized that the antagonism already existed, brought about not by the laborers, but the capitalists, and we endeavored to justify the formidable organizations of mechanics for protection by showing that the capitalists were the first to organize and that the tendency of manufactures was to concentrate in the hands of the large capitalists.

The *Tribune*, on March 27, declared Labor and Capital to be natural allies; it now admits that they are antagonistic, and not only justifies it under the present circumstances, but declares that the right of both capitalists and laborers "to combine for mutual benefit is clear." We have never been willing to admit more than the *legal* right to do this; it does not seem clear to us, as to the *Tribune*, that two or more powerful establishments have a *moral* right to combine to crush out a small rival or to keep down the wages of a few mechanics. It is certainly not the American idea of fair play. But after recognizing this right as clear and undeniable, the *Tribune* relapses into theory again, and insists that when tailors or workers in any other trade refuse the prices fixed by the combined employers, they shall not remain idle to be supported by Trades Unions, but "promptly devise and put in operation some machinery" for continuing work on their own account. We are not disposed to say of this anything harsher than that, like many of the *Tribune's* theories, it is impracticable; but nine-tenths of the practical mechanics now on strike will call it "sheer nonsense." In the first place the *Tribune's* reasoning is unjust to "strikers." Men on strike are not necessarily idlers. They are not permitted to strike except when ordered to do so by their Union. They have a moral and legal right to support by their Unions, for they contributed to their funds in the days of prosperity with the fear of this contingency before their eyes. The *Tribune's* theory is unreasonable and impracticable, because something more than resolution on their part and advice on that of their friends, is necessary to a body of poor mechanics attempting to begin coöperation. Some capital, much patience and a little business reputation are three absolute necessities which the *Tribune* seems to hold of little importance.

France and Belgium.

The unpleasant state of the relations between France and Belgium, caused by the refusal of the latter Power to sanction the sale of certain Belgian railroads to a French company, is still the topic of paramount interest that all but monopolizes the attention of the French, German and Belgian Press. "*L'Incident Belge*," as the affair is termed in the semi-diplomatic jargon so much affected by French journalists, is the phrase which meets the eye at every turn in the Paris papers of the last few weeks. The Belgian Senate confirmed the action taken by the Lower Chamber. In spite of the violent demonstrations of the French semi-official Press, the Belgian Ministry remains firm, and the King is evidently determined to support M. FRESE-ORBAN in [illegible] spirited vindication of Belgian independence. It is rumored also that Holland has signified her intention of taking measures to secure the integrity of her railroad system against purchase by foreigners, and it is clear that France, if ever she entertained any hope of gaining strategic advantages over Prussia by acquiring the control of Belgian or Dutch railroads, must now abandon it. Belgium, against whom the wrath of the inspired Press of France is chiefly excited, has disavowed all intention of offering an "insult" to France. She simply claims the right of self-government, and the liberty of deciding for herself upon all matters affecting her internal economy. She has simply exercised, constitutionally, the rights conferred upon her by the Charter of 1830. Railroad companies in Belgium obtain their original privileges from the Belgian Government, and no foreign Power can be entitled to complain if that Government chooses to curtail them, or to forbid their transfer into the hands of foreigners.

If, however, the tone of the French Press is to be taken as any indication of the feelings of the French nation, or the intentions of the French Government, there is too much room for the apprehension that the peace of Europe may be seriously endangered by this practical exemplification of the kind of quarrel shadowed forth in the fable of the wolf and the lamb. The disciplined cohort of semi-official papers, always ready to raise the cry of revenge or reprisals for an "insult," actual or hypothetical, is already calling for action. The old quarrel with Belgium on account of the liberty accorded by her Government to the Press, is revived with acrimony on the part of the Imperial journalists. M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, in the *Pays*, speaks of Belgium as "a cave of cosmopolitan bandits," a "strap on which political assassins sharpen their poniards," the "Algiers of the pirates of the pen," and he hints at "a great day of reckoning," which is approaching. The tone of the Belgian Press is, on the whole, firm, but dignified and moderate, and the "indiscreet and virulent attacks on France and the Emperor," of which French journalists make a pretext for lashing themselves into fury, are not to be discovered in any organ of Belgian opinion worthy of official attention. Articles hostile to the Napoleonic *régime* are to be found in journals published in Belgium, just as they are to be found in those published in London or Geneva, or in any country where the freedom of the Press has been constitutionally established. It does not do for the French Press, which is "free" only to assail foreign Governments, and not to criticise the action of its own, to complain of Belgian journals, because they avail themselves of the full liberty constitutionally guaranteed to them.

In the present delicate state of the relations between France and Prussia, anything of the nature of this "Belgian incident" is naturally fraught with danger. But, as in the Luxemburg affair, France and Prussia are the real principals, and we still see no reason to believe that either of those Powers has any desire to engage in a contest that must convulse all Europe, and, whatever its results, do infinite injury to both.

MINOR TOPICS.

After more than two months' confinement in a Station-house cell JAMES LOGAN (No. 2) was yesterday released from custody, the Grand Jury refusing to indict him upon the testimony presented. The murder of Mr. ROGERS remains a mystery which is never likely to be fathomed, and with the release of LOGAN the case will soon pass out of public remembrance. With the clues in the hands of the Police, this result is extremely discreditable to their shrewdness and intelligence.

The Spanish *Cronista*, which can never be candid on any subject, and particularly with respect to South American men or things, has made an analysis of the correspondence, published by the TIMES, between the Peruvian Minister and the American Secretary of State, in reference to the iron-clads bought by the Government of Peru; and, alluding to the London transaction with respect to the release of certain Spanish and Chilean vessels of war, which were detained there on the breaking out of hostilities, the Spanish organ says:

> "Of course Minister GARCIA *hid* from Mr. SEWARD *that the Peruvian Government had protested against the very act he quoted* in support of his assertion. This is called *double dealing*—to entrap, if it was possible, the American Government, *jugar con dos barajas, por si pega.*"

Now any one having eyes to read will see in the third paragraph of the dispatch addressed by Mr. GARCIA to Mr. SEWARD, on the 14th of April, 1868, the following words, alluding to said transaction: "Lord STANLEY * * * granted their petition, (the Chilean and Spanish Ministers' petition,) *notwithstanding a protest presented by the Peruvian Minister, who did not deem it his duty to assent to an arrangement for which he had no authority.*" Who merits now the charge of duplicity, Mr. GARCIA or the Spanish *Cronista*?

The sorry-looking and worn-out nags which are often attached to the public hacks, and the vermin-haunted vehicles themselves, ought to be more closely examined by the official inspector. In that case the public would fare better. We notice that, in regard to the first-mentioned cause of complaint, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has just asked the Common Council for permission to place an agent of their association on duty with the Inspector, whose signature to the license of the hack-driver shall be as necessary as that of the City official, before the license shall be granted. In this manner much cruelty now inflicted upon horses would be avoided. But the Common Council would not listen to this proposition.

It is rather surprising to see the London *Times* calling upon the British Government to adopt a policy of amity with Russia in regard to their Asiatic possessions. It advocates this as the best solution of the Central Asian question. The real enemy of British rule in the East is also the enemy of Russian rule, as it is the implacable foe of Christianity and civilization—the spirit of Mahomedan intolerance which has so long rendered Central Asia almost inaccessible to European merchants and travelers. England and Russia (says the *Times*) acting in concert, and with all the marvelous resources of modern science at their command, may bring the whole of that vast continent into fellowship with Europe. Acting as antagonistic forces, they only prolong the reign of anarchy and barbarism. The *Times* argues the whole question with great force. Its language indicates a desire for a complete reversal of the old East India policy of England in regard to Russia. The new policy of the *Times* might work very well in time of peace, but, in case of an Anglo-Russian war, it could not stand. The English power in India is too vulnerable, for Russia to give guarantees against attack in that quarter.

We upheld the "Grecian Bend" as long as the fashionable ladies made such graceful displays of it; but lately it seems to be going out of vogue. Our Japanese correspondent says that the "bend" has been in fashion in Japan for four centuries. The spinal curve had its origin in the custom which Japanese ladies have of carrying their babies on their back, and the *panier* had its origin in the broad silk girdle which is swathed several times around the waist and fastened in a large bunch behind. It will thus be seen that our American ladies never fully carried out the Japanese fashion,—they never appeared with the *baby*, which was the justification of the "bend."

When Union-square was laid out and fenced in, the Corporation, with a due regard to economy, caused to be laid down a narrow strip only of flagging on the sidewalk around the park, and so it has continued to this day. At certain seasons of the year the frost and mud render the sidewalk quite unfit for ladies' dresses, and it would seem that the time has come when the importance of Union-square and its surroundings demands that this whole sidewalk should be flagged. It is to be hoped that the Common Council will act at once in giving us this improvement, so long necessary and yet so long delayed.

The new *Corporation Manual* has just been published. It surpasses, exteriorly in the binding, and interiorly in the quality of the paper, the typography, the engravings and the lithographs, anything that was ever before achieved in this direction. It is full of interesting information concerning the various departments of the City Government, the charities, the schools and the prisons, containing also some fine pictures of modern buildings, and is plentifully interspersed with portraits of City magnates. The antiquarian character of the work, which was one of its principal features when the late DAVID T. VALENTINE was the compiler, has almost entirely disappeared. This is the first attempt of the present Clerk of the Common Council at bookmaking. With the means and facilities at his command it would have been inexcusable if he had failed to make a useful volume. The lavish manner in which money has been spent upon the work is a good illustration of the extravagant habit into which our City Government has notoriously fallen.

The young Mikado of Japan has been married, but not under the most auspicious circumstances. The followers of the Princes SATSUMA and CHOISIN, who had won his Empire for him, celebrated the occasion by indulging in a street fight, during which they set fire to several streets, burned the young bridegroom out of his palace, and compelled him to fly to Osaka. At the same time the Japanese Admiral ENNOMATTA, who is an uncle of the lately-resigned Tycoon, STOTS BASHI, revolted and seized the Island of Yesso in the name of his nephew. Where is Inspector-General H. W. GRINNELL, of New-York, of the Japanese navy? "Under which King, Benzonian?"

Ambassador BURLINGAME wishes to see China intact and sharing the comity of nations. But fate will not have it so. The English are prowling round the Chinese rivers and fighting the natives. At the same time there is a report that an army of Mohammedan rebels in the north is marching on Pekin and threatening to break up the Empire. These things, to say nothing of those regular semi-Christian rebels of the last twenty years, show that it will be no easy task to keep that venerable Empire in anything like order.

The Welsh are an industrious, intelligent and enterprising class of people, and have contributed a very valuable element to our European immigration. The experiment of colonizing them in some force is in fair way of being tried, as Mr. J. MATHER JONES, of Utica, the publisher of *Y Drych*, the Welsh newspaper, has secured nearly 100,000 acres of land in Kansas, and proposes to settle the tract with his compatriots. The land is in the choicest portion of the State, being the western half of the Sac and Fox Reservation, within thirty miles of Topeka, the Capital of the State, and well known as a region of great fertility. The *Drych* says of it also that it is well provided with water, timber and coal, as well as being in a generally well-settled part of the State insuring cheapness of tools, provisions, &c. The plan certainly looks well on paper and we hope it may be a success.

The reported acceptance of the Duke of MONTPENSIER by the Cortes runs counter to the general idea—out of Spain. It was believed that the Emperor NAPOLEON had no wish to clasp hands with an Orleanist Prince in any Latin alliance. And certainly, if he really had any leaning that way, he would not have gone in company with the Empress to pay ISABELLA a visit about a fortnight ago, at the Hotel Basilewski. That report carries something incredible on the face of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The Saturday evening performances at Mr. BOOTH'S theatre are unusually well attended. It is clear enough that Mr. EDWIN ADAMS has an audience of his own, and one on which he can depend with certainty, both in the matter of numbers and of applause. It is also evident that he has admirers in the troupe of which he is an illustrious member. Imitation is the sincerest flattery; but to those not directly interested it is peculiarly nauseating. On the EDWIN ADAMS' night it is safe to premise that every artist will attune his penny whistle to the bass of the popular actor. The effort is inconvenient, because it is not given to every man to speak from great pedal depths. Mr. ADAMS comes honestly by his basso, and can be persuasive with it in whispers that sound like a drum. But his imitators are evidently distressed in the race to keep *down* with him. Mr. FENNO perhaps sinks most readily to the required level, and but rarely comes to the surface again. Mr. LAWLER is more sportive. He plunges deeply, and one wonders where he gets all his breath from, but he comes up at intervals and skakes himself. Even Mr. PETERS speaks hoarsely, as if he, too, had taken a "header" and a cold simultaneously. Of that infinite army of nondescripts with which this theatre is invested it is unnecessary to speak. They do not even speak themselves, but serve as the medium for a mass of inarticulate sound. We refer to the matter because a similar phenomenon is noticeable when Mr. BOOTH plays. Then every one imitates Mr. BOOTH. In both instances the result is a ludicrous caricature of the originals, who can, of course, afford to laugh at the joke of the thing. And the public would laugh too were it not restrained by the responsibility of being before the curtain instead of being behind it.

There is a fine cold, colorless gravity in the "Marble Heart" which well suits the company at Booth's. The piece was written as a pendant to "Camille," and as an antidote to the sobbiness of that pathetic fiction. *Camille* made a sacrifice for the man she loved; *Mlle. Marco* neither loves nor sacrifices. She toys with a foolish young sculptor until he is captured, and then disposes of him without remorse. On the score of morals there is not much to choose between the two heroines, but the male representatives differ more widely. *Armand* has lucid intervals, and *Raphael* has not. In the rather pretty allegory that precedes the play, he (*Raphael*) commits an act of idiotcy. He falls in love with his own statues, and,—shows them. From that moment until he falls down, very prettily, and dies, he is weak-minded and evidently the prey of any one artist or woman who is addicted to plaster. The part, indeed, is a weak one, utterly removed from the sympathies of the audience, and padded with commonplace frenzies, chronic agonies and stereotyped nobility of character. It is not in such a part that Mr. ADAMS can be seen to advantage. His characteristics are spontaneity, quick, manly impulse, and resolute, upright action. Mere dawdling at the feet of a courtezan as ill befits him as does the sonorous moaning of sentimental platitudes. *Narcisse* came within the range of his ability, because it depicted a strong nature, bitter and perverted by adversity, but with more curses than whine about it. *Raphael* as an individuality is a milksop, and utterly unfit for anything save to amuse a frivolous woman.

Skimming round this unhappy youth, like a bat in a churchyard, is a certain *M. Ferdinand Volage*. We regret to add that he is described as an editor. If in this sketch we see ourselves as others see us, much of the hostility to journalism is accounted for. All NAPOLEON'S acts of newspaper repression are more than justified by the possible existence of such a creature as *Volage*. It is not merely that he delivers weak homilies on every occasion, and in one breath admonishes and patronizes, but he is persistently in the way. He is one of those dreadful creatures who has a moral for every disappointment in life; and accepts a happiness as a warning. He is typified in the introduction as DIOGENES, but DIOGENES was a cynic who practiced morality, but did not preach it. He was, moreover, brief, whilst *Volage* is prolix. Nothing can be more alarming than the possibility of such a man having sway. The part was intrusted to Mr. LAWLER, who, as we have already indicated, sometimes came to the surface. The gentleman is a good and intelligent reader, but his style is not fitted to the character. Badly as the latter is drawn, it indicates a man of versatility and quickness. These qualities are notably deficient in Mr. LAWLER'S representation.

Nor can much be said for the ladies. Miss FANNY MORANT, as *Mlle. Marco*, has but few snares (save her personal appearance) of which men may need be aware. When *Volage* warns *Raphael* that he is falling a prey to the wiles of *Mlle. Marco*, every one in the audience is naturally amazed. The toils have been set so deftly that no one has seen them, and the beautiful enslaver conquers without being noticed. When at last she casts off her lover, she does so with a disdain of eye, eyebrow and shoulder which may, we trust, serve as a warning to "homekeeping youth." The defect of the personation is that we fail to see why *Raphael* fell in love with *Marco*, and why, when this epidemic occurred, he did not rejoice instead of repining and dying at finding it was not reciprocal. Miss MORANT'S alternations of pretence (for the character does not permit her to deal in real emotion) are too rapid. Mrs. L. L. PHILLIPS, who has recently been added to this company, played very prettily, and was quite warmly appreciated.

The piece has been produced with some new scenery, which is good. We do not anticipate that it will enjoy a run. Should it do so, it will be owing to Mr. ADAMS, who, although playing in a part that does not suit him, and harassed, too, by the croaking of every one around him, succeeds, nevertheless, in infusing much individuality and earnestness into his *rôle*. Mawkish and distasteful as it is to us, we are quite willing to believe that Mr. ADAMS is one of its very best interpreters. The "Marble Heart" will be repeated on Saturday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

To-night Mr. TAYLEURE opens his splendid establishment on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. SHAKESPEARE'S last work—the "Tempest," will, we have reason to know, be produced in splendid style—in a better style than we have before known here. Nothing, in fact, has been spared to render this one of the best revivals of this season of great and well-directed effort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the Waverly Theatre the burlesque of "Ivanhoe" is to be brought out. Some years ago Mrs. WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON made this piece quite popular by clever acting.

Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK is to appear for the first time as *Lady Macbeth* this evening. The personation will doubtless be most interesting.

Miss MARRIOTT, in "Love's Sacrifice," is the programme at Wood's Museum for to-night.

The new rendering of the "Forty Thieves," already referred to in these columns, is to be presented at Niblo's Garden next Monday.

The DAVENPORT BROTHERS are to exhibit on this and to-morrow evenings at Washington Hall, Williamsburg.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM will lecture on "Temperance," this evening, in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, under the auspices of Beacon Lodge of Good Templars. The Pioneer Glee Club will furnish the music of the occasion.

TELEGRAMS.

Release of Consular-Agent Codrington at Havana.

Frightful Railroad Accident in Illinois.

Another Horrible Murder in Philadelphia.

CUBA.

The United States Consular Agent Released—The Havana Police System Remodeled.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 30.

Mr. CODRINGTON, the United States Consular Agent at Gibara, who was recently brought here in irons on suspicion of being a rebel spy, was released to-day at the intercession of Acting Consul-General HALL.

The Government is remodeling the Police system of Havana. The office of Chief of Police has been abolished, and the Governor of the city will perform the duties of that position. The control of the Police is to be placed entirely in the hands of the civil authorities. It is expected that a great saving will be made in the expenditures of the Government by this change.

The Police of Matanzas arrested two Cubans on board of an American vessel in the bay, while they were attempting to make their escape to the United States.

The steamer *Juniata* sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

SPAIN.

The Reign of the King Not Limited.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30.

In the draft of the new Spanish Constitution, the reign of the King is not limited to eighteen years, as reported. On the contrary, the possession of the crown remains in the King for life, and descends to his heir, the period of whose majority is fixed at the eighteenth year of his age.

INDIA.

Peace and Good Will for India.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30.

Important dispatches were received at the War Office to-day from India. Lord MAYO had received SHERE ALI with great splendor. Lord MAYO presented him with his own sword, and assured him that the British would always be friendly. SHERE ALI was very much gratified with the interview, which has inaugurated an era of peace and good will.

CRIME.

Another Horror in Philadelphia—A Man Kills His Wife and Children and then Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 30.

A horrible murder was committed here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Early yesterday morning a man threw himself into the Delaware River and was drowned, but subsequently a handkerchief was found in the water bearing the name of BLACKSTONE. This afternoon the body was recovered, and proved to be Mr. BLACKSTONE, of the firm of FUNSTON & BLACKSTONE, picture-frame makers, No. 112 Market-street. The body was sent to his house in the extreme northwest part of the city. On arriving there the parties found another party of Police in possession of the house, and that Mr. BLACKSTONE's wife and two small children were dead, having been chopped to pieces with an ax. It appears that previous to committing the murder yesterday Mr. BLACKSTONE wrote a letter to his wife's father, who resides in Connecticut, saying that he had killed his wife and children and would kill himself. A party in Connecticut this afternoon telegraphed to the Police authorities here, who went to the house and found the dead bodies, as before stated, and were investigating the case when the dead body of Mr. BLACKSTONE was brought in. On BLACKSTONE's body were found papers stating that he had been robbed, and that he was a ruined man, and giving this as a reason for committing the deed. The wife appears to have been killed while lighting the fire in the stove on Monday morning, as the neighbors heard a noise at that time. The children were killed in bed up stairs, and carried down and laid at the feet of the mother. BLACKSTONE was probably insane.

Reward for the Arrest of the Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 30.

The Order of Knights Pythias offer $1,000 reward for the detection of the murderer of SMITH, their fellow-member, at Girard Hall. The case is still involved in mystery.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indians on the War Path in Arizona—The Military Powerless to Protect Settlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 29.

Arizona intelligence to March 6 has been received. Indian depredations were becoming numerous, and the military appear to be powerless to render any protection to the settlers. The savages are well armed and provided with ammunition. News from the Black Canyon and Lynx Creek gold mines was encouraging.

Flour, $4 50@$5 50. Wheat quiet at $1 65. Legal tenders, 77¾.

News from Manila to Feb. 2 has been received. Exchange on London was quoted at 4s. 4d. Sugar inactive, and prices nominal. Cordage declined $14@$16. Hemp, $9 25.

Clearances—Ship *Asa Eldridge*, for New-York; bark *Loyola*, for Great Britain.

Freights—The bark *Nettie Chapin*, for New-York, takes Sugar at $11 in gold, and Hemp at $12 in gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 30.

A dispatch from Verdi states that two engines on the Central Pacific Railroad ran off the track beyond Elko. Fourteen cars were smashed and the conductor, two engineers, two firemen and three brakesmen were killed.

The Company's buildings at Truckee were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed to-day for Panama, with $858,000 in treasure, of which $530,000 is for New-York, $262,000 for England, $40,000 for France, and $20,000 for Panama.

Arrived, ship *Golden Horn*, from Hong Kong.

The Body of Dean, the Sing Sing Victim Disinterred—Convicts Changing Quarters.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, March 30.

The body of MONTAGUE DEAN, the convict who died from the effects of showering at the hands of the keeper, BUCKINGHAM, at Sing Sing Prison, has been disinterred by Coroner MCENTEE for the purpose of holding an inquest on the remains. It seems the body was buried without the Coroner's knowledge.

A car-load of convicts passed here to-night from Sing Sing *en route* to Clinton Prison.

Fifty laborers passed through here this evening on their way to Cuddebackville, Orange County, where, last night, another serious break occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, fifty feet in depth and two hundred feet in length.

The damage to the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad from the storm is more extensive than at first reported. A portion of the foundation of the heavy tressel bridge has given way, and there have been extensive landslides.

Reports from up the river to-night state that the ice between Catskill and Hudson is still stationary, but its departure is momentarily expected. The tide is coming in fast, and fears are entertained that there will be extraordinary high water, and that much damage will ensue.

Accident on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 30.

The 10 o'clock train from this city Monday morning, on the Susquehanna Railroad, met with quite a serious accident near Esperance, occasioned by the spreading and breaking of a rail. The locomotive and two passenger cars were thrown from the track. The locomotive was quite badly injured, and one of the passenger cars pretty well wrecked. Two passengers sustained severe, but not serious injuries. One of them, Mr. A. WILBER, of this city, had his head and hands cut by glass. The name of the other could not be ascertained.

THE FRESHET ADVANCING.

Docks from Albany to Hudson Submerged—The Ice Breaking up in the River—Clear from Catskill to New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, March 29.

There is a freshet in the river here, and in many places the water is over the docks and is still rising. It has rained steadily since 10 o'clock this morning.

The river is clear of ice at Troy.

It is expected that the ice here will break up and pass down the river during the next twenty-four hours.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 30.

The ice broke up in front of this city and moved down the stream at 8 o'clock this morning. The water is rising rapidly.

The river in front of the city is comparatively clear of ice; but above and below the city the ice seems to be firmly lodged. It has accumulated largely just above the Railroad bridge. From Catskill down, the river is supposed to be clear. As yet very little damage has been done here, and the water is not remarkably high. A very heavy freshet is reported at Schenectady.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, March 30.

The river is open in front of this city and Catskill. Between here and that point are banks of ice, but not very strong. At Coxsackie, we learn, the ice is very firm.

The ice has blocked at Purser's Reach, four miles below this city. The water is rising here, and will soon be over the dock.

Trains on the Hudson River Railroad are still running promptly on time.

All the piers between Hudson and Albany are submerged.

At dark to-night a steamer passed Tivoli, going north.

The Freshet in the Interior of the State.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, March 30.

The Mohawk is clear from Schoharie Creek east to about two miles west of this place. Above the creek the ice is still in the river. Two miles west of here the ice has formed a dam, and the water is as high as was ever known. It is overflowing the flats on the south side, and several farm-houses are under water. Four miles west of here the water is six feet deep in the road, rendering it wholly impassable.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 30.

There is considerable excitement in this city and along the Genesee Valley, above, in consequence of the rise of the river. Ordinary high-water mark has been reached, and the river is still rising. Telegrams from above to-day warn the citizens of Rochester that there is danger of an extraordinary flood.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Return of Custer's Expedition from a Successful Campaign—The Rescue of Prisoners.

IN THE FIELD, INDIAN TERRITORY, March 24,
Via HAYS CITY, Kansas, March 30, 1869.

General CUSTER's Indian expedition, with the Seventh United States and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry Regiments, is returning northward through Texas *via* Camp Supply, Indian territory, from its hard winter campaign. A train of supplies sent south of the Canadian River for it by General SHERIDAN was met today by the command with great rejoicing, their rations having been exhausted more than a week, and they living upon abandoned horses and mules.

The Cheyenne tribe of nearly 390 lodges was surprised on the 15th inst., on a branch of Red River. When surrounding the villages and about to attack, General CUSTER learned of the captivity of two white women named Miss MORGAN and Miss WHITE, of Kansas. To save those the savages were spared until the women were rescued, which was effected by stratagem alone, without ransom. The Indians fled, leaving their lodge and much camp property.

Some Cheyenne prisoners are also brought in, including the head chiefs of the Dog soldiers, Big Head and Dull Knife. The command has discovered the hiding places of the Plains Indians. It witnessed the recovery of the sorrowful white captives with intense emotion. Fifty-five Cheyenne prisoners are held as hostages for the promised appearance of the tribe to treat for peace, thus ending the Indian war.

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Accident on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad—The Great Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, March 30.

Another frightful accident occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, just east of Eureka. The eastern-bound freight train, while crossing a bridge three hundred feet long at that place, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The engine was pitched from the bridge, turning over in its descent, and alighting on its wheels. Nine cars were detached and very badly damaged. The engineer, W. W. MORGAN, was instantly killed, and the fireman, COREY, was severely injured. Seventy-five feet of the bridge was torn away, and it, with the train and road, are a fearful wreck.

A Mrs. JOHN LAUNEER was burned to death at Appleton a few days since, while attempting to fill a lamp from a can of benzine.

About 8:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the second story of Crosby's Building, occupied as a servants' sleeping-room by the proprietors of the St. James Hotel, and immediately adjoining Crosby's Opera House. The loss is about $20,000. The sufferers are MESIERUE & LIBBY, proprietors of the St. James, to the amount of $1,000; SPEAR, PRENCE & HOLBROOK, carpet dealers, about $15,000; C. W. & PARDIDGE, small amount. SPEAR, HOLBROOK & Co. were insured as follows: Fireman's, Baltimore, $2,500; Washington, Baltimore, $2,500; Union, Baltimore, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; Fireman's, New-York, $4,500; New-Amsterdam, New-York, $2,500; Beekman, New-York, $4,500; Lamar, New-York, $2,500; in another Baltimore Company, $2,500. Total, $29,000.

The Great Steamboat-Fire in St. Louis—Further Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 30.

During the conflagration last night at the foot of Washington-avenue, the steamer *Fannie Scott*, after floating down stream, was towed across the river by the *Jennie Lewis*, where both grounded. While in this situation, the *Armenia*, which had taken fire from a mass of burning upper-works that had floated from one of the steamers first burned, drifted against them, igniting both, and all three were burned to the water's edge. The total loss cannot be less than $25,000. The *Gerard B. Allen* was owned by A. P. & C. W. KEISER, and was valued at $30,000; the *Ben Johnson* was owned by Captain BEN JOHNSON, was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $12,000; the *C. V. Kountz* was entirely new, and was owned by Captain W. J. KOUNTZ; she was valued at $30,000.

The losses by the fire last night are still uncertain. The following are some of the losses: The *Henry Atkins*, valued at $30,000, was insured for $3,000 in the Floating Dock Insurance Company, of Boston, $5,000 in the Independent, of Boston, and $6,000 in Cincinnati offices. She had 2,200 tons of assorted cargo on board, the value of which is estimated at $70,000. The *Ben Johnson* was worth $30,000; insurance not known. She had no cargo. The *G. Ballen*, valued at $95,000, insured for $30,000. Her hull was but little damaged, and fifty tons of freight will be saved. Her cargo was insured for $10,000 in the Home, of New-Haven, and $5,000 in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Company. The *Carrie V. Kountz* cost $27,500, and is said to be insured in Pittsburg for $15,000. She was nearly loaded. The *Fannie Scott* had on board 125 tons assorted cargo, the value of which has not been ascertained. She was valued at $25,000, and insured for $8,000; cargo $7,700 in Boston and Pittsburg. The *Armenia* was a Pittsburg boat, with no cargo. She was valued at $20,000. The *Jennie Lewis* was a Missouri River packet, Star Line, and was about to leave with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. She was valued at $40,000. Just as she dropped into the stream the *Fannie Scott* and *Armenia* floated down. The passengers begged to be taken off. Captain MCPHERSON steamed alongside, and while taking the men off all the boats floated across the river, and the *Jennie Lewis* grounded, and before she could be got off she was a burning wreck. The *Carrie Kountz* drifted against her port till all three boats were burned to the water's edge. When the *Lewis* caught fire terrible consternation prevailed among the passengers, and but for the coolness and bravery of Captain MCPHERSON many lives would have been lost—the boat having caught fire at the bow the usual means of escape were cut off. The Captain and other officers dropped the women and children down to the mate and others on the main deck, and they passed them to men standing waist-deep in water, who carried them ashore, and escaping with only what they had on.

The estimated total loss is, on the cargoes, $260,000, on the boats, about $250,000.

Serious Disturbances Feared at the Gettysburg Katalsyne Springs.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, March 30.

A conflict of authority has arisen regarding the possession of the Katalsyne Springs. The proprietor has forcibly expelled the agents of the New-York Gettysburg Springs Company, to whom the Springs had been leased, and has issued posters announcing that he has repossessed himself of the property, under a forfeiture of the contract, the Company having failed to comply with the terms. A party of men has been placed in charge of the bottling establishment, and an armed force was on duty to guard the Springs during the night. It is reported that the agents of the New-York Company are also mustering forces to regain possession, and serious consequences are threatened.

Annexation Feeling in Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, March 30.

At a meeting recently held at West River, Pictou County, to appoint a Councilor to urge the repeal of the League, resolutions favoring annexation were passed.

A telegram from Newfoundland announces the death of Dr. MULLOCKE, the Roman Catholic Bishop.

The Ottawa Board of Trade to-day passed resolutions in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Democratic Gubernatorial Convention in Pennsylvania on the 14th of July.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 30.

The Democratic State Central Committee has decided to call a convention for July 14, to nominate a Gubernatorial candidate.

The dedication of the Mexican monument, for which such extensive preparations have been made, has been indefinitely postponed, on account of the Legislature having refused to make appropriations to defray the expenses incident thereto.

A Light-Keeper's Daughter Rescues Drowning Men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, March 30.

Yesterday a boat containing two soldiers, from Fort Adams, and a boy named LYNCH, was capsized in Newport Harbor. Miss IDA LEWIS, daughter of the light-keeper on the Lile Rocks, put out in a boat and rescued the two soldiers, but the boy sunk just as she reached him. Miss LEWIS has before saved life under similar circumstances.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 30.

The new Board of Trade will hold a meeting to-morow night to discuss measures for the completion of the Southern Railroad.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road rejects the proposed lease to the Atlantic and Great Western.

An Alleged Murderer Arrested in Canada.

CHATHAM, Ontario, Tuesday, March 30.

HENRY TRAVERS, *alias* Charles Allen, has been arrested here, charged with the murder of PATRICK ROONEY, in the New-York Saloon, in Springfield, Ill., in February, 1863. The preliminary examination took place to-day, and TRAVERS was committed to jail for extradition.

Town Bonds Loaned to a Railroad Company.

ANDOVER, Conn., Tuesday, March 30.

The town of Hebron voted to-day, by more than two to one, to loan its bonds for five per cent. of its grand levy to the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company.

Discharge of Governor Wells and Others at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, March 30.

In the case of Governor WELLS, Judge BOND and others, charged with purloining a letter from the mail, the United States Commissioner to-day discharged all the parties accused.

Day Calendar in the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

In the Court of Appeals the day calendar for Wednesday, March 31, 1869, contains Nos. 35, 43, 49, 51, 113, 53, 55, 56, 57, 16, 111, 111½, 112, 114, 115.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 30.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$43,800,000
Loans	99,670,945
Specie	937,769
Legal Tenders	11,646,222
Due from other banks	13,097,108
Due to other banks	13,734,811
Deposits	32,930,420
Circulation	25,254,167

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORTLAND, Me., March 30.—A small wooden block at the foot of Franklin-street, owned by Mr. JAMES STAFFORD, occupied by several retail stores, was burned this morning. The property is insured for $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Hon. DANIEL L. COLLIER, formerly of Steubenville, Ohio, for many years a prominent member of the Bar of Ohio, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Tuesday, March 30, aged 74 years.

ALBANY.

Newspaper Attacks, a Question of Privilege—The Bill to Punish Bribery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Senator HALE, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged corruption connected with the Erie Railroad legislation last winter, rose to a question of privilege this morning, and devoted nearly an hour to answering the attacks that had been made on that Committee in connection with their report published a few days ago. He confined himself particularly to the attacks made by D. D. S. BROWN, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, and HORACE GREELEY, both of whom were witnesses before the Committee. He read from an article in the *Tribune* of March 13, criticising the Committee's report, in which it was stated that the Committee were "careful not to admit anything that could be ignored or concealed," and represents them as trying to "whitewash" their fellow Senators. Mr. HALE denied, in the strongest terms, that the Committee ignored or concealed anything, and challenged Mr. GREELEY to point out a line in the testimony that was not fairly presented in the report. The following extract from the *Tribune* article was read and commented on with great severity:

> "As to Mr. GREELEY's testimony, it is not true that what he testified with regard to MATTOON 'was derived from a man who stated it as a mere rumor.' That man stated it as an undoubted fact; and yet we never supposed that he saw paid to MATTOON either the $15,000 or the $20,000. He spoke of what was current in Albany circles, just as engagements and intended marriages are spoken of in social circles by persons who do not adduce legal evidence of what they yet knew to be true."

In answer to the first part of the above, Mr. HALE read from the evidence taken before the Committee, in which T. C. FIELDS, Mr. GREELEY's informant, says:

> "I mentioned no name to Mr. GREELEY; in fact I did not know the name of the Senator. At the same time I said, 'Mr. GREELEY, this is a mere rumor; I have no authority for my statement; it is what is talked about in the streets, and that is between us, and, of course, not for your newspaper.'"

With regard to the last half of the above extract, he said he was much obliged to Mr. GREELEY for his illustration. It appeared then that a man who claimed to be the leading editor of America did not hesitate to assail private character and accuse public men of crimes that would consign them to the State Prison on that kind of evidence which he himself likens to the idlest of all idle gossip—the talk in social circles about "engagements and intended marriages." He was glad to see that Mr. GREELEY had recently changed his opinion about the kind of evidence needed to warrant a charge of crime against a person. Yesterday's *Tribune*, in alluding to the evidence which came before the Committee in reference to Governor FENTON, exclaims: "If Governor FENTON can be impeached on such testimony, whose character is safe?" Sure enough. That was precisely what the Committee asked themselves in making their report. But was FENTON's character as United States Senator any dearer to him than the character of any Senator whom he was addressing? And yet because the Committee did not feel at liberty to make positive charges of crime against their fellow-members on mere rumor, they were blackguarded and accused of "ignoring" and "concealing" facts by this honest and conscientious journalist. The Committee, he said, found a difficulty in obtaining tangible evidence, owing to the defects in the present law for the punishment of bribery, and accordingly they recommended as a part of their report such amendments to the law as would tend to put a stop to this crime in future. Why had not the *Tribune*, if it was in earnest in this matter, alluded to this part of the report and indorsed the amendments recommended by the Committee, or suggested something better? He had watched carefully the columns of that paper since the report appeared, and had been unable to discover a single word in favor of the proposed alteration in the law, or any reference thereto.

Mr. HALE's speech was listened to with great attention, and created a decided impression.

THE BILL TO PREVENT BRIBERY.

At the close of Mr. HALE's speech the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. HALE immediately called up his bill for the prevention of bribery, which he had placed on the preferred calendar. The bill was discussed from that time until the adjournment at 2 P. M., and various amendments were proposed. Senators WILLIAMS and BUCK spoke against the entire bill, and Senator PIERCE put himself on record against it. Mr. WILLIAMS said it ought to be entitled "a bill to encourage perjury;" that a man who had attempted to bribe and failed would be induced to add the crime of perjury and swear that the bribe was accepted, lest he be prosecuted by the person who refused the bribe. Thus it would end in a race to see which should reach a magistrate and make complaint first.

Mr. BEACH objected to it because it allowed one of the guilty parties to go free by turning State's evidence, while it punished the other.

Mr. HALE and Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY warmly supported the bill. Mr. MURPHY said that the crime attempted to be reached by the bill was the worst crime, in his opinion, in the whole calendar. It appeared to be rapidly increasing in this country, and he thought the safety of our institutions demanded that something should be done to put a stop to it.

An amendment offered by Senator MORRIS was adopted, providing that no conviction should be had under the act on the "unsupported evidence" of a guilty party. Senator FOLGER also offered an amendment, which was adopted, that no person should be excused from testifying on the ground that his testimony would tend to criminate himself, either on a trial under the act, or on a suit for libel or slander growing out of charges of bribery. With these amendments the Committee reported progress, and ordered the amended bill to be printed and placed on file to-morrow morning. The indications are that the bill will speedily pass the Senate, and by a large majority—partly, no doubt, for the reason that Senators will be ashamed to go on record as voting against it.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

nothing was done of interest, the morning session being occupied in the third reading of unimportant bills.

S.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

The railroad men had a hearing this afternoon and evening before the Joint Railroad Committees of the two Houses on the *pro rata* Freight bill. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was present, and among those who addressed the Committee were AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. JOY, President of the Michigan Central, Mr. BROOKS, of Boston, Ex-President of the same road; Mr. HAMMOND, of Chicago; Mr. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent of the Erie; Mr. DEVEREUX, President of the Lake Shore; Mr. SARGEANT, Superintendent of the Michigan Central; J. D. HAYES, of Detroit; Mr. SWEENEY, Vice-President of the Detroit and Milwaukee, and Mr. WILLIAMS, President of Buffalo and Erie. They all agreed that if the bill now pending was to pass, the New-York Central would be compelled to abandon the through freight business entirely, and throw it into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central and the Canada roads. The testimony produced a marked effect upon the Committee, and it is hardly possible that the bill can pass in its present shape.

The Assembly Committee on Education listened to arguments this afternoon for and against the bill for reorganizing the New-York Board of Education. Messrs. HITCHMAN, GEORGE W. BLUNT and B. M. HENRY spoke in favor of the bill, and H. PALLEN and WILLIAM E. CURTIS against. Mr. BLUNT caused much amusement by announcing at the opening of his remarks that he appeared to advocate the bill "introduced by Mr. SWEENEY." Mr. RICHMOND, a member of the Committee, interrupted him by saying that he introduced the bill. "Well, it's of no consequence," replied BLUNT; "there is no use in mincing matters. It's SWEENEY's bill. He drew it up, and I've had a talk with him about it." This blunt admission that the head of the Tammany ring was the author of the bill did not help its chances before the Committee. Not much.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Barker and Chenango Bridge Company.

Providing for the improvement of Grasse River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences. Among the corporators are Messrs. Bryant, Motley, Richard Grant White, Presidents Woolsey and Hopins, Messrs. Dwight, Rissley, Brevoort, Daniel Huntington and Tweed. Donating to the American Museum of Natural History duplicate specimens of natural history belonging to the State collection.

By Mr. PIERCE—To amend the act establishing civil and criminal Courts in Brooklyn.

By a resolution of Mr. O'DONNEL, the Canal Board was requested to report what contracts had been made for preserving and improving the Albany basin.

The bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of Appeals and of the Supreme Court was recommitted, with instructions that it be amended to include the Clerk of the Court of Appeals; also, that in case of the removal of the present constitutional restrictions, the Justices then in office shall, for services thereafter rendered, receive compensation as provided in this act.

Mr. HALE rose to a question of privilege concerning attacks made upon himself as Chairman of the Committee investigating the charges of corruption in the Senate last Winter. He defended the Committee from the attacks in the Rochester *Democrat* and the *Tribune*. Mr. MORGAN replied in defence of Mr. BROWN, the editor of the *Democrat*. Mr. NICHOLS, a member of the Committee, avowed himself ready to stand by the Committee's report, and said that as to the criticisms of the newspapers he was profoundly indifferent.

The bill punishing bribery was considered, and, after general amendments, progressed. The bill amending the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. KIMBALL's bill for the better protection of mechanics by abolishing the contract system of labor in prisons, made progress in Committee of the Whole, the amendment offered by Mr. BRADSTREET pending, to strike out the provision prohibiting convicts from receiving any pay or emolument for services. It was ordered to a third reading.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Auburn. Passed.

To amend the incorporation of the Samaritan House for the Aged in New-York.

Senate bill relative to evidence in cases, lost by 59 to 35.

For a new bridge over the Seneca River at Lysander.

Authorizing the American Popular Life Insurance Company to increase its capital stock.

Incorporating the Buffalo Turnverein; also the Independent Turnverein of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Lockport.

To aid in the construction of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk River Railroad.

To amend the school law of Ogdensburg.

To amend the law preventing the spread of rinderpest.

Authorizing Binghamton to purchase two toll-bridges and maintain the same free.

To amend the charter of Elmira.

To facilitate the formation of corporations under a general law.

Incorporating the Social Maennerchor in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Western Homopathic Dispensary in New-York.

Incorporating the Order of Good Templars of the State.

The bill incorporating the New-York Cab Company was lost by 37 to 49.

Forbidding towns to build a railroad from Monticello to Port Jervis.

For an iron bridge over the canal at Fulton.

Incorporating the Ogdensburg Savings Bank.

The bill to aid the New-York and Albany Railroad was lost.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FERRIS—To aid the Rondout and Oswego Railway.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—To incorporate the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society of Oswego.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To encourage the investment of foreign capital in the State, and for the protection of capital invested in joint stock companies.

By Mr. DECKER—Incorporating the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons' Protective Union of Staten Island.

By Mr. BURNS—To establish a ward for the medical and surgical treatment of persons wounded or taken ill in New-York, south of Canal-street.

By Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL—To prevent the use of old and filthy barrels or boxes for the packing of sugar, flour or other food.

The Excise bill, after some discussion, was postponed until Wednesday evening. Several bills of no general interest were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

At 10 P. M., adjourned to 10 P. M. to-morrow.

ANTHONY BRENNAN, of No. 555 West Twenty-fourth-street, aged 26, was severely cut about the chest by a circular saw at LAWRENCE's moulding mill, corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Hoff's Malt Extract.

The genuine, pure, imported preparation. Price reduced to $4 50 per dozen. No. 2½ Murray-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER OF ASTOR-PLACE, supplies every want connected with the business. All kinds sold, rented, exchanged, repaired, &c. Instructions and stitching at the Emporium, or at private residences. W. R. PATTERSON & CO., Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS. Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

For Gents' Hats and Furnishing Goods, superior in style and quality, inferior *only* in price, go to—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

J. C. RUSHTON's Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others for purity.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

STERLING SILVER WARE

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. STERLING. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

One Cold after Another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

Dr. Cannahan's Specific

FOR RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

A SURE CURE.

JAMES C. WELLS & CO.,

No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Fresco, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store Shades lettered to order.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail, No. 447 Broadway.
Furniture Store at No. 661 Broadway.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

Furniture.—New designs and new styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods, original drawings furnished, with estimates for finishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & Co., No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

N. B.—Curtains and furniture covering store at No. 447 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Robare's Aureoline or Parisian "Golden Hair Wash," which turns the hair in one or two applications to the much-admired blonde color. For sale by J. C. RUSHTON, sole importer, Broadway, corner 25th-st.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—DE PEYSTER.—On Monday, March 29, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, BAYARD CLARKSON to ELIZA L., daughter of James de Peyster.

DE FORD—CREAGH.—In Paris, on Thursday, March 18, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, CHARLES D. DE FORD, Jr., of New-York City, to Miss AMANDA H. CREAGH, second daughter of the late A. M. Creagh, Esq., of Alabama.

FARRAGUT—METCALFE.—On Tuesday, March 30, at Grace Church, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Lieutenant LOYALL FARRAGUT, U. S. Army, to GERTRUDE, daughter of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, of this City.

KELLOGG—ELLIS.—On Tuesday, March 30, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Rev. JUSTIN P. KELLOGG, of New-York, to Mrs. JULIA C. ELLIS, daughter of Philip Verplanck, Esq., of Newburg.

WILSON—KRIEG.—On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. B. B. Leacock, CHARLES H. WILSON to EMMA L. KRIEG, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, March 30, GILBERT B. BROOKS, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, March 30, LOUISA YELLOTT, daughter of John J. and Almira L. Brown, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Yellott, Main-st., Rahway. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8:10 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

BOYD.—On Tuesday morning, March 30, after a short illness, EDWARD JAMES, son of Edward A. and Elizabeth Boyd, aged 3 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Advent, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., without further invitation.

CALLEY.—On Tuesday, March 30, ROSALIE ST. GEORGE, only daughter of Charles Oates and Mary Johnson Calley, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 12½ o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria. Boat leaves Peck-slip at 11½ o'clock A. M.

DOUGLASS.—On Monday morning, March 29, suddenly, GEORGE DOUGLASS, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 25 West 16th-st., on Thursday at 9½ A. M., without further notice.

LANE.—On Monday, March 29, MICHAEL HOWE LANE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 232 East 32d-st., on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock.

McGEOUGH.—On Monday, March 29, ANN McGEOUGH, wife of the late John McGeough, in the 50th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 216 Elizabeth-st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRINCE.—On Sunday morning, March 28, WILLIAM R. PRINCE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in the village of Flushing, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12, and James-slip or 34th-st., at 11½ o'clock.

PETTIGREW.—On Sunday, March 28, after a painful illness, JOHN PETTIGREW, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Robert and John W., and of his sons-in-law, Charles Cole and J. H. Weeks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 256 5th-av., on Thursday, April 1, at 1 o'clock.

POST.—Suddenly, at Chester, Penn., JOHN J. POST, eldest son of William and Mary J. Post, of Great Neck, L. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RIVENBURGH.—At Hudson, N. Y., on First day evening, the 28th of 3d month, 1869, ELIZABETH C. MACY, wife of Jacob M. Rivenburgh, and daughter of Aaron C. Macy.

The funeral will take place from the house of her father, No. 209 Allen-st., on Fifth day (Thursday) next, at 2 o'clock P. M. When taking leave of her family connections a few hours before her death she said: "I have no doubt of being received into the arms of Jesus, for his love fills my heart."

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, March 29, THOMAS F. RICHARDS, aged 61 years.

Funeral from No. 34 Cranberry-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday, March 30, at his late residence, No. 58 West 49th-st., ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D., in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, at her late residence, No. 123 Dean-st., on Tuesday, March 30, 1869, CATHERINE M., relict of the late James Sullivan.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

TAYLOR.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 31, SARAH COFFIN TAYLOR, wife of Arthur Taylor, aged 69 years.

Notice of funeral in next paper.

VAUGHAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 183 Henry-st., on Monday, March 29, RICHARD VAUGHAN, Esq.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

VAN HORNE.—At Blooming Grove, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Monday, March 29, FRANK P., youngest son of Cornelia V. R. and the late John I. Van Horne, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Lafayette, N. J., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—At Gravesend, L. I., on Monday, March 29, ANNA STRYKER, wife of James A. Williamson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Gravesend, without further invitation.

OBITUARY.

On 25th March, 1869, in the 67th year of his age, after a painful and protracted illness, it pleased Almighty God to take to his rest URIAH HENDRICKS. He was a native of this City, a man of marked intelligence, the eldest son of that good and worthy citizen, the late HARMAN HENDRICKS. This name has now been identified for more than a century with the commerce of New-York. The mercantile house originally established by URIAH HENDRICKS, the grandfather of the deceased, in the year 1764, has been since maintained by successive generations; and throughout this entire period, now over a century, has ever held the highest rank in credit and position. In all that long time, under all the severe ordeals through which the commerce of the country has passed, its prosperity and its good name have never faltered.

The deceased was called at an early period of his life, by the death of his father, to the care and administration of a large estate, and to the management of the extensive interests of the mercantile firm of which he was the senior partner. The fidelity and ability with which these duties were discharged are well known. The highest sense of mercantile honor marked every incident of his business career. The presence at his funeral of those who had for more than a generation served in his employment in his manufacturing establishment, attested their grateful recognition of his uniform kindness.

But not upon this meritorious and successful discharge of worldly affairs rests his chief claim to grateful mention and remembrance. It was in the performance of the duties of private life that his chief excellence was manifested. No man ever excelled him in the attitude of husband, father and friend. And that the obligations which these relations claimed might be discharged undisturbed by other demands, he refused all public positions that he might consecrate the hours respited from business cares amid the blessed influences of domestic life. Thus loving and beloved, as falls to the lot of very few, he reared his family, until the sad destroyer entered the peaceful home in which he was so dearly cherished, and claimed him. Then like one of the patriarchical progenitors of his race, calling round his death-bed his wife and children, he gave them his dying counsel and his last blessing, and, as had been his life, so was his death, tranquil and beautiful. As had been his purity and goodness, so was his end calm and lovely. He died

> "Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Words of sympathy seldom bring any consolation to the bereaved. It is reserved to God to bring to the afflicted upon the wings of healing time, the gracious comfort and blessing which reconciles us to resignation in these sad trials and sorrows. Yet the recollection of goodness that has passed from us must, in its example, ever shed a benign influence over our own paths in life. Such a blessing descends and belongs to the family of the deceased. And now, remembering that it is only through the portals of death that the gates of Heaven may be entered, let them bow submissively to the decree that has summoned the spirit of this good man to the realms of eternal happiness.

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EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK begs leave to inform his patients and the public that, in consequence of his increased practice and business at his principal office in Philadelphia, he will be obliged to give up visiting New-York professionally, after the next two regular visits—TUESDAY, April 6 and 20. Those who wish to consult him will please make note of this, as his Rooms in New-York, No. 32 Bond-st., will be closed after April 20. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines—PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS—with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Office hours for these two last visits will be, as usual, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the above Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, President.

GEO. H. SHELDON,
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, } Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was a very undecided sort of day, neither clear nor stormy, each by turns, but neither long. The real estate market was very much like the weather, very unreliable and rather inclined to be cloudy. The salesroom was well filled, and though the proportion of mere lookers-on was large, yet there was a fair sprinkling of honest bidders, and the sales were generally more satisfactory than on Monday. The auctioneers, encouraged by the increased attendance and more animated appearance of their audiences, went to work with more heartiness and energy than they have shown for some days past, and succeeded in making some very fair sales.

We supposed the utter prostration which has existed for some days past, would not last long, and our suppositions have proved correct. Already there is a little improvement, and the market is slowly recovering. There is no reason why desirable and well-located property should not now sell well. The enthusiasm and false excitement which characterized the market some weeks ago has ended. The speculative element is almost destroyed, and in its downfall the market has been greatly benefited. From this time forth, for the rest of this season at least, it will stand on a more substantial and business-like foundation, and will consequently find greater favor among the monied men who purchase only for investment. The great demand for West end lots, which for a time existed, made large sums of money for many men, and added greatly to the income of the auctioneers; but in this excitement other pieces of equally valuable property were slighted, and though the sales for a time were very large and very profitable, the general market suffered, and is now feeling the effect of this indiscretion.

It is noticeable at the sales that business property, unless located very far down town, still holds its own, and seems but very slightly affected by the recent changes. Improved up-town property, south of the Central Park, also holds quite firm, and if in desirable and healthy locations, always commands good rates. As the Spring opens, the demand for country lots will doubtless increase, and large sales of this class of property may be expected. It is too early in the season yet to bring them in the market, but a little later, when the roads are better and the weather has become more favorable, when the grass appears, the trees put forth their foliage, and the flowers beautify the scene, and when nature appears most inviting, then there will be offered very many excellent opportunities to buy delightful plots; where the business man, tired after the labors of the day, may take refuge, free from the dusty City and its cares, and, enjoying the pure air of Heaven and the sweet-smelling perfume of the fields and the flowers, truly rest and refresh himself, that he may return on the morrow, strong and hearty and able to bear the fatigues of the day. Along the banks of the Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers, in Westchester and the adjoining counties, in New-Jersey and elsewhere, there are many just such plots. A fair number of them will be offered, and it is safe to predict for them ready sales and good prices.

The Jersey City property offered yesterday by Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. sold well. The house and lot No. 90 Washington-street brought $12,750; No. 184 Montgomery-street, 25x100, $12,400; the other property sold equally well. Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. disposed of the property belonging to the estate of HOSEA DUGLISS, deceased, very satisfactorily. The property No. 15 Ann-street sold for $25,000. No. 232 East Broadway, extending through to No. 221 Division-street, $11,000. No. 54 First-avenue, northeast corner of Third-street, $28,200. Other important sales were made, the particulars of which will be found below.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell eight lots on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between New and Ninth avenues, nearly opposite Morningside Park, and in the vicinity of St. Nicholas-avenue and Manhattan-street, lots each 25x100.11; the first-class four-story brick house and lot, No. 111 West Forty-third-street, north side; the first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 151 East Thirty-fourth-street; the two-story and attic frame dwelling, about 30x40, and three lots of ground south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 125 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, each lot 25x99.11. These lots are near the Grand Boulevard, Riverside Park, Manhattan-street, and the Hudson River Railroad Depot at the foot of the street.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, west of Fifth-avenue, each 25x½ block; four lots on north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Eighth-avenue, each 25x½ block; one lot on west side of Fourth-avenue, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street; five building lots on south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, commencing 270 feet west of Third-avenue, each 25x100.11; eight lots on north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, 250 feet west of Seventh-avenue Boulevard, each 25x99.11.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell four lots on the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Eighty-eighth-street, four on the southeast corner of Boulevard and Eighty-first-street, with two lots in the rear on Eighty-first-street, nine lots, comprising the entire front on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street, between the Boulevard and Eleventh-avenue, including the avenue front; the lot of land, with four-story brick house thereon, No. 116 Second-avenue; the three-story and basement houses and lots Nos. 40 and 42 Second-avenue, lots on Eighth and Madison avenues, and several pieces of unimproved up-town property; also property at Morrisania and Fort Washington.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will offer the four-story brick store and dwelling No. 28 Sixth-avenue; the three-story brown-stone house No. 14 Dunscom-place, (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues;) two-story brick house No. 190 East Broadway; four-story brick house No. 4 Jefferson-street; four-story brick house No. 179 Division-street, and a valuable parcel of land on Forty-first-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will sell the four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 26 South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, E. D.; also, four unimproved lots adjoining, including the corner of Second-street.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER and Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have extensive sales of Brooklyn property.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story frame house and lot, s. s. 113th-st., about 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x100.11, S. B. Kinnion	$6,875
3-story frame house and lot adjoining, 16.8x100.11, S. Simpson	6,850
3-story frame house and lot adjoining, 16.8x100.11, J. Downing	6,800
3-story frame house and lot adjoining, 16.9x100.11, J. Downing	6,800
3-story frame house and lot adjoining, 16.11 x100.11, S. B. Kinnion	6,800
1 lot adjoining, 19.10x100, S. B. Kinnion	2,350
4 lots, n. s. 48th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5, J. Ellis	6,200
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. Ellis	2,800
1 gore lot adjoining, 25x71.5, J. Ellis	2,000
1 gore, 50 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x18.1, J. Ellis	12,000
1 lot s. e. corner of 76th-st. and 9th-av., 25.8x100, A. J. Walker	8,900
1 lot adjoining, fronting 9th-av., 25x100, A. J. Walker	6,875
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, A. J. Walker	5,950
4-story brick house and lot No. 400 Hudson-st., 25x100, G. A. Kornsheimer	21,750
4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 41 W. 35th-st., lot 18.9x98.9, Mr. Porter	33,250
4-story brick house and lot No. 300 Rivington-st., lot 25x100, F. C. Leggett	11,000
4-story brick house and lot No. 225 W. 37th-st., lot 18x98.9, M. Lamartine	17,000
2 lots and frame house n. s. of 123d-st., 210 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 50x99.11, W. Thomas	10,000
4-story brick house and lot No. 338 Bowery, lot 17.8x105.8, A. A. Nones	30,600

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story brick house and lot s. s. of 53d-st., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av.; lot 25.5x100.2, Thomas Cummings	$11,750
3-story cottage and lot, No. 442 West 43d-st., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x100.4, A. Benar	11,500
2 lots w. s. of New-av., and 4 lots e. s. of St. Nicholas-av., near 150th-st.; each 25x100, Daniel Bostwick	22,400
2 lots n. s. of 111th-st., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 30.1x57, John Dole	6,700
4-story brown-stone-front house and lot s. s. of 114th-st., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18.9x½ the block, Wm. Cohen	11,450
4 lots s. w. cor. of 3d-av. and 103d-st., each 25x102.2, Thos. Powers	21,600
5 lots e. s. of St. Nicholas-av., 100 ft. n. of 155th-st., each 25x100, Wm. Butler	13,000
4 lots s. e. cor. 2d-av. and 104th-st., each 25x100, Wm. Boerum	13,500
Lease, 3 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Mott-st., and frame house No. 31 Pell-st., H. Marry	9,250
West 43d-st., house and lot No. 442, 25x100	$11,500
East 83d-st., house and lot No. 15, 25.5x102.2	11,750
2d-av., 4 lots s. e. corner 104th-st., each 25x100	12,500
3d-av., 3 lots s. w. corner 103d-st., each 25x102	21,600
111th-st., 1 lot n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 30x50x57	3,350
114th-st., house and lot s. s., 173 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x½ block	11,450
Avenue St. Nicholas, 4 lots e. s., s. of 150th-st., each 25x100, each	2,800
New-av., 4 lots in rear of above, each 25x100	2,800
Avenue St. Nicholas, 5 lots, e. s., 100 ft. e. of 155th-st., 130x105	13,000
Mott-st., premises Nos. 34, 36, 38, 57x99	9,300

By E. F. Raymond.

1 lot n. s. of 25th-st., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, M. Williamson	$5,000

By Jos. McGuire.

2-story frame house and lot s. s. 126th-st., 425 ft. e. of Boulevard; lot 25x99.11, J. Morrison, for	$3,250
3-story frame house and lot e. s. 3d-av., 52 ft. n. of 13th-st.; lot 17.3x72.5, S. Smith	7,650
2 2-story frame houses and lots adjoining, each 17.1x89.7, D. Smith	14,800
1 lot s. w. corner 13th-st. and 4th-av., 72.6x100.8, Mr. Skidmore	91,000

By James M. Miller.

House and lot No. 329 E. 26th-st., lot 25x98.9, J. W. O'Brien	$7,900
2-story frame house, stable and lot, Nos. 139 and 141 E. 16th-st., lot 59x92, Mr. Solomon	32,180
1 lot w. s. 3d-av., 25 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x95, Mr. Kennedy	10,650
1 lot s. s. 55th-st., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5, Mr. Kennedy	9,250
2 three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112 and 114 E. 54th-st., each 16x100.5, Mr. Allison	18,300
1 lot e. s. 9th-av., 100 ft. n. of 62d-st., 25x100, J. S. Huggins	5,200
4-story brick house and lot No. 136 William-st., lot 25.9x100, J. O'Donohue	40,600

By B. P. Fairchild.

3-story brick house, stable and lot No. 8 Grand-st., lot 22.8x80, B. C. Cornell	$16,250
5-story brick house and lot, No. 100 9th-st., lot 37.6x23.4, F. Ridel	17,600
House and lot No. 489 Pearl-st.; lot 25x80, N. Seagrist	10,550
House and lot No. 13 Frankfort-st., lot 28.8x104, J. W. Pickett	30,250
2 houses and lots No. 15 Frankfort and No. 199 William-st., adjoining above, W. M. Kellar	54,500
2 lots, s. s., 110th-st., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100, J. D. Tracy	4,100
2 lots, n. s., 109th-st., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100, J. D. Tracy	5,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House and lot No. 15 Ann-st., 20 ft. front, 48.10 ft. e. s., 61.10 ft. w. s., 23.9 ft. rear	$25,000
House and lot No. 19 Ann-st., 20 ft. front, 30 ft. e. s., 30 ft. w. s., 26.1 ft rear	2,000
House and lot No. 18 Spring-st., 23.9 ft. front, 123.6 ft. e. s., 118 ft. w. s., 23.6 ft. rear	15,200
House and lot No. 232 East Broadway, through to No. 221 Division-st., 23.10 ft. front and rear, and 109 ft in depth	11,000
House and lot n. e. corner of 1st-av. and 3d-st., No. 54 1st-av., 24.½ ft. front by 94.11 ft. in depth	28,200

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

5 lots on n. w. cor. of McDonough-st. and Hopkins-av., 20x97.6, each	$400
5 lots on s. w. cor. of Macon-st. and Hopkins-av., adjoining, same size, each	400
5 lots on s. s. Macon-st., rear of above, 20x100, each	350
5 lots on s. s. of Macon-st., adjoining, same size, each	325
5 lots on s. s. of Macon-st., adjoining, same size, each	325
4 lots on s. s. of Macon-st., adjoining, same size, each	300

These lots front on McDonough-st., Saratoga-av. and Macon-st., near the entire block.

7 lots on the s. w. corner of Bainbridge-st. and Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	$340
6 lots on the s. e. corner of Howard-av. and Bainbridge-st., 20x100, each	290
10 lots on s. s. of Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av., 20x10, rear 20x36, each	300
5 lots on s. s. of Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av., adjoining, 20x100, rear 20x26, each	315
5 lots on s. s. of Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av., adjoining, same size, each	300
5 lots of Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av., 20x23, each	300
6 lots on s. w. corner Bainbridge-st., near Howard-av., 20x100, each	300
5 lots on n. w. corner Decatur-st. and Howard-av., 20x98.6, each	300
5 lots on s. w. corner McDonough-st. and Howard-av., 20x90.1, each	275
5 lots on n. w. corner Macon-st. and Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	370
5 lots on s. w. corner Halsey-st. and Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	350
5 lots on n. e. cor. Macon-st. and Howard-av., 20x100, each	300
5 lots on s. e. cor. Halsey-st. and Howard-av., same size, each	300
5 lots on s. s. Halsey-st., near Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	325
5 lots on s. s. Halsey-st., adj., same size, each	310
10 lots on s. s. Halsey-st., adj., same size, each	315
10 lots on s. s. Halsey-st., adj., same size, each	300
5 lots n. s. Macon-st., rear of above, 20x100, each	300
20 lots n. s. Macon-st., rear above, adj., same size, each	300
5 lots n. w. cor. Macon-st. and Howard-av., 20x77.6, each	200
5 lots s. w. cor. Halsey-st. and Howard-av., 20x69.10, each	240
10 lots w. s. of Hopkinson-av., corner of Bainbridge-st., 20x97.6, each	390
10 lots e. s. of Saratoga-av., corner of Bainbridge-st., 20x97.6	305
5 lots on Decatur-st., near Hopkinson-av., 20x100, each	300
50 lots on Decatur-st., adjoining, same size, each	300
5 lots e. s. of Hopkinson-av., corner of Bainbridge-st., 20x43, each	175
5 lots s. e. corner of Decatur-st. and Hopkinson-av., 40x50, each	200
4 gore lots n. e. corner of McDonough-st. and Hopkinson-av., 20x52, each	170
5 lots on n. w. corner of Decatur-st. and Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	250
5 lots s. w. corner of McDonough-st. and Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	265
5 lots s. s. of McDonough-st., rear of above, 20x100, each	275
1 lot s. s. of McDonough-st., adjoining, same size	285
2 lots s. s. of McDonough-st., adjoining, same size, each	260
2 lots s. s. of McDonough-st., adjoining, same size, each	275
2 lots s. s. of McDonough-st., adjoining, same size, each	275
13 lots s. s. of McDonough-st., adjoining, same size, each	250
10 lots n. e. corner of Decatur-st. and Howard-av., 20x100, each	200
10 lots n. s. of Decatur-st., near Saratoga-av., 20x100, each	250
2 lots adjoining, same size, each	250
2 lots adjoining, same size, each	255
11 lots adjoining, same size, each	245

NEW-JERSEY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Washington-st., house and lot No. 93, 25x10x100	$12,750
Montgomery-st., house and lot No. 184, 25x100	12,400
Lexington-av., house and lot, n. s., 600 ft. w. of Bergen road	3,200
Bergen road, 6 lots, w. s., corner of Lexington-av., each 25x100	6,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. w. s., 101.1 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 23.10 x100	$4,200
Canton-st., e. s., 264.3 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18.3x 80	4,000
Graham-st., e. s., 176 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x 91.5	800
Grand-st., n. s., 43 ft. e. of Erasmus-st., 135.1x50x 134.8x50	550
Green-st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Union-av., 18.9x100	3,100
Lefferts-st., n. s., 112.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 79.10x 125	9,000
Powers-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	3,700
Remsen-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x 100	$3,400
Ryerson-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 18x82	7,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	4,250
Tiffany-place, e. s., 168.9 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 37.6 x77.6	1,200
Verandah-place, s. s., 279.2 ft. e. of Henry-st., 28x51.9	2,500
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 275 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 25x 100	4,800
1st-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Lawrence-st., 50x50x41x 21.9x91x71.9	1,500
7th-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100	825
24th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100	1,800
67th-st., e. s., 500 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100.2x150x88.7x 150	660
Atlantic and Van Siclen avs., s. w. cor., 106x25 x105x25	3,000
Baltic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Barbey-st., 25x100	2,400
Bushwick-av. and Kossuth-st., n. e. cor., 148.6x 95.3	6,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 612.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 40x110	36,000
Evergreen-av. and Cooper-st., s. e. cor., 20x100	525
Franklin-av., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x 108.4	5,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 540.4 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x 117	4,250
Gates-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 24x67x24.2 x65	2,500
Howard-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Douglass-st., 26x50 x29x79.8	300
Meeker-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Varick-st., 25x100	350
Park-av. and Sandford-st., s. w. cor., 100x200	3,200
Webster-av., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 2d-st., 180x111.11x180 } Lawrence-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x200 }	4,200
4th-av. and 66th-st., s. w. corner, 350x200.4	8,540
Lot adjoining P. D. Voorhies' and Martin Hall's, Gravesend, 129x24x129x21	80

Leases Recorded.

High-st., No. 116, house, 3 years, per year	$1,500
North 2d and Lorrimer sts., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year	400
North 2d-st., 75 ft. e. of Union-av., 5 years, per year	432

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Perrot-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x102.6	$2,000
Washington-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x 102.6	2,600
Washington-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x 102.6	800
Washington-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x 102.6	750

Flushing.

Maple-av., s. s., 177 ft. e. of Jaggar-av., 75x180	$8,500

Jamaica.

Bushwick road, s. s., adjoining Kent's, 6 acres	$550

Long Island City.

Central-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of W. 9th-st., 50x100	$2,550
East 3d-st. and East-av., s. w. corner, 75x100	3,750

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., 75 ft. from Plane-st., 31x59	$3,000
Bank-st., n. s., 18 ft. w. of Henry-st., 18x80	2,000
Broad-st., w. s., lot 25x134	1,200
High-st., e. s., 23 ft. s. of Springfield-av., 98x177	15,000
Howard-st., w. s., 356 ft. s. of Banks-st., 24x85	3,000
Mechanic-st., s. s., lot 21x90	500
Orange and Burnett sts., s. w. corner, 30x100	2,700
Orange-st., s. s., 22 ft. w. of Burnett-st., 22 ft. front	1,700
Prince-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100	1,525
Mulberry-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 17 ft. front	1,900
McWhorter-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Oliver-st., 25x 100	525
Summer-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 4th-av., 50x100	5,000
Walnut-st., rear lot, 95 ft. from street, 25x95	2,500
6 lots, no locality	2,200

Bloomfield.

Montgomery and Grove sts., n. e. corner, 125x 150	$2,248
Plot adjoining J. J. Hauser's land, 13-100 acre	3,300

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 17 to 24 inclusive, block No. 103, Coster's estate	$5,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 46, block No. 5, Division Map, Baldwin, Gilchrist, &c., 25x100	[illegible]

Bergen.

Bergen Hill-av., n. s., 397 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 40.6x100	$8,011
Washington-place and Wayne-st., n. e. corner, 24x47x170x140	3,850
West Side-av., w. s., 181 ft. n. of J. Miner's land, 75x200	10,400

Harrison.

Jersey City road, s. s., 29 ft. w. of Main-st., 30x 110	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 36 CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

In plots to suit purchasers, at the junction of

The Grand Drive, The Avenue St. Nicholas

AND THE

Morningside-av.

AT

150TH-ST.

PART OF THE

VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE.

THE WHOLE IS A BEAUTIFUL PLATEAU, level on the grade of the Grand Drive and the Avenue St. Nicholas, both of which intersect in front of these lots, and make them precisely such a plot as Madison-square, opposite 5th-av. Hotel, with the Morningside-av., having the same relative position to the property offered above that Madison-av. does to Madison-square.

THE OUTLOOK IS MAGNIFICENT.

Large portions of the island, Westchester County and the Harlem River, with their bridges, boulevards, groves and residences, are spread out in full view as upon a map below.

FROM ITS EASTERN EDGE

the land slopes rapidly down to the level of that portion of the island lying between Washington Heights and Harlem and East Rivers, thus securing FOR ALL TIME, unobstructed views of a most CHARMING LANDSCAPE, the grade being 120 feet above tide-water.

THE WIDENING OF AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS is to begin at once, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment is already completed.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS

being a diagonal, crossing all the parallel avenues north of the Park, is the shortest and most popular drive between the upper and lower portions of the City, by way of the Park.

The grade and character of the land are such that building can begin immediately.

CROTON WATER

is to be supplied to this vicinity at once, as the high service reservoir at High Bridge is nearly completed.

Distance to the 8th-av., one block; to the Hudson River Railroad Station at 152d-st., six minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The easterly half of the block bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS,

containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one or more lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

350 CITY LOTS,

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PROPERTY RECENTLY SOLD FOR LEWIS G. MORRIS, on and adjacent to

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

These lots lie on the grade, are a short distance from the railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND A WELL-SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Parties desiring to visit the property, can do so by carriage through Central-av. to the hotel adjoining, or by railroad to Tremont, thence to Central-avenue Hotel, where an agent will be in attendance from 1 to 5 P. M. The prices of these lots will be from

$500 to $1,000 per Lot,

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, thus offering a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

STORAGE OR FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Valuable property on East River side, one block from river; about thirty lots, nearly all of which are covered with very substantial brick buildings, with frontage on four streets; well calculated for storage of cotton, &c., or for manufacturing purposes; will be subdivided or sold as it is, and on very accommodating terms. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, 100 x100, located on 17th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn; the house is brick, about 22x40, two stories and basement, contains 11 rooms, gas, water and heaters; pear trees, grapevines and berry bushes of best qualities on the lots; the whole premises are in first-class order, and being well located, where value is progressive, is an excellent investment at the price it is offered; possession given May 1; terms of sale very easy. Particulars on application to GARRET P. BERGEN, No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York City, or 3d-av., corner 18th-st., Brooklyn.

$14,000.—THREE VERY HANDsome brick three-story high-stoop houses, with lots 15x50x100; half way between Madison and 4th avs.; one $14,000, cash $7,000; two $11,000 each, $4,000 cash; well built; in splendid order; immediate possession; equally near 5th-av. omnibus, 3d and 6th av. cars; house and location that will please any one. No. 71 East 52d-st.; open all day.

$36,000.—NEW STONE HOUSE, next to corner of Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the most perfect models of completeness ever offered in this City; is well worth the attention of any one wanting a superb house. Apply on premises; open all day.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison-av., a very elegant extra-size house, with extra lot and stable fronting on street in rear; if not sold, will be rented with the furniture to a private family at $1,200 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the first-class three-story high-stoop brownstone house No. 127 East 59th-st., one door from Lexington-av.; terms easy. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—On 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place, four lots, each 22 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOUR BOULEVARD LOTS, ON 64TH-st., graded and sewered; price $24,000; and four in the rear, on 63d-st.; price $21,000; all ready for improvement, each 25x100; 65 per cent. on mortgage. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English-basement house, No. 468 West 22d-st.; in good order; neighborhood first-class; price $17,000; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEW ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20.6x55x100.5; parlors, halls and stairs solid walnut, marble hall, sunken area with brown-stone tiling. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—Large and substantial brick building, 71 ft.x½ block, with two vacant lots adjoining, only one block from East River. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 WAverley-place; lot 33.4 by half block; desirably located for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT, SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots—two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house, No. 16 West Washington-place. Size, 22x46, lot 95. Price $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF HUDSON and Horatio sts. for sale; rents for $2,400 and Croton; price $21,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house in West 24th-st.; all modern improvements; price $22,000; one-half cash. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A CHEAP HOUSE ON 34TH-ST. FOR SALE—Three-story, basement, high-stoop; 20x50x100; all improvements; price $16,500; part mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—FOUR-story French roof brown-stone—also corner house, with stable. Apply to owner, corner Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., WEST SIDE, below 14th-st.; 25x60x100, very cheap; capital investment. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR ON THE CORner of West and Horatio sts.; also three large lots on Bank-st., between West-st. and 13th-av. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 216 5th-av.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY IN THE Bowery, desirably located, will be sold at a bargain on account of illness of owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., three-story high-stoop brick house, in first-rate order; size, 22x50, half block; price, $25,000. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY STORE AND BASEment brown-stone house, on 8th-av., for sale; price $23,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

A.—WALDRON & ZITTEL, NO. 948 3d-av., mail free to any address their Real Estate Bulletin, which contains cheap property in all parts of the City.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs. some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brownstone-front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The twenty-three-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, facing south. These houses have been built by days' work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design, black-walnut sash, and French-plate glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black walnut, independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butter-pantry, &c.; about 18 rooms, 12 pantries, and any amount of drawers for table-linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes' by Green-av. cars from Fulton-ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance.

Price, $25,000 to $35,000; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply, on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

MAGNIFICENT

FULTON-AVENUE LOTS,
situated on the
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FULTON
and
WASHINGTON AVS, BROOKLYN.
at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 12 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31,
at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

READ THE TERMS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.
GREAT CONTINUATION SALE
OF
THREE HUNDRED CHOICE MASPETH LOTS,
not offered on
THURSDAY LAST FOR WANT OF TIME.
JOHNSON & MILLER

will positively, without limit or reservation, sell at 12 o'clock, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

the balance of the

VAN MATER ESTATE,

consisting of 300 choice lots situated on the best part of the farm, within a short distance of the Railroad Station, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and other improvements. The mansion, barns and outbuildings will be included in the sale.

Free tickets over the Flushing Railroad will be given to all who will examine the property. Maps and tickets at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

WATSON'S

MAP OF BROOKLYN will be furnished without charge to all who will make a personal examination of the choice lots on BROOKLYN-AV., FURNALD AND WEBSTER STS., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on THURSDAY, April 1, at the Exchange.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 188 GATES-av., near Classon-av., a handsome three-story brick house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, elegantly finished for the use of the actual owner, who is obliged to go abroad; all modern improvements; $12,500. Apply there at any time.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-story brick house No. 191 Henry-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; the house is 25 by 45 feet; is well built and arranged, and has all modern improvements; lot 50x100; price $23,500. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

To let furnished, for the season, one year, eighteen months, or two years, a double two-story house, on Richmond-terrace, fronting the Bay. The house is one-quarter of a mile from the New-Brighton Landing, next to the house of Rev. Mr. Irving. It has twelve rooms, besides laundry, kitchen, servants' bedrooms, closets and pantry; gas, bath-room and water-closet. Inquire on the premises, or of G. W. DUER, Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE SUBURBS, A LARGE dwelling-house, (containing 14 rooms;) stable, carriage-house, ice-house, and forty acres of excellent land; beautifully situated on the north side of Long Island, on high ground, overlooking Long Island Sound, Little Neck Bay, Fort Schuyler, &c., with a fine view inland; ten miles from New-York by railroad, four minutes' walk from depot, and three minutes' walk from beach, which offers every facility for bathing and boating; a good variety of choice fruit trees; pleasant drives. For a person wishing to purchase a fine country seat, or for one wishing to operate in suburban real estate, (as the land lays well for dividing into building sites,) this is a rare chance. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL D. MACK, No. 162 Broadway, N. Y.

RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR sale, situated on the corner of High and Mercer sts.; high ground, fine view and near the centre of the city. House contains 15 rooms, hot and cold water, and gas is measured by the latest improved steam apparatus. Size of lot, 100 by about 130 feet. On the rear is a fine brick carriage-house and stable, 27x60 feet, with billiard-room up stairs. The whole in perfect order. Will be sold without the stable if desired. Photographs and particulars by applying to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., from 11 to 4.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a first-class house; 12 rooms, with bay windows, extra wide piazza, with large cellar, hot and cold spring water, range, bath and water-closet, conservatory, &c.; extra fine location on the river bank, one mile from landing; stage to all trains, fine bathing beach, boating and fishing. For full particulars call on S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., Room No. 2, second floor, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, Friday, and Monday. Price $8,000.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE A FINE residence, with 19 acres of ground, all in lawn and garden. The improvements consist of a large and substantially-built brick house, green-house, grapery and stable, all in good order. The house contains every convenience, such as laundry, butler's pantry, cellar, wine-cellar, furnace, &c. This property is situated immediately upon the water and has fine view. Communication to this City both by steamboat and railroad. Apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

EAST NEWARK.—A VALUABLE PROPerty for sale, comprising 34½ acres of land, situated on the banks of the Passaic River, three-quarters of a mile from the station; land is very high, commanding fine views, and is all well located for dividing into villa plots; the dwelling is well situated and shaded, and contains 12 rooms; barns and other outbuildings; can be purchased at a bargain.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—A VERY desirable residence situated on the street, in the village, ten minutes' walk from the depot; house 25 feet front, 40 feet deep, with dining-room extension; it contains thirteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; lot 40x450 feet, with an excellent garden, and fine stable with four stalls. Apply to D. ROBINS, No. 147 Lexington-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country-seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites, in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey; also, 2,500 acres of land, near Richmond, Va. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY and EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Madison, N. J., with 4¾ acres; house large, with conservatory attached, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; carriage-house, fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees. Photograph of the place, with description, can be seen at W. PHYFE'S, No. 46 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE, TWO AND A half stories; lot 75x100 feet; 160 feet from New-York Bay, on line of New-Jersey Central Railroad; three minutes from depot, twenty-three minutes from New-York; fine view of Bay, Narrows, fishing, bathing, &c. Apply to JOHN G. HARRISON, owner, No. 81 Cortlandt-st.

FARMS OF 5 TO 150 ACRES, WITH and without buildings. Also country residences, with grounds, for sale at Tappan, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from New-York. A good business stand to be sold low. Inquire of JAMES BARTOW, Tappan Station.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER, NEAR NYack, a very beautiful country seat; river front, fruits and improvements; also, two cottages on the river. A small house in New-York or Brooklyn will be taken in part payment.

C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-class residence, with all the modern improvements, and stable; situated on Newark-av., near Salem-av.; eight minutes' walk to depot. Apply at No. 80 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN RYE—THE pleasant place now occupied by B. R. WESTERN, Esq., (of *American Journal of Mining*, No. 37 Park-row,) to whom apply.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR sale—Also, land by the acre, near the Tremont Station, New-York and Harlem Railroad. Inquire of A. T. BUCKHOUT, lumber-yard, foot of East 30th-st.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR sale—Also, land by the acre, near the Tremont Station, New-York and Harlem Railroad. Inquire of JAMES BUCKHOUT, Tremont.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN JERSEY City, Nos. 83 and 85 Bright-st., near Jersey-av., a four-story brick building, 12-inch wall, 40x40, lot 40x100, with a rear frame building. Apply to HARNEY & SON, corner of York and Grove sts., Jersey City, or to JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av., New-York.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a house containing 11 rooms, with stable and nearly half acre of land; near railway station. Rent $700; possession 1st April. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, or to WM. LITTEL, at Summit.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-basement house in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 20-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASantly located, at Gifford's, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near depot, with stable and fifteen acres of ground. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD three-story high-stoop brick house, situated on 11th-st., near 5th-av., for three years; rent $2,000 per annum.

ALSO,

A three-story high-stoop brick house, in good order, situated in 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; rent $2,000 per annum.

ALSO,

On 4th-av., near 21st-st., a four-story English basement brick house, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; rent $3,000 per annum.

ALSO,

In 7th-st., near 2d-av., a three-story and attic brick house; 14 rooms; rent $2,500 per annum.

For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, a very elegant country seat, located on the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J.; the mansion contains about twenty rooms, in perfect repair, and is supplied with water, fine lawn and garden, embracing about twenty acres, well stocked with a great variety of fruit and shade trees, stable, gate lodge and ice-house (filled;) rent $2,500 per annum; to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR SIX months from May 1, a house and half an acre of ground, delightfully situated in the best part of Yonkers; house has gas, hot and cold water and bathroom; seven sleeping-rooms; very healthy; fine views; stables to accommodate two horses, &c.; all in good condition; will be rented cheap if applied for immediately. WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, WITHIN TWENty-five minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, (constant communication by Bay Ridge ferry-boat or Brooklyn cars,) a splendid country villa, delightfully situated amid one acre of pleasure grounds, near to the sea, well provided with stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 62 Reade-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON east bank Hudson, a large frame dwelling, 18 rooms; first-class situation for boarders; also, furnished and unfurnished houses, from $100 per month to $300, and from $350 to $2,500; hourly trains.

A. B. MILLS, No. 35 John-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses Nos. 791, 795, 797 and 799 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts. These houses are extra built, and contain all the modern conveniences. Rent low to good tenants. For permits, apply to HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine-st.

MADISON, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 13 rooms, convenient to station, with ample grounds, shrubbery, fruit, stables, ice-house, cows, poultry, &c.; terms $1,500 for season, $1,800 for year. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson, an attractive place in Westchester County, within one hour of New-York; house not modern, but commodious; 12 rooms; garden planted, fruit, &c.; cow and poultry if desired; rent $1,000. Inquire of J. H. WELSH, Esq., No. 896 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH-BASEment dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st.; will be altered for light manufacturing business and leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant; can be seen only upon permit. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—ON THE BOULEVARD, AT Fort Washington, a large new house, (with about nine lots, stable, &c.,) finished in black walnut, with all modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c.; view of the Hudson unsurpassed; rent, $3,500.

MARTIN & SMITH, No. 31 Nassau-st.

NO. 8 CHARLTON-ST.—TO LET, TO A small private family, a house with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to SMITH E. LANE, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 24.

TO LET—IN THE BEST PART OF 2D-AV., No. 136; the house is extra wide, four stories, with basement, sub-cellar and rear extension of three stories; rent $2,500. Apply to EDW'D AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, A DWELLING-house containing 12 rooms, together with carriage-house, stable, boat-house and 3½ acres of land; rent $750. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, THE ENGlish basement house No. 155 Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; will be let at a reasonable rate to a good tenant. For particulars apply to C. J. & F. W. COGGILL, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE at Perth Amboy, N. J., 25 miles from New-York; rent $500 for six months, or $800 for the year. Address COUNTRY, No. 115 East 14th-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house in 35th-st., near Park-av., $3,000; also a desirable residence on 25th-st., near 4th-av., rent $2,250.

VAN ZANDT BROS. & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

LOW RENTS.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 109 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, one in 78th-st., near 4th-av. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE and 8½ acres of land; fine garden, shade and fruit trees; eight miles from New-York. For particulars apply at No. 157 West 53d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from North Orange Station, on the mountain, a house and fifty acres of ground; first-class place.

R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

A Few of the Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park, Remain

TO RENT.

The buildings are entirely fire-proof, and are rated for insurance of merchandise below the lowest first-class rates.

These stores are furnished with steam elevators, and are admirably adapted for the

STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

For terms, &c., apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight sts., second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)

In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,
(Single or in suites,)
TO LET OR LEASE.

Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of

Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.

FACTORY OR STORAGE PROPERTY TO LEASE.

Valuable property of six lots of ground, less than 150 feet from East River, and covered with brick buildings of extra strength; also vacant lots adjoining above, 104 feet front by half block; can be leased for term of years at favorable rates. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.

O. B. MATTESON.

SIXTH-AV. STORE AND DWELLING near corner 40th-st., four-story and attic, brownstone; to be put in complete order; one of the finest on the avenue; $5,000 a year, or $3,000 for store and $2,000 for house. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STOries of No. 374 Bowery, near 4th-st., now occupied as a photograph gallery and dwelling for ten years; a large skylight and operating room on second floor, well adapted for any light business, such as dental, music rooms, &c. Inquire of R. HOGAN, 374 Bowery.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers; building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE "POWERS HOTEL," NOS. 17 and 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

OFFICES TO RENT.—BANKING OFFICE first story, No. 74 Broadway; also, large first-story office No. 9 New-st., fronting the Gold Exchange. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND CELlar, also offices on second floor, with lofts, in building No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 167 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM IN WILSON'S BUILDing, corner of Fulton and Gold sts., about 30x100, with 15-horse steam power, for five years; rent $2,500. Apply to J. G. COOLEY, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR store, No. 25 20th-st., near Broadway.

Dr. N. DODGE.

GOOD BASEMENT TO LET—65 FEET deep, No. 473 8th-av.; good stand for a plumber or other business. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD AND 81ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

The four valuable lots on the southeast corner of the Boulevard and 81st-st., with two lots in the rear on 81st-st. Book maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD AND 88TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Four lots on the southwest corner of the Boulevard and 88th-st.

88TH-ST.
NINE LOTS,
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE FRONT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 88TH-ST.,
Between the Boulevard and 11th-av.,
INCLUDING THE AVENUE FRONT.
The above-described lots are
BUT 700 FEET DISTANT
from
RIVERSIDE
DRIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND PLOT OF LAND, SITUATE ON WASHINGTON AND RAILROAD AVS., IN THE TOWN OF MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

The plot of land, with the two-story frame house and stable thereon, situate on the Washington and Railroad avs., in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y. The house contains 8 rooms. The land has a front of 50 feet on each avenue, by 300 feet in depth. Maps, with full particulars, at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 44TH AND 108TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

44TH-ST.—6 lots situate on the south side of 44th-st., 125 feet west of 2d-av., each 21.8x100.5 feet.

108TH-ST.—1 lot situate on the north side of 108th-st., 325 feet east of 12th-av., 25x100.10 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOT ON MADISON-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—One lot situate on the northwest corner of 61st-st. and Madison-av., 25.5x95.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 64TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

64TH-ST.—One lot situate on the north side of 64th-st., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 142D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

142D-ST.—One lot situate on the south side of 142d-st., 200 feet east of the new line of 6th-av., 25x99 feet 11 inches.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 34 8TH-AV.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

8TH-AV.—The lot and land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situated on the east side of 8th-av., between Jane and Horatio sts., and known as No. 34, 19.3 by 64 feet.

Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 125TH AND 126TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

125TH-ST.—Two lots north side of 125th-st., 570 feet east of 6th-av., each 20x99.11.

126TH-ST.—Five lots south side of 126th-st., 510 feet east of 6th-av., each 20x99.11.

Maps, with full particulars, at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—The four lots of land situate on the west side of the Kingsbridge road, adjoining the property of S. B. Ryer, on the south. Each lot 25 by about 200 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 128TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

128TH-ST.—The three-story French roof frame house and lot, situate on the south side of 128th-st., 422 feet ½ of an inch east of 6th-av.; the house is 20x40 feet, filled in with brick, and contains all the modern improvements; independent sewer pipe; lot 37.6 by 99.11.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 DUANE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:

DUANE-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story and basement brick house thereon, situate on the westerly side of Duane-st., between New Chambers and William sts., and known as No. 14; lot 19 feet 11½ inches on Duane-st., 20 feet rear by 51 feet 4 inches on each side.

ROBT. H. CORBETT, Esq.,
Attorney for Executors, No. 6 Wall-st.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHWEST CORNER OF GRAND AND WOOSTER STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The lot of land, with the 2½-story brick front store and dwelling thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Grand and Wooster sts., and known as No. 70; building 25 by 45, lot 64 feet.

Also the lot of land, with the four-story brick building thereon, adjoining the last-described property on the west; building 25 by 60 feet, lot 64 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 304 EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 14th-st., 52.6 feet east of 2d-av., and known as No. 304; the house is 19.6x40 feet, contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 19.6x51.6 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 105 WEST 11TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 11TH-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 105. The house is 25 by 60 feet, was built by days' work, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 108 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 79TH-ST., AND LOT ON 80TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

79TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story brown-stone front English-basement house thereon, situate on the north side of 79th-st., 355 feet west of 3d-av. The house contains the modern improvements and is in good order. 79th-st. is curbed, guttered and paved. Lot 18.9 by 102.2.

80TH-ST.—One lot south side 80th-st., immediately in the rear of the last-described property; lot 18.9x102.2.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHRISTOPHER AND GAY STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CHRISTOPHER-ST.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Christopher-st., running through to and fronting on Gay-st., and known as No. 16 Christopher-st. There is a two-story and attic brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, on Christopher-st., and a two-story brick-front stable on Gay-st.

GAY-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick-front house thereon, adjoining the last-described property, known as No. 16 Gay-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The lots of land, with the six new frame piazza houses thereon, situate on Brighton Heights, S. I., 1st (Quarantine) Landing. These houses were built during the past year, are pleasantly situated on high ground and in a healthy location, about 125 rods from the ferry, and command a fine view of the harbor. The houses are two-story and attic, frame, with brick basements, and have slate roofs; contain 10 to 11 rooms each, with modern improvements, range, gas and gas fixtures throughout.

Also, 5 valuable lots adjoining the above and fronting on 2d-av.

The above property adjoins the land of John C. Green, Esq., and is near the residence of Dr. John C. Westervelt.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FORSYTH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of Lockwood Smith, deceased:

FORSYTH-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic frame house with brick basement on the front, and a five-story brick double tenement-house on the rear, situate on the west side of Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., and known as No. 139; both houses have Croton water and sewer connections, and the rear house has a fire-escape. Lot 24 by 100 feet, more or less.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE

OF

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 26 SOUTH 9TH-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALSO,

4 DESIRABLE VACANT LOTS, ADJOINING, INCLUDING THE CORNER OF 2D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

will sell at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, At 12 o'clock M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop basement and sub-cellar house and lot No. 26 South 9th-st., situate on the north side, between 2d and 3d sts., 82 feet east of 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 22 feet front and rear, by 94 feet deep; house 22 feet front by 55 feet; 3 rooms deep all the way up; beautifully frescoed and decorated throughout; containing all the modern improvements; main hall and vestibule tiled with marble; Butler's pantry on the parlor floor; kitchen floor walnut and ash, front cellar flagged and back cellar cemented, with an entrance to a good ice house, capable of holding 200 pounds of ice. No expense has been spared in the arrangements, improvements having been made from time to time by the present owner, without regard to cost, and is pronounced to be one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the City, and must be seen to be appreciated; also, 4 desirable lots adjoining, including the corner of 2d-st., each 20 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 72 feet deep, suitable for immediate improvement. The location is delightful, in an excellent neighborhood, and no more desirable place of residence can be obtained for persons doing business in the City of New-York, being within three minutes' walk of the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, foot of (the New) Broadway, late South 7th-st. Property in this vicinity is constantly rising in value, and this sale offers unusual inducements, either as a place of residence, speculation or profitable investment. Terms of sale: Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. The title is indisputable. Possession May 1.

FOR PERMITS TO VIEW THE HOUSE, MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO THE AUCTIONEER, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

VALUABLE VILLA PLOTS
OF
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY,
TO BE SOLD AT
MOTT HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT,
First Station across Harlem River,
SATURDAY, APRIL 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
By direction of
GERARD M. STEVENS, Esq., Referee.

A portion of 175 acres of the
ESTATE OF P. L. ROGERS,
DECEASED.

This desirable property is situated at Pelham, adjoining Hunter's Island, and fronting on the Sound. It is distant eight miles from Harlem Bridge, on the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad, within two minutes' walk of the new Pelham Depot.

THE HARLEM AND NEW-ROCHELLE BOULEVARD PASSES THROUGH THE PROPERTY.

It is beautifully laid out in plots varying from 1½ to 7 acres, fine soil, and lovely building sites on every plot. Nighborhood first-class, with fine scenery on the Sound. Buyers and capitalists will do well to invest in the above property, in view of the improvements being carried out in that neighborhood. For maps and particulars, inquire of

CHAS. D. MOTT, No. 25 Pine-st.,
and at 4th-av., corner 125th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 151 EAST 34TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

EAST 34TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 151 East 34th-st., north side, between Lexington and 3d avs.; house 20.10x53; in good order, party walls; has all the conveniences; lot 20.10x98.9; possession May 1, 1869.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 111 WEST 43D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST 43D-ST.—The first-class four-story high stoop, brick and brown stone trimmings, house and lot, No. 111 West 43d-st., north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, house 23x50 with party-wall east side, in good order, and contains all the conveniences. Possession May 1, 1869. Lot 23x100.5. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING AND THREE LOTS ON 131ST-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST 131ST-ST.—The two-story and attic frame dwelling, about 30x40, with three lots of ground south side 131st-st., 125 feet east of 12th-av.; each lot 25x99.11. The above lots are near the Grand Boulevard, Manhattan-st., River Side Park and the Hudson River Railroad Depot at foot of the street.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EIGHT LOTS ON 123D-ST., BETWEEN NEW AND 9TH AVS., NEAR MORNING-SIDE PARK.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

123D-ST.—Seven lots and one gore, north side of 123d-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av. and 59.6 from New-av., and nearly opposite Morningside Park, in the vicinity of St. Nicholas-av. and Manhattan-st. Lots each 25x100.11. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS., ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT CORNERS NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—Northeast corner of Crosby-st.—Valuable plot of ground, with church edifice thereon, comprising five lots, having a front of 100 feet on Grand-st., 125.5 on Crosby-st., only 200 feet east of Broadway, commanding a fine view of the same. The above is well adapted for a large first-class dry goods house.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, 3D, RIVINGTON, CHRYSTIE, FORSYTH AND GRAND STS., TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF M. M. QUACKENBOS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY—The four lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Bowery and 3d-st., and known as Nos. 335, 337, 339, 341, 343 Bowery.

3D-ST.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of 3d-st., adjoining the Bowery property in the rear, and known as No. 6 3d-st.

3D-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story frame building on the front and brick stable on the rear thereof, on the northerly side of 3d-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av., and known as No. 89 3d-st.

CHRYSTIE-ST.—The two lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., and known as Nos. 172 and 174. The improvements consist of three-story brick building and a three-story brick shop on No. 172, and a two-story and attic brick house and stable on No. 174.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot on the southerly side of Rivington-st., near Chrystie-st., and known as No. 25 Rivington-st.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The lease of the five lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rivington-st., commencing on the corner of Forsyth-st., and known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Rivington-st. The leases are for 20 years from May 1, 1867, with covenants for renewal at 5 per cent. valuation, or buildings to be paid for, ground rent as follows: on Nos. 27, 29 and 31, $135 each per annum, payable quarterly; on No. 33, $120 per annum, payable quarterly; on No. 35, $150 per annum, payable quarterly; lessee to pay all duties, taxes and assessments.

FORSYTH-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front building and lease of lot on the westerly side of Forsyth-st., near Rivington-st., and known as No. 159 Forsyth-st. The lease is for 20 years from 1st May, 1867, at the annual ground rent of $75, payable quarterly; lease contains covenants for renewals, or building to be paid for.

GRAND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot No. 6 Grand-st., on the north side, 75 feet east of Varick-st.; lease from Trinity Church for 21 years from 1st May, 1863; ground rent $225, payable half yearly; lessee has privilege to remove buildings within 10 days of expiration of the lease.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 125TH AND 126TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

125TH-ST.—Three lots situated on the north side of 125th-st., 225 feet east of the new line of 7th-av., each 25x99.11.

126TH-ST.—Three lots situated on the south side of 126th-st., immediately in the rear of the last-described lots, each 25x99.11.

126TH-ST.—1 large gore on south side of 126th-st., adjoining the last-described property on the east, being 75 feet front on 126th-st., and 5 feet 2 inches in the rear.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 67 AND 89 SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SACKETT-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house, and lot, situate on the north side of Sackett-st., about 216 feet 6 inches east of Van Brunt-st., and known as No. 89; lot 19.6x100.3.

Also, the lot of land, with a three-story and basement mastic-front store and dwelling, situate on the northeast corner of Sackett and Van Brunt streets, and known as No. 67; house 16.6x42; lot 75 feet.

Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 514 WEST 44TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 44TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and basement brick tenement house thereon, situate on the south side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and known as No. 514. House 25 by 22 feet; lot 25 by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 183 LEXINGTON-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The lot of land, with the four-story English-basement brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the east side of Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts., and known as No. 183. House is 19.6x54 feet, contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order. Lot 19.6x85 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE 6TH-AV. PROPERTY, by order of Supreme Court, under the direction of David Hawley, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Six lots of land on the west side of 6th-av., 24 feet 8¼ inches north from 8th-av.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-ST. D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson-st.; lot 21x70, house 21x40; gas and water. Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—GAMALIEL G. SMITH and MARGARET H. TEN EYCK, his wife, Plaintiffs, against ELIZA L. LENTILHON, EDWARD L. SMITH and others, Defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1869, I, John N. Whiting, the referee therein named for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: All that certain messuage or dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Pearl-st., in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 176 on Pearl-st., bounded northerly in front by Pearl-st., easterly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to John Mason, southerly in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the parties of the first part, and westerly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to Joshua Waddington, containing in breadth in front thirty-one feet seven inches, and in the rear twenty-seven feet ten inches, and in length on the easterly side one hundred and two feet, and on the westerly side one hundred feet nine inches, be the said contents more or less.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the present Fifteenth, late Ninth Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, (on which said map is written the title of a suit in chancery wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others were defendants,) by the number 12, and which is bounded northeasterly in front by Tenth-st., southeasterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 15, southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 13, and northwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the said map as number 11, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side ninety-two feet and three and a half inches.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1869.

JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Augusta Arsenal, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:

29,000	pounds Unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4,000	pounds Blasting Powder, damaged.
4,000	pounds Powder, mixed sizes.
23,045	pounds Wrought-iron Scrap—axles and tires, obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
26,034	pounds Cast-iron Scrap.
8,464	pounds Cast-iron—field shot and shell.
8,028	pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7 inches, x (8 and 10 feet.)
292	pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000	pounds Sheet Tin, damaged.
612	pounds Type Metal.
12,896	pounds Woolen Rags.
1,691	pounds Cotton Rags.
212	Cavalry and Artillery Blankets, worn and damaged.
70,000	unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge-box Tins.
70,000	yards of Gray Webbing, (one inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins,) new, and of good quality.
4,000	yards of the same, two inches wide.
880	gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520	gross new Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, &c.
22	Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, &c.

A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast-straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, &c.

A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, &c., for field batteries.

A lot of old Machines and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Saddlers' Tools.

A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispen, Ordnance Agency, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City. Stores to be removed within ten days.

Terms Cash.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FIFTH SPRING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We will sell at auction in store
No. 7 College-place,
Between Murray and Barclay sts.,
WEDNESDAY, March 31,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
A very large assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Direct from the manufacturers, suitable for
SOUTHERN,
WESTERN,
AND HOME TRADE.
Auction sales every Wednesday.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, BRONZES, AND ABOUT 100 ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF HERMAN BRUEN, ESQ., DECEASED.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, by order of the executors of Herman Bruen, Esq., deceased, at No. 234 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., without reserve, all the furniture, &c., consisting of rich medallion carpets, mirrors, ebony and ormolu centre table, suite rosewood covered in crimson silk, ormolu chairs, silk curtains, rosewood etagere, suite in green and white silk, elegant buhl upright piano-forte, made by Van Overbergh, of Paris, ormolu cabinet, rich China vases, real bronze groups, marble statuary, representing Diana, copy from antique; Music, Shepherd boy, Hebe, Dancing Girl, busts of Homer and Napoleon, large carved vases, &c., choice paintings by celebrated ancient and modern artists of the highest class, dining-room furniture, carved oak suite in figured silk, marble-top buffet, bronze and marble clock, and ornaments, china and glassware, tea and dinner sets, &c.; library, elegant carved oak book-cases, library table, suite in green reps, bronze sliding chandelier. Also, a large assortment of bedroom furniture, bedding, &c., with other articles to be found in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 30 West 15th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood sofa and card tables, black-walnut easy chair, in green reps; lace window curtains, black-walnut and gilt cornices, black-walnut rush-seat chairs, black-walnut secretary, black-walnut round table, black-walnut marble-top hall stand, black-walnut hall chairs, black-walnut marble-top table, black-walnut dining suite, in chocolate-colored reps; gilt clock, black-walnut marble-top buffet, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, black-walnut reclining chair, black-walnut etagere, mirror back; black-walnut suite in green reps, papier-mache, pearl-inlaid chess table, green reps window curtains, lace do., window shades, bronze figures, black-walnut bedsteads, do. dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black-walnut armoire à glace, child's crib, feather beds, Turkish mats, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 54 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, DECEASED,
all the furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of carved rosewood suite, in yellow satin-damask; rosewood suite, green brocatel, ebony and gilt buffet, ebony and gilt cabinet, Ormolu clock and vases, bronzes, French plate, pier and mantel vases, a large number of engravings, black-walnut extension dining tables, lounge, easy and arm chairs, black-walnut buffets and secretary, carved rosewood hall stands and chairs, rosewood French bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, washstands, writing table, rosewood suite in blue reps, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant lace curtains, linen window shades, cornices, velvet tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues and permits can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of second-hand and new furniture, bedding, crockery, glassware, plated ware, cutlery, &c.; also, office and counting-house desks, tables, &c.; two rosewood pianos, billiard table, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned, the assignee of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 103 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely of that day, the property and effects of the bankrupt's estate, consisting of a large lot of machinery, tools and fixtures connected therewith for the manufacture of musical instruments; patents, office fixtures, furniture, safe, musical instruments, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the property of the bankrupt's estate can call upon the assignee, who will show them the articles.

HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee,
No. 550 Broadway, City of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Assignees' sale.—The undersigned, assignees of the estate and effects of the bankrupt above named, hereby give notice of the sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at Pier No. 46 North River, in the City of New-York, of the following articles, viz.: Flannel blankets, linen and cotton sheets and steamship supplies.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, ANDREW J. HENNION, } Assignees.
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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Assignees' Sale.—The undersigned, assignees of the estate and effects of the bankrupt above-named, hereby give notice of the sale at public auction on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 427 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following articles, viz.: Office desks and furniture, and steamship settees, &c., &c.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, ANDREW J. HENNION, } Assignees.
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AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
On WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH MESSINA ORANGES.
3,300 boxes Messina Oranges.
550 boxes Messina Lemons.
Cargo British schooner *Sam Weller*, from Messina.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—SUPERB SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, COSTLY STATUARY, &c., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, ESQ., DECEASED.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 1st, and FRIDAY, the 2d of April, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., the above valuable private collection, all of the first-class, and many of them selected by the late owner in Europe. Among other distinguished artists are, viz.:

Eastman Johnson,	Geo. Innes,
A. D. Shattuck,	Jas. M. Hart,
A. F. Tait,	Wm. Hart,
Rembrandt Peale,	Geo. H. Boughton,
Lilly M. Spencer,	Meyer Von Bremen,
Jervis McEntee,	C. M. Webb,
S. Coleman,	E. Bosch,
W. H. Powell,	Willems,
Edmonds,	Gay,
Omeganck,	Westall,
H. Schaep,	A. Van Willie,
F. Hiddeman,	E. Geselchap,
Geo. Morland,	G. Sus,
B. Fleury,	Wm. Shayer, Sr.,
Farrar,	And others.

Also, two superb pieces of statuary on revolving pedestals, one representing ESMERELDA, the duplicate of one cut for the Emperor of Russia; the other, ITALY FREED FROM HER CHAINS, both by the celebrated artist Rossetti. Also, a valuable collection by Van Marcke, Seignac, Jacobbi, Pecrus, Aufray, Veron, Lan fant de Metz, Veyrassat, Lemmens, Von Seben, Accard, Tony de Bergues, Le Ray, Couturier, and others. They are now on exhibition as above, day and evening, until the sale, which will be without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

MESSRS. MINER & BARKER RE-spectfully announce that they will exhibit in their Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, 30th March, the superb collection of Paintings belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, consisting of rare works of art by esteemed artists of the modern school. Among them are specimens chiefly painted to his order by

Bangniet,	Wm. S. Mount,
Victor Chavet,	E. Leutze,
Guillemin,	L. Mignot,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,
H. Baron,	Libschauer,
Adolf Dillens,	C. Hoguet,
E. Tschaggeny,	Louis Robbe,
J. W. Casilear,	Jerome Thompson,

and upward of one hundred other artists of celebrity, including also THE TAKING OF THE TEOCALLI, a masterpiece by the late E. LEUTZE; A MAGNIFICENT FLOWER PIECE by J. ROBIE; SUSANNAH AT THE BATH by Professor C. BEWER, of Dusseldorf, and many other pictures of note. The sale will take place on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th of April, at 7½ o'clock.

72D AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

80,000 TONS

OF COAL, from the LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, at Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY, April 3, 1869, at 11 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster and Commissary property, consisting in part of
Stoves,
Stovepipe,
Tools of various kinds,
Woolen blankets,
Knapsacks,
Haversacks,
Bedsacks,
Pork, &c., &c.
Terms cash at time of sale.
M. P. BUFFUM, First Lieut. 15th Infantry,
Brevet Major United States Army,
A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

BOOK TRADE SALE.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Trade Salesroom and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.,
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 31, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
4,837 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,161 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Concettina*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 2 East River:
2,807 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,335 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Vincenzo*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, at store No. 1 Bridge-st.:
1,280 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Fearless*, from Messina.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 146 West 36th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 23 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

LAWRENCE & OAKLEY WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the liquor store No. 16 Dutch-st., known as "The Place," the stock and fixtures, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, counters, shelving, beer pump, gas fixtures, engravings, &c. Terms cash.

BURDETT & MESSENKIFE, Auctioneers, No. 10 Union-square.

DO NOT FAIL ATTENDING THE sale of the wine-room and restaurant at No. 2 Warren-st., on THURSDAY, April 1, 12½ o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
mh17-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD L. HEDDEN, DUNCAN CRYDER and WILLIAM F. MILTON, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR BENN and EDWARD BENN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 15, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has this day been filed in the Clerk's office above-mentioned.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh24-law6wW*

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 26th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1868, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' NEW MILLINERY STORE, NO. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., opposite Arnold's new dry goods store. Great display of Spring Bonnets and Round Hats for ladies and children, Trimmings, Flowers, Frames.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE........DAURE.........SATURDAY, April 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 17
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, May 1
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, May 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 29

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA.........WEDNESDAY...........March 31
CUBA.............SATURDAY...............April 3
SCOTIA..........WEDNESDAY...........April 7
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY...........April 14
JAVA.............WEDNESDAY...........April 21
RUSSIA..........WEDNESDAY...........April 28

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.................$130 | Second Cabin.........$80
Cabin to Paris..$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA..........April 3 | BRITANNIA......April 24
INDIA..............April 10 | IOWA...............May 1
UNIT'D KING'M.April 17 | COLUMBIA........May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA..........April 1 | SAMARIA..........April 22
TARIFA..........April 15 | TRIPOLI.........April 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage..$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE............................(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.......................................May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, April 3, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........................April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS................April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................April 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS...........................April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.......................May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.............NELSON..Saturday, April 3
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE..Saturday, April 10
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, will sail THURSDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail April 8.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 38 North River on
SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.......................................April 10
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:20 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.,) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Th'sday, Mch. 25, 2:30 P. M.	Wed'sday Mch. 24, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Mch. 27, 3 P. M.	Friday Mch. 26, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Mch. 30, 9 A. M.	Monday, Mch. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 1, 10 A. M.	Wed'sday, Mch. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 3, 12 M.	Friday, April 2, 9 A. M.

1869.—FIRST TRIP FOR ROUNDOUT, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Cozzens and intermediate landings. The steamer THOMAS CORNELL will resume her regular trips on THURSDAY, April 1, leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

THE SPINGLER HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.
F. H. ORVIS,
Proprietor.
Suites of rooms for families or transient guests.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.
This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING ROOMS.
Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.
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D. H. WAY & BRO.,
No. 22 Cliff-st., New-York, have on hand at all times a well-assorted stock of Providence Tool Company goods, consisting of heavy hardware, ship-chandlery and sailmakers' goods of all kinds, at their lowest factory prices, in any quantity desired.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE coopers' and carpenters' tools, also housekeeping, agricultural and horticultural implements. A full accommodation adapted to the commission, City, country and consuming trade, at C. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York. Can express, C. O. D., any amount over $3.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
LATE PIKE'S, AT 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
JAMES FISK, Jr..Proprietor.
C. W. TAYLEURE.....................................Sole Manager.
OPENING NIGHT—GRAND DRAMATIC DEDICATION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING — THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. — MARCH 31.

"A very general belief," says Knight, "has always prevailed that THE TEMPEST was Shakespeare's last work," and this belief Campbell, the poet, elegantly indorsed, contending that the mighty workman, conscious that this would be his last triumph, was inspired to typify himself in Prospero, and thus to announce his determination to "break his staff" and to bury it in the ocean
"Deeper than did ever plummet sound."

It is one of the most effective of the great Master's romantic dramas, and Mr. Tayleure hopes it may be found that full justice has been done its beauties in this elaborate production. The eminent artists
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT and
Mr. FRANK MAYO.
THE MORLACCHI ITALIAN BALLET TROUPE.
The play opens with a representation of the foundering of a large working-ship, with a numerous crew; and those who would witness this thrilling, mechanical and artistic triumph should be seated before 8 o'clock.

THE SCENERY ALL NEW, BY C. S. GETZ.
PROSPERO..................MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
Ferdinand.......................................FRANK MAYO
Caliban..W. DAVIDGE

Alonzo.........F. C. Bangs	Boatswain.......G. Johnson
Sebastin.......T. F. Egberts	Ariel.........Miss C. Lucette
Gonzalo..........C. Loveday	Juno..............Miss Oakley
Stephano...F. Chippendale	Ceres.....Miss L. Davenport
Antonio.........James Carden	Iris........Miss May Saville
Adrien..............E. Gillett	The Harpy.......N. Egberts
Francisco.......N. McIntyre	Miranda.....Miss J. Fiddes
Trinculo....Walter Lennox	

JEWELS AND COSTUMES FROM PARIS.
APPOINTMENTS FROM LONDON.
NOVEL MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office or its branch offices; Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.
FIRST "TEMPEST" MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—(LIFE IN PARIS.)
Sole Lessee and Director..................................J. GRAU
Farewell nights of Mr. J. Grau's French Opera Troupe, before their departure for the Western cities.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
The work will be presented with all that care and perfection of mise en scene which has distinguished the Theatre Francais under Mr. Grau's management.
ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant.
Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete—with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Victoria, Maurice, Carner, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Deligne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire strength of the company of 140 persons.
General admission, $1; orchestra seats, reserved, $1 50; seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium, $15; family circle, 30c.
Seats can be secured for any of the farewell nights.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. MATINEE.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. LIFE IN PARIS.
SATURDAY AFTERNON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Admission to all parts, $1; seats secured without extra charge; seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium, $10

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE. Afternoon at 2; Evening at 8 o'clock.
THIRD NIGHT of the engagement of the great actress, MISS MARRIOTT,
whose success is pronounced and indisputable.
She will appear THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 31, in the beautiful play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MARGARET ELMORE..................Miss MARRIOTT
MATTHEW ELMORE.......Mr. J. F. CATHCART
Other characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, G. F. De Vere, F. G. Maeder, Sol Smith, Jr., J. B. Curran, F. Marsden, J. Swinburn, J. Cook, &c., &c.; Mary Wells, Misses Ada Harland, Lillie Eldridge, &c.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Miss MARRIOTT will repeat her wonderful personation of HAMLET, with all its novel scenic effects. The talk of the City. Secure your seats. Prices of admission—Family circle, 50 cents; parquette, 75 cents; dress circle, $1; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50.

WOOD'S MUSEUM — THIS AFTERNOON—Matinee in the Theatre at 2 o'clock, which include all the Museum Curiosities. Admission 50 cents. The burlesque of ALADDIN, supported by the full company. To commence with the farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON. Characters by Messrs. Louis Mestayer, Geo. Mitchell, —— Marsden, Misses Alice and Kate Logan; to be followed by AN OLIO, introducing Commodore Foote, Miss Nestele, Colonel Small, General Grant, Jr., the smallest people in the universe.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the dashing and popular equestrienne, in a
GRAND SCENE OF EQUITATION.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
of the incomparable New-York Circus Troupe in
WONDERS OF EQUESTRIANISM
AND PRODIGIES OF GYMNASTIC SKILL.

CELEBRATION.
The Spiritualists of New-York and vicinity will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the Advent of Modern Spiritualism, with appropriate exercises, at Cooper Institute THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 31. The most distinguished speakers and mediums will be present. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the door.

OLD GUARD BALL,
Composed of the
VETERAN MEMBERS
OF THE
LIGHT GUARD
AND CITY GUARD
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
DODWORTH'S
MAMMOTH BANDS,
who will perform all the choice morceaux from the modern operas, with the favorite quicksteps dedicated years since to the military of New-York, including the popular marches of the
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady; extra lady's tickets, $2. For sale at the principal music stores and hotels.

RECEPTION IN AID OF THE SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED, at No. 409 West 14th-st., corner 9th-av., (the Astor estate,) THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock.
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. McVickar, Pres.;	Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Fish,	Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cary,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Perkins,	Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Romaine,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Butler,	Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn,
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hone,	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hurry,	Mr. and Mrs. C. De Rham,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones,	Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham,
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Grinnell,	
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Oakey,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunlap,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Keyser,	Mr. and Mrs. G. Curtis.

Admission $1.
The Broadway and University-place cars intercept the Bleecker-st. cars, which run directly in front of the house.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES are on free exhibition at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st. They will be sold at auction FRIDAY EVENING, April 9.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a small superior brown-stone residence in the aristocratic part of 14th-st. wants to arrange with a family of adults, or a few gentlemen of refinement and standing, to take the second or third floor, or both together, from now till in the Summer, or for the whole year, with first-class board and attendance; accommodations as perfect as if living in their own house; the house is furnished with exquisite taste; the rooms very large and airy; superior dining-room on first floor, if private table is not required in the rooms. The price for each floor $75 to $100. Please apply for particulars at No. 134 West 12th-st., or address Box No. 4,988 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, living in their own furnished house, are desirous of meeting with a responsible gentleman and wife, without children, who would board them for the rent; parties of established Christian character preferred; references exchanged. Address M. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A SECOND FLOOR—PARLOR, DINING-room, large bedroom, large dressing-room, bath, &c., all on the street, and communicating with each and with the hall, with private table or without board. No. 100 East 23d-st.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-park—Handsomely-furnished rooms en suite for families; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with board; location desirable; no moving in May.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with separate bath-rooms, and first-class attendance, at No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. over Goupil's.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely and newly furnished rooms on second floor, from and after May 1; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st. Handsomely furnished rooms to let suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-class rooms; second floor; private bath, with board; 1st of May or sooner.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A SECOND floor to let with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, with private table; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD IN 41st-st. Address E. F., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 20TH-ST., BEtween Lexington and 6th avs.; price about $25,000, from $8,000 to $5,000 cash. Inquire of J. S. COOK & CO., No. 9 Murray-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PARTY, a house to take care of for the Summer; has the best of references; no pay wanted. Call or address No. 247 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a good price by calling on or addressing WM. BAXTER, No. 468 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
5th-av. and 24th-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr..Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.......................................Manager
THE FRENCH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
Reentree of the
GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY.
All the favorite artists.
MLLES. TOSTEE, IRMA AND DUCLOS, &c., &c.
MESSRS. AUJAC, DECRE, LEDUC, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING APRIL 5,
LA PERICHOLE.
Seats can be secured on and after THURSDAY, April 1, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and box office of the theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
NINTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of O. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST
MATINEE.
ROMEO AND JULIET,
NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL 3,
commencing at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
IN
THE MARBLE HEART.
Box Sheet Now Open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 3.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY AT 2,
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
SATURDAY, April 3,
will be
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LAST NIGHT
IN NEW-YORK.
The bill for the week will be
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'CALLAHAN................Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
To be followed nightly by the
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
In which Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM will sustain his great characterization of SHYLOCK.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2,
by the Scholars of Bedford, Perry and 18th-st. Sunday Schools, for the benefit of a Reading-room Fund for the establishment of Free Reading-rooms in different parts of this City.
Among the artists who have kindly volunteered on this occasion, are
Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPPARD,
formerly soprano of the choir of Central M. E. Church, and present first soprano of Jersey City Harmonic Society;
Mr. F. C. GOUGH,
the well-known English baritone, connected with the choir of the Church of the Holy Saviour.
Also, the talented young violinist and pianist,
Senorita JOSEFINA FILOMENO,
from Valparaiso, Chili. And other eminent vocalists.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

IRVING HALL.
MME. MINA GEARY'S ANNUAL CONCERT,
under the patronage of the "Knights of St. Patrick."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31.

Mme. Mina Geary, Soprano;	Mrs. R. Arnold, Pianist.
Brookhouse Bowler, Tenor.	Gustavus F. Hall, Baritone.
James McCarroll, Flute Soloist.	Maurice de Solla, Musical Director.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
TO LET—A large hall, 60x112; also, rooms for business purposes, lodge rooms, studios, &c.
Apply to
E. FERRERO, Apollo Hall.

LECTURES.

BLOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.
FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
E. D. McCARTHY, Esq., lectures at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1869. Subject—*Hildebrand.* The character and times of Pope Gregory cannot fail to interest every thinking man. Single tickets, 50c.; course tickets, $1.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

A STEINWAY PIANO, NEARLY NEW, CHEAP.—Great bargains offered in pianos and organs, before removal, for cash or on installments. Pianos and organs to let. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP; call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

WANTED—A PRECENTOR TO TAKE charge of the music in a first-class church from the 1st of May. Address MORGAN, Post Office Box No. 1,736.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

OLD PAPER.
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OLD PAPER.
We guarantee to pay more
than any other House in the City FOR OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, MANUSCRIPTS, and ALL KINDS OF WASTE PAPER.
MANAHAN & MILLAR,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, the following-named gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Incarnation for the ensuing year: Wardens—Samuel M. Valentine, George F. Nesbit. Vestrymen—Henry Eyre, William E. Clerke, Edgar M. Crawford, Lewis F. Therasson, Henry A. Oakley, J. Hobart Herrick, William G. Ward, Harris C. Fahnestock. HENRY A. OAKLEY,
Secretary of Parish Meeting.

A CARD.—IT WILL GIVE PLEASURE TO the managers of the Charity Ball of 1869 to learn that the receipts have been $15,982; net profits to date, $15,921 50. The managers of the Nursery take this opportunity of thanking them and all who have through this channel generously contributed to the support of the Institution.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. Address, by letter or personally, HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. E. G. HAEGER, No. 200 West 18th-st., corner 8th-av.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8.
Second Farewell Performance of
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
Only night of Mosenthal's celebrated Drama
DEBORAH.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Private boxes, (according to location,) from $6 to $12.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUSINI BENEFIT OPERA MATINEE.
MISS PHILLIPS. MISS TOPP.
SATURDAY, April 3, at 1 P. M.,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Signor Susini's reappearance since his recovery from his protracted illness, through the special attendance of Dr. Sass, of this City.
Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signori Lotti, Reina, Fossati and Signora Mora in the principal roles. Signor Nicolao, conductor. Miss Alida Topp, the distinguished pianist, will perform one of her famous morceaux between the first and second acts. Admission, including reserved seats, $1; boxes, $8. To be secured at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, commencing Thursday, April 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
AND THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
MORE WIT AND FRESH WONDERS.
MORE WIT AND FRESH WONDERS.
GEO. L. FOX, The Unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, The Unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, The Unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
HARLEQUINADE QUARTET,
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
HOLIDAY FUN. HOLIDAY FUN.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND SIG. COSTA'S
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC BALLETS,
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
THE ORIGINAL DONKEY.
THE GIANT POLICEMAN.
THE RAILWAY SENSATION.
THE ANIMATED FURNITURE.
THE MECHANICAL HARLEQUIN.
THE DROLL CARICATURES.
MARVELOUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Five performances more only of
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
TWO STERLING PIECES,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY and MILKY WHITE.
Mr. and Miss Couldock in three characters.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
THE EMERALD RING.
This wonderful success from the pen of the
GREATEST LIVING AUTHOR OF THE DAY,
so unavoidably withdrawn in the zenith of its successful career on account of its production in Philadelphia, where it again achieved an unsurpassable triumph,
WILL BE REPRODUCED
ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 5,
with all its original scenery, startling effects, and cast of characters; also introducing those universal favorites and superior artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AS MAGGIE AND MIKE McCARTY.
These entertainments will be the
LAST PERFORMANCES IN THIS THEATRE,
arrangements having been made after May for its total destruction and conversion into other purposes.
The piece and artists selected are chosen with a view to give a fitting eclat to so memorable an event as the closing of
THIS TEMPLE OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY
Opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S BURLESQUE TROUPE
in Byron's great extravaganza of
IVANHOE.
Miss MAGGIE DESMONDE, the charming English actress, will make her first appearance as WAMBA.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........REBECCA
New Scenery, Dresses, Music, &c.
RIGL SISTERS AND BALLET.
IVANHOE has been some time in preparation, and will be presented to the public with every requisite to insure its success.
IVANHOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

THE TAMMANY HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREGORY FAMILY—TRIUMPHANT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GREAT SOMERSAULT FEAT BY THE GREGORY BROTHERS. CONTINUED ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MLLE. ROSE LUCELLE, THE QUEEN OF TRAPEZISTS. THE MAMMOTH PROGRAMME commences at 7:45 with the GREGORY FAMILY. At 8:15 THE SPIRAL ASCENSION BY LE PETIT ETHARDO. At 8:30 the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES. 9:25, TERRIFIC TRANSEPT FLIGHT BY MLLE. ROSE LUCELLE. "THREE FLYING MEN IN THE AIR," by the CHAMPION GYMNASTS of the world, JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR GREGORY. EVERY EVENING the BOY ALBERT will effect a COMPLETE SOMERSAULT while passing from HANDS to HANDS. The performances will conclude with JAMES S. MAFFIT'S great trick pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra seats 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE. ON THIS AND EVERY EVENING the GREATEST feat that has ever been accomplished on L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE—by the GREGORY BROTHERS.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
EVERY NIGHT WITH GRAND MATINEES
MONDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEVEN DWARFS. TWO ACTS.
SEVEN DWARFS. 20 NEW SCENES.
SEVEN DWARFS. 100 NEW TRICKS.
NEVER EQUALED TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
ROBERT BUTLER..........as..................CLOWN

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
In consequence of the accident to Mr. Nelse Seymour the burlesque of RED HOT will be postponed until MONDAY, April 5. The laughable burlesque of the INAUGURATION BALL every night.

EASTER FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE Church of the Mediator will hold their Easter sale for Church objects on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 30 and 31, in the basement of the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING —classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, about 15 hands; long tail, kind in single or double harness and under the saddle; price $200, and cheap at that; the owner wishes to sell because he has no present use for him. Apply to EGBERTSON & MOTT, Nos. 119 and 121 West 23d-st.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, farmers, contractors, mule-collars, harness, plowing, McClellan saddles, tents, canvas, waterproof horse-covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY-FIVE WORK AND driving horses, just from Cincinnati, from 5 to 8 years old, prices from $85 to $400, 14 to 17 hands high. No. 98 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BAY MARE, sound and gentle, 16 hands high. Call after 12 o'clock at No. 239 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF horses, six years old this Spring, bright bay, warranted sound, at private stable No. 133 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS OR DEPOT wagon. Can be seen at Bradley's stables, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND ENGINE, cylinder 6x18 inches; also boiler, with two 12-inch flues, and a McKenzie blower. To be sold on account of moving. Now in use at A. AYRES & SON'S iron foundry, No. 250 West 40th-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-place, near Amity-st., treats all special and private diseases from whatever cause produced; immediate relief to the most anxious patient; sufferers from nervousness and physical incapacity, debility, syphilis, strictures, &c., may rely on quick cures and confidential treatment; sores and ulcers quickly healed and disease eradicated like magic without mercury.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 32 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past; suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 114 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 114 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by DR. EVANS, No. 114 Chatham-st., New-York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE AGITATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Wendell Phillips, Julia Ward Howe, and Lucy Stone Before a Legislative Committee—Mr. Phillips' Argument.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

The friends of woman suffrage are making a tremendous effort to get a law recognizing the right of women to vote and giving it to them, through the Legislature of this State, no doubt believing that, if Massachusetts only sets the ball a rolling, it will roll throughout the country, and perhaps throughout the world. The petitions keep coming into the laps of the Special Committee, charged with the consideration of this subject, and every honorable influence is brought to bear upon their minds. To-day they gave a public hearing at the State-house, at the request of a Committee of the New-England Woman Suffrage Association, and the logic and eloquence of WENDELL PHILLIPS and LUCY STONE were brought to bear upon them. The Committee-room was crowded by ladies, among whom were representatives of the Woman's Club, and quite a number who are well known in literature and art. Mr. PHILLIPS' speech was his first this season, and is valuable and interesting for its freshness.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS spoke in his best vein, and with his usual earnestness and vigor. He opened by alluding to Mrs. LUCY STONE, who was to have spoken first, but had not then arrived, and complimenting her very highly for the part she had done, and is doing, in behalf of woman suffrage, and said in this connection that one great evidence of the fitness of woman to take part in political affairs, comes from the fact that it has never been presented so ably, argued so thoroughly, as by her. He had been present since 1848 at two-thirds of the Woman Suffrage Conventions, and he could say without flattery that he had never listened to an argument on this subject from man's lips which began to compare with those from woman's lips. Passing to a discussion, then, of the subject of the hour, he said in beginning that it was no new subject. The first Convention was held in Ohio in 1847, and in this Commonwealth in 1848, 1850 and 1852. It is not new in England. It may, perhaps, be said to have made further progress in England than here. It is the universal movement of the thoughtful minds of the century. Two-thirds of the thinking men of the day, whose works and words on political questions are most valued, recognize the right of woman to political *status*, and also the expediency of admitting them to that right. He need only refer to that petition presented to the House of Commons two years ago, bearing the names of about every distinguished writer in the English tongue—of three-fourths of all the men whose works make the English tongue so rich to-day. So this is no isolated question. And it is, now that slavery is out of the arena, the great question of the day. He advocated woman suffrage, first, on the ground of simple, absolute right. No one could meet this argument without denying the whole history of civilization on this continent. Ever since Massachusetts has been a Commonwealth, and this nation a nation, the recognized rights of taxation and representation have been correlative. The cardinal principle of the politics of America is that there is no right to take the earnings of a human being to discharge the burdens of society unless you allow that being a voice in the Government. Taxation and representation have been the basis of American liberty since 1776, and of English since 1689. Running side by side with this is the principle that there is no right to make the subject responsible to law in the way of penalty, unless he has consented to the law. There are the two central principles of English and American civil law. Now apply these to woman. In the City of St. Louis $70,000,000 are standing in the name of unmarried women, taxed. In Boston there are more. Taxation, therefore, ought to be carried with the ballot. Again, woman is responsible to the law; she has, therefore, a right to a voice in making the law. body would deny that these principles lay the root of our politics. The only question , to apply it to both sexes. If any man says y are coreolative, but not as to woman, he uld throw the burden of proof upon him. He ocated woman suffrage, secondly, on the und, without any regard to American and lish precedent, of absolute right. The Decn of American Independence refers to ain inalienable and inherent rights. Now, contended, that it was a self-evident proposi that there was no right to compel uman being to subject to the law l he has consented to it. No human g, man or woman, could surrender that by any agreement of Constitution. No had a right to come to the speaker and say m, "Obey the law," unless he had consent it; and he had no right to surrender his to consent to another; he would thereby nder his moral nature to his guardianship. s applies to man, why does it not apply to n? What is a ballot? It is an expression opinion. He remembered a conversation highly intellectual and intelligent woman woman suffrage question, when he re in 1848 from the Convention called to con this question. She was ridiculing the move He asked her what the ballot was, and eplied, "An expression of opinion on a al question." He asked her if she could ake an opinion and express an opinion l as the man to whom she had paid a r of a dollar an hour ago for shoveling the of her yard. "I paid a thousand dollars s for you a month ago into the City treas be expended for the purposes chosen by y Government. Why, have not you, be woman, the same right to follow that and express an opinion by a ballot as to should be spent, as well as the un d man to whom you paid a quarter lar an hour ago?" Every man knows women of this Commonwealth are as nt to make proper observations, to make ion on political issues, as the men. If not competent it is the fault of the State. will deny that their brains are as good. e is at fault, if they are not competent, affording them culture. Is there any religion that is an argument why woman the same right as man? Look across Testament. This has two sides. teaches the eternal relations be God and man, and the other at the political situation of the ves under the Jewish and Roman polity; t indorse them. When the New Testa s "Honor the King," it don't mean that have a King; but that the civil author e respected. It puts in a specific phrase principle. So when it alludes to the of the sexes under the Eastern and ustom, it is nothing to us. Man had right to express an opinion in Judea a Government of right but of The man who proves by the s proves too much. If the Old is followed on the gallows very man who gathers sticks on Sun be hanged. If the New Testa authority on the true position of wo we must go back to the Eastern cus ake it a crime for woman to go out on Why select one custom and bind our e religious question. Then we come the expediency of granting it and of using it. And on this point first to state two or three he did not believe. He did that woman was the same as whole nature was different. But t diminish her equality with man. d make steamboats, and RAPHAEL pictures; but RAPHAEL would have making steamboats, and FULTON been a fool at painting pictures. s not diminish their equality. One ad an army, and one could make a because one could make a watch and d an army, and because the other army and could not make a watch l equality was not diminished. No that because EDGAR A. POE was not a STER he had not as good a right to DANIEL WEBSTER had. It is no mat omen are equal in intellect or not. d political rights on equality of in poor man who cannot more than , though not equal in intellect to HASE, though he cannot grasp the nterpret the stars, is competent to competent to be hanged, so he has speak on the law that hangs him. mpetent to suffer under the law; not then competent to express the law that makes her suffer. ballots on brains. The introduc into politics would not necessi up of politics a hundred per cent. cement, because woman was better did not believe that woman was n; but this he believed—that when the woman element into politics, oman is better than man, but be , better results follow. Woman er in the State. She is not a cog-wheel of progress. The o politics of woman would result of politics, because of the har relations of the sexes thereby. This eadily be seen. The literature of ears ago was written for man equently is not fit for introduc family circle of to-day. But was brought into the circle ature has become elevated. TEN KENS write now with woman and therefore their litera This is not because woman man, but because of the relation of the sexes. Centuries woman was held down there was ally grew out of her elevation. that the introduction of woman ld do for politics what she has for morals and society. The rove politics is to lift it into of this argument with some most profound interest, because he felt that the thing of the greatest danger that our children will have to grapple with in the years to come will not be woman's suffrage, the labor reform, or temperance, but the influence of incorporated wealth in civil liberty. We have got no Legislature in New-York; the statute book of the Empire State is made in the offices of VANDERBILT and DREW. We have no Legislature at Harrisburg; the cost of getting a measure through the Legislature of Pennsylvania can be stated in exact figures by many men. We have no Legislature in Wisconsin; the Northwestern Railroad dictate the laws of that State. The peril of the future is that we are to be swamped not by feudalism of birth or station, but incorporative wealth. Unless we infuse into our politics a personal honor, the future of the Republic is beyond description dark. The only chance he saw to do this easily and promptly was to do what society has done for man. Many a man has turned his hand in Wall-street and became fifty thousand dollars richer by the turn, but he wouldn't have his wife and children know it. The delicacy of that conscience he doesn't want to soil; the perfection of that sentiment he doesn't want to mar. He (the Speaker) valued woman's rights, he valued the introduction of woman into politics as a break-water in the flood that was carrying us to destruction. Again, the ballot is a protection of rights. He would have it for women because she wants her rights. He would have her have representation with taxation. He had no interest in government except as it educated man. He looked upon the ballot only as a means to aid it. He valued it because it protects rights; because it insures education. The boy has honor, wealth, position before him which applies a constant stimulus to him. He has a career. Now a woman's steps are stayed when she steps from the school. He would give her a career. The first requisite of the ballot is that it secures education. The holder of the ballot has to pronounce on politics; therefore man takes pains to educate him. Another point: The social life, the "social evil," of our cities, that makes New-York and London and Paris and Madrid the great pest-houses and sores of the nineteenth century, before which philanthropy stands aghast. It rides triumphant over all obstacles; it subsidizes all classes. How can we deal with it? Deal with it by taking the empty chamber of the woman's mind where the devils are, because angels are not, and fill it with a motive. Give her a career. Experience has proved that ninety-nine men out of a hundred will not steal if you give them a chance to make a living. Ninety-nine women out of a hundred would not earn leisure and luxury by shame and crime if they could do it otherwise. Give the sister the same chance that you give the brother. Now, you breed up a woman a fit, almost a tender, element for the great conflagration of crime, because you crowd out and starve out motives. He had another claim to make. He protested against the granting of one dollar of the State's money to any educational institution in the Commonwealth that don't admit woman. The Legislature is now asked to grant $50,000 to the Agricultural College, and $50,000 to Amherst College. Don't give a dollar unless these Colleges throw open their doors to women. You have no right to do it. The State's money cannot be given to public institutions that admit one class and shut out another. If the men want colleges for the education of males alone, let them pay for them. Don't take the money of the women for such colleges. No taxation without representation.

One member of the Committee asked Mr. PHILLIPS if he wouldn't remove the Agricultural College from these restrictions, because it was for the education of men as farmers. Women would not care to go there, as women do not wish to be farmers. Mr. PHILLIPS replied emphatically that he would not. He would have them open their doors to women so that women could enter if they wished. They should have the right. He had some money left him some time ago to be applied to the advancement of the cause of woman. Soon after he had received the money, a woman applied for it to aid her in establishing herself in the cranberry culture. If an agricultural college had been open at that time, and its doors had been as free to women as to men, she would have chosen to go there to learn how to raise cranberries.

Just before Mr. PHILLIPS closed, LUCY STONE came into the hall, and after Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE had spoken a dozen or two quiet and poetical sentences indorsing Mr. PHILLIPS, she submitted her argument, which was so like that she has before delivered, and which has been reported in the TIMES, that I will not venture to write it out here. She was very eloquent and sometimes caustic, and pleased her women auditors so well that they frequently indulged not only in the clapping-of-hands sort of applause, but in the essentially masculine style of stamping the feet. One of the Committee—the Chairman, I believe—was so impressed by her argument that he told some gushing young ladies, who asked him, after the close of the hearing, how the Committee would go, that he was in favor of their suffrage, and would make a report so if he was all alone.

MUNROE.

THE OPERA BALL.

Last in the *repertoire* of MARETZEK's bright, brief season comes very appropriately "Un Ballo in Maschera," given last night with a cast hitherto unexcelled. The Opera Ball, which drew throngs to the Academy of Music, in spite of the disagreeable weather, and was altogether a very brilliant affair, is something in the nature of "a little more for the very last" edition of the great masquerades of 1868-'69. Occurring just after the close of Lent, during which there has been a lull in the carnival business, it gives an opportunity for "just one more" dance before the dancing days are over, which is taken advantage of eagerly by those who make it a point to be present on all such occasions. The ball last night appropriately concluded the pleasant little season of Italian Opera brought forth by MAX MARETZEK at the Academy. Since Feb. 11 he has given us, with a cast, including the good, the bad, and the indifferent, from the divine KELLOGG down to the dismal *diva* of a former generation, such works as the "Sicilian Vespers," "Il Trovatore," "Ernani," "Faust," "Crispino," "Fra Diavolo," "La Traviata" and "Le Prophete." It has been profitable to MAX, and, considering how much he, in common with all other managers at the Academy of Music, has had to contend with, exceedingly creditable to him. It was not a profit without honor, but in order that quite as much of the latter as of the former might be bestowed upon him, it was arranged that the latest and ripest fruit of the season should be a testimonial to him in the form of a *bal d'opera*.

Great preparations were made for the occasion—not by those who gave the ball, but by those who expected to attend it. To the royally-arrayed young ladies who went there thinking to see the Academy gorgeously decorated, it was a feast at which they did not eat, but were eaten. In accordance with the wise regulations of the directors, no hangings were allowed on the walls of the Academy to mar or jeopardize their intrinsic beauty. The parquette, as usual, was overlaid with a flooring even with that of the stage and at the back a simple rural scene was arranged. The ornaments of the house were the guests themselves, some of whom, however, were arrayed as Solomon in all his glory never dreamed of, being dressed as no person of great wisdom would care to be. As will always be the case in the best regulated public assemblies, there were, besides a great many very tasteful costumes, many others that were in accordance with the taste of none except those who wore them, or the costumers who had imposed them upon them.

Amid the profusion of costly and elegant "outfits," as Artemus the irreverent was wont to term the wearing apparel of his fellow-creatures, it is impossible, at the late hour of the morning devoted to the penning of "these few lines," to give any adequate description of the splendors of Mrs. X. Y. Z.'s silks and laces and jewels, or to convey the faintest idea of the lustre of the diamonds of the first water, (and "causing a fruitful river in the eye" of every envious sister,) which rose and fell visibly (we took particular notice of it) every time she breathed, and which, in the latter part of the evening, when she yawned and said she wished she was home, rose higher and fell further than at any previous time.

It was a fancy-dress ball and a great many came "in character." It was select, too, and few without character were there. A great many ladies, fearing the scandals of Jenkins, or a *dénouement* with connections or relatives who supposed that they were attending some private party, wore their masks all the evening, and domino was their little game. As a rule, however, the masks were removed (or, in default thereof, the maskers,) at 12 o'clock by order of the Committee of Management. These gentlemen, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which the ball was conducted, but who are not likely to present their bills therefor to the public, inasmuch as most of them have an unlimited credit already, are thus denominated: August Belmont, G. Griswold Gray, Robert L. Cutting, John Bloodgood, Henry S. Fearing, S. L. M. Barlow, Henry A. Smythe, D. Kingsland, W. R. Travers, Henry Clews, David Crawford, S. H. Wolfe, Paran Stevens, W. Butler Duncan, John K. Hackett, Francis Skiddy, Walter L. Cutting, George W. Bond, Gardner G. Howland, General Wm. Cutting, Herron A. Johnson, Sheppard Gandy, Arthur Leary, J. Kearney Warren, H. G. Stebbins, B. Robinson, Jr., A. Oakey Hall, J. Bowers Lee, W. T. Coleman, James Bryce, Isaac Bell, W. B. [illegible], Manton Marble, [illegible], Henry H. Ward, John Hoey, L. Delmonico, [illegible]. The [illegible] ing, scented with [illegible] like the robber band at Niblo's, into [illegible]. After the overture from "Robert le Diable," and the grand march from "The Prophete," dancing and [illegible] ternately given by two [illegible] bands, the [illegible] led by [illegible], and the [illegible] Twenty-second Regiment N. G. Waltz, galop, lancers and quadrille, [illegible] enade rapidly succeeded each other, and Cupid darting here and there among the giddy dancers inflicted many a grievous wound on tender hearts. Old Father Time stood leaning upon his scythe in the midst of the revelry, and the rude furrows in his cheeks dimpled into smiles. "Take no note of me," he seemed to say. "The TIMES of to-morrow will contain a full account of these fleeting hours." And besides these maskers, there were on the floor courtiers of every period, peasant girls and queens, Yankees, harlequins, clowns, Dundrearies, Hamlets and Drogans, knights, and all sorts of queer people of this and every other age. It was late when the dancing began, and late when it ended. The floor was at no time so crowded as to make it uncomfortable for the dancers. Nothing occurred to alloy the genuine pleasure of the occasion. And thus ends the last opera season (so far) of the renowned *Impressario*. His first season commenced in May, 1849, at the Astor-place Opera-house. During the past twenty years, in Mexico, Havana, the principal cities of the United States, and especially in this City and Boston, he has given opportunities to the people of hearing good music which, without him, they would not have had. No wonder that so many came together last night to dance at the wake of the expired season.

Velocipede Matters—The Opening of the Jersey City Velocipedrome.

On Monday night there was a numerous attendance of spectators at the New-Jersey Skating Rink, the attraction being the inaugural reception given by the managers of the Jersey City Velocipedrome and Roller Skating Hall, which is the most extensive hall of the kind we now have in this vicinity. But for the inclemency of the weather the Rink would have been crowded with people, the numbers who were present and who came under such disadvantageous circumstances showing the amount of interest taken in the Velocipedrome. The hall for velocipede exercise extends the whole length and breadth of the Rink, the floor being 170 feet in length by 70 feet in width. In the centre of this place is laid the floor for roller skating, which covers an area of one hundred feet by fifty. Though the outer circle is finely adapted for ordinary bicycle exercise the feature of the Rink is, that it is just the place for races against time. The distance of the circuit of the hall twelve times is one mile; but if the riders, in going round, keep close to the boundary of the skating floor, they have to go round fifteen times to ride a mile. The programme of the evening's entertainment, as originally laid out, included a very attractive display not only of velocipede riding, but also of roller skating. But the interference of the weather preventing, as it did, the full attendance of the artists on bicycles and roller skates, led to a modification of the programme, which in spite of the absence of some attractive features proved to be a very interesting one.

The evening's performance commenced with circuit riding in which not only the most expert riders of the Metropolis took part, but the finest machines now in the market were exhibited. Among the riders were Messrs. MONAD MERCER, the PICKERING Brothers, FORDHAM, HYATT and PEASE, of New-York, and Messrs. CARLETON, ROBT. WITTY, HOVELL, TILTON Brothers, HUDSON, TIDDEN Brothers and JOHN WITTY, of Brooklyn. The most finished machine present was one of WOOD's, which CARLETON rode. A wire-wheeled machine of WITTY's attracted attention from its noiseless motion. After more riding, in which some fancy acts were shown, Mr. P. T. BARNUM occupied the rostrum for half an hour, and he delivered one of his most humorous, witty and telling addresses, his subject being popular amusements, and his principal theme the velocipede, on the merits of which he enlarged, much to the amusement of a large audience who had by this time gathered within the Rink. After his address the bicycle exercise was resumed, and one of the finest displays of difficult feats was made, prominent among which was the exhibition of gymnastics on the velocipede by Messrs. HOVELL and WITTY and the TILTON Brothers. The close of the velocipede exhibition introduced the members of the New-York Skating Association, who went through with a very attractive display of the beauties of the art of roller skating, and in this Messrs. C. SMITH and KYNOCK, and the Misses BEDELL and POWELL especially distinguished themselves. The whole entertainment was a complete success despite the weather.

The Hoboken Mystery—Neither of the Bodies Recognized.

The reports which have recently been published in one of the morning newspapers, concerning a certain alleged outragous assault upon a Jersey City car conductor, and an alleged abduction of a certain "young lady, rather richly attired," from the same car, "late one evening," nine days ago, by a "burly ruffian," and in connection with it the report of a female corpse "richly attired," with "very white hands, dark wavy hair, and the traces of great beauty of feature," having been discovered on Monday evening near the sectional dock at Hoboken prove to be entirely untrue, so far as the abduction is concerned.

The Police authorities aver that there was no such abduction, that the "burly ruffian" and the "lady" are well known, are alive, and pursuing their usual avocations.

The body of the woman found on Tuesday in the river near Hoboken, was visited yesterday by a large number of persons who had missed friends answering to the description of the "young" and "richly-attired" lady, but were unable to identify it, and went away disappointed. The deceased must have been about 50 years of age, was evidently of humble origin, very poorly habited, of coarse features, with sparse gray hair, and wrinkled hands. The body is much swollen, and of a livid hue from the action of the water upon it for three weeks or more, but in life was probably thin. A contusion upon the face and forehead probably were caused by striking against a pier or vessel.

A *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. ELDER, revealed the only probable cause of death to have been by drowning. The remains became so offensive as to necessitate burial yesterday.

The body of the unknown man that was also found on Sunday, but near the Sybil's Cave, in the North River, still awaits identification. Many persons have visited it, and two or more think they can perceive a resemblance to a Mr. FRITZ, who has been a bar-keeper in a Hoboken saloon, but who recently has been missing. The deceased, who had not been more than two days in the water, was about 35 years of age, about five feet six inches in height; had long, dark hair, goatee and moustache, blue eyes, and was quite fine-looking. The body was dressed in a dark check woolen shirt, blue pants of a dark shade, vest and coat nearly black, and a pair of boots nearly new. The features are long, oval and delicate. Dr. ELDER made a *post-mortem* examination, and found an incision through the nipple, out of which the heart protruded; two of the ribs also were broken. The inquest commenced last evening, but for want of testimony it was adjourned for one week. The impression is that the deceased was murdered.

The Rogers Murder—Logan Discharged.

The Grand Jury heard all the evidence the Government had to offer against JAMES LOGAN No. 2, and decided by a large majority not to find any indictment. District-Attorney GARVIN accordingly ordered his discharge from the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station, where he was confined. The colored boy, WM. GLOUCESTER, who was held as a witness, has also been set free, with a few dollars to compensate him for his confinement.

A Caution Against Gift Enterprises, &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869.

To the Press of the United States:

I beg to caution strangers against New-York circulars, tickets, shares, chances and prospectuses in coöperative unions, or gift enterprises, or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid.

Every such an advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle and a false pretence; there does not and cannot tangibly exist any such schemes in this City.

Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid in the swindle.

If all newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information, they will charitably and, I think, effectually counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for the false pretences, and will also save to the unwary hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The regular weekly meeting of the "Williams Literary Union" was held on Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 274 Grand-street, the President, SIMEON M. LION, in the chair. Some very interesting exercises were gone through with in the shape of readings, recitations, essays, &c., after which the Association went into an election of officers for the ensuing quarter, with the following result: President, John E. Maloney; Vice-President, Julius Kornfeld; Secretary, James Fitzgerald; Treasurer, Simeon M. Lion; Editor, Aaron Stern; Critic, William S. Kane; Librarian, David Legare; Assistant Librarian, Stephen White. This Society is one of the oldest in the City, having been organized in October, 1866, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The monthly reception of the New-York Parlor Skating Association, in Plympton's Building, Stuyvesant-street, took place last night. The hall was well filled, and many very pretty young girls were, as usual, in attendance. The performance of several skaters showed great agility and practice.

[illegible] FORD, MOSES TAYLOR, EDWARD MINTURN and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. The first quarter ends this afternoon, when the new Collector will take possession of the office and swear in his deputies.

Masters of vessels and pilots are notified that, on and after the 1st day of April, all vessels from domestic ports which, in an ordinary passage, pass south of Cape Henlopen, will on their arrival be subject to visitation and examination at quarantine.

The Union-square National Bank, located at No. 23 Union-square, opens for business this morning.

A grand reception, with music and refreshments, will be held in the old mansion of the Astor estate, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on Thursday evening, April 1, by the ladies of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and before removing their family of old people into it they propose to have a jolly time, and raise some money toward furnishing it. The music will be by Grafulla's Band. The floors are spacious and unencumbered, and every preparation is made to insure an occasion of rare enjoyment. Tickets may be obtained on application to the managers, or at the door.

The ladies of the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, opened a fair, yesterday, in the basement of the building, which will be continued to-night. The funds are to be applied to the Sunday School, and other purposes. The church has recently been sold to the Moravian congregation of Rev. Mr. REINKE, who will occupy it on the third Sunday of April. The present attendants at the church will then worship at Hlasko Hall, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, for about a year, when their new building will be erected, the site of which is not yet decided on. The rector of the Church of the Mediator is Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS.

Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co. began on Monday to sell the private library of the late Hon. ALBERT G. GREENE, of Providence, a Rhode Island politician, literary man and poet. The collection is very large and varied, and the sale may not be completed before Saturday. There are in the catalogue many rare books of English poetry and numerous editions of American history, particularly those pertaining to Rhode Island. The selections of American poetry are perhaps the largest existing in any library; 6,742 lots, in all, are offered, many of them comprising a large number of volumes. The attendance of buyers has been good, and the prices have ranged from 25 cents to $30 a volume.

FREDERICK HENNESSEY, aged 36, a house painter, fell from a hanging scaffold yesterday at the corner of First-avenue and Fifteenth-street, where he sustained dangerous injuries, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY WELCH, THOS. DONNELLY and JOHN FITZGERALD were all severely injured yesterday by the hoisting crank breaking in the iron foundry in Twenty-fifth-street, near First-avenue.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday empaneled a jury in the case of THOS. NISSEN, the sailor who died from the effects of a stab wound, received at the hands of STEPHEN JONES, on board the steamship *Lodona*. As the witnesses are all away on the steamer, the remains were delivered to the relatives of deceased, and the inquest will be held when the vessel returns to port. JONES is still under arrest.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Ward, heard a noise in the cellar of JAMES BOYLE's liquor store, corner of Prince and Greene streets. As the cellar door was fastened, the officer summoned assistance and examined the premises. It was then ascertained that a gang of burglars had entered by the Prince-street door, and were cutting a hole in the wall of the wine vault. They had, however, succeeded in making their escape.

A rabid dog was killed yesterday in Columbia-street.

THOMAS SNOW, an employé of the Hudson River Railroad Company, died suddenly yesterday while at work, after a brief attack of illness. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased, No. 32 Houston-street, where Dr. CUSHMAN will make the necessary *post-mortem* examination.

THOS. CROSBY and JOHN EAGAN, laborers, were severely injured yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast in the New Boulevard, near One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street.

Neptune Company No. 7, of the Williamsburg Fire Department, came over to the City yesterday in holiday dress to receive a new first-class fire engine from the manufacturers. The machine and its operators received the encomiums of everybody who saw them on the line of their parade.

A regular meeting of the Practical Engineers' Association was held yesterday evening at Cooper Institute. Dr. A. W. HALL presided. Mr. JAMES A. WHITNEY, President of the Society, read a paper on "Irrigation," weighing the comparative profitableness of different methods, and describing the systems of different countries and different ages. A discussion followed, in which Dr. HALL and others took part. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th of April.

The net profits of the Charity Ball were $15,921 50.

Brooklyn.

The amended awards of the Commissioners for estimating the cost of the land taken from Mr. LITCHFIELD and others for the extension of Prospect Park, have been completed, signed and finally laid before the Supreme Court. Nearly every award originally made has undergone amendment. In many cases five per cent. more than the original figures had been awarded, and in other cases ten per cent. was added. The result is that the total amount to be paid by the City for the Litchfield mansion and the twelve blocks of land is $1,648,961. The mansion alone is understood to be worth about $160,000.

The following are the recently-elected officers of the St. Nicholas Society: President, John A. Lott; Vice-Presidents, T. G. Bergen, John J. Bennett, E. A. Lambert, Henry C. Murphy, William Wall, Nich. Wyckoff, M. Kalbfleisch, S. J. Garretson, B. Johnson, W. Cooper, John A. Emmons; Managers, A. D. Polhemus, S. Ludlam, S. M. Meeker, B. J. Ryder, W. Rapalye, M. Bedell, J. H. Van Brunt, Peter Wyckoff, J. Johnson, A. Lott, D. A. Robbins; High Steward, W. Hunter, Jr.; Stewards, F. W. Kalbfleisch, W. G. Cowenhoven, John W. Hunter, A. Vandervere, S. B. Stewart, R. Van Brunt, A. J. Beekman, H. D. Polhemus, D. Wyckoff, J. V. B. Martense; Secretary, John W. Hunter; Assistant, C. C. Waust; Treasurer, E. H. Willets; Chaplains, E. L. Porter, N. E. Smith, J. A. Manning, Rev. Dr. Schenck; Physicians, J. L. Zabriskie, W. G. Hunt; Consulting Physicians, F. C. Dermund, Tunis Schenck.

JAMES O'DONOHUE, who picked the pocket of a lady in church at Greenpoint, during a funeral service, pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The premises of Dr. LEIGH, No. 175 Grand-street, E. D., were entered by a sneak thief on Monday night, and a case of instruments valued at $50 was carried away.

VIRGIL A. KREPPS, who was indicted for attempting to kill CASSIE KING, a young woman, in a fancy goods store in Fulton-street, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions, before Judge TROY, yesterday, and sentenced to the State Prison for eight years and seven months.

New-Jersey.

The gale of Monday did great damage in Jersey City. A large three-story frame building, belonging to Mr. JAMES MILLER, in course of erection in North Fifth-street, was blown down, involving a loss of about $4,000. A two-story frame building, nearly finished, opposite Grove Terrace, on the west side of Grove-street, near North Seventh, was also demolished.

Two brothers, JEREMIAH and TIMOTHY LONG, were committed for trial yesterday by Justice CORRIGAN, of Jersey City, on a charge of perjury preferred by JOHN PURDUE, who says they swore falsely in an action tried before Justice CORRIGAN.

A meeting of taxpayers of Clinton Township was held at Irvington, Monday evening, to hear the report of Commissioners on the bonding of the Township in aid of the Peapack Railroad. The report showed that property holders representing $60,000 were all that was needed to complete the consent of the Township.

Three Newark vendors who were using short weights and measures in Elizabeth were committed for examination last week on a charge preferred against them by Mr. CHARLES SOLOMONS, dealer in weights and measures.

At the Newark Court of Sessions, Monday, SAMUEL THOMPSON, the Indian root doctor, was tried for practicing witchcraft upon and obtaining money from CÆSAR REMSON, (colored,) for the purpose of protecting him from evil spirits. The accusation was not sustained, and the prisoner was discharged. JOHN J. MILLER, a sneak thief, was sent to State Prison for six years.

The residence of Mrs. C. W. BENJAMIN, No. 37 Camp-street, Newark, was entered by night, last week, and robbed of a revolver, a ten-franc gold piece, and about $80 of bills of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy.

An inquest was held last evening before Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, on the body of JAMES MCCARTHY, found drowned in the Hudson River, foot of Third-street. Deceased was a man of strictly temperate habits, and how he came by his death, whether by accident or design, is a mystery. A verdict of accidental drowning was, however, returned.

Mrs. PHILIP NUTTAL, of Tyler-street, Paterson, was found dead in her bed, yesterday morning, fully dressed. On a table near by stood a glass containing something like currant [illegible]. The woman's husband said he had a few [illegible] early in the morning, but he never thought of the matter afterward. Coroner BOGERT will hold an inquest.

The Bergen Institute pupils' concert of last evening was well attended, in spite of the storm. A very interesting theme was read by Miss HENDERSON entitled "Who Will It Be?" and a poem, by Miss WILLIAMSON, about the "Past and Present of Bergen." The "Hamlet" was listened to with deep interest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅛. Stocks steady; Eries, 24⅛; Illinois Centrals, 96⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 30—11 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens active; Middling Uplands, 12¼@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾@12⅞d.; the sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30—11 A. M.

Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 30.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull at 87@87¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 30—2 P. M.

The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer and prices are better.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 30—2 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firm at 9s. 1d. ꝑ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Flour is firm. Peas, 40s. ꝑ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛, both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅛. Stocks close steady; Erie, 24⅛; Illinois Centrals, 96⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 31½.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 30—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed active at 12½d. for Middling Uplands, and 12⅞d. for Middling Orleans; the sales of the day have been 20,000 bales. Spirits of Petroleum, 9⅛d. ꝑ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30—4:30 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow is flat at 47s. 3d. ꝑ cwt. Sugar quiet at 39s. 9d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 30.

Petroleum is easier at 54¼f.@55¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 30.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70f. 37c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, March 30—Evening.

Cotton market closed buoyant; stock on spot is quoted at 146f. 50c.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 30.

SUGAR market steady. EXCHANGE on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, par@1 ꝑ cent. discount; in currency, 28@25 discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 30.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 premium. FLOUR firmer and more active; Spring Extras, $5@$6 62½. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at $1 16½@$1 20; No. 2, regular, $1 12½@$1 15. CORN more active and advanced ½c.@¾c.; New, 54¼c.@54¾c.; no grade, 53½c.@54c. OATS in good demand and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at 53c.@53¼c. RYE steady and quiet; No. 2, $1 21. BARLEY dull; No. 2, $1 65@$1 70. WHISKY dull and steady; sales at 88c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30 62½. Sugar-pickled HAMS, 15¾c.@16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c. LARD, 18c. Live HOGS active and firm; Common, $9 50@$9 75; Fair to Extra Choice, $9 85@$11. CATTLE active for best grades; Common Cows, $4 55@$5; Light to Fair, $6 12½@$6 62½; Good to Choice Shipping Steers, $7 12½@$7 75. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 450 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 30.

TOBACCO—Small business doing at unchanged rates. COTTON—Ordinary, 26½c. FLOUR very dull; Spring Superfine, $4 50; Spring Extras, $5; Fall Extras, $6 50; Fall Double Extra, $5 40@$7 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7 75@$10 25. WHEAT firm; buyers stand off; Low Prime to strictly Prime Red, $1 40@$1 55; strictly Prime Bulk White, $1 65; No. 2 Spring, $1 17½, delivered. CORN firm at 67c.@73½c.; 60c.@63c. in bulk. OATS advancing; No. 1, 58c.@61c. BARLEY in light demand; business small; Prime Minnesota, $1 80. RYE heavy at $1 25@$1 26. WHISKY dull at 88½c.@89c. PORK quiet and firm, with a small business; Heavy, $32; Extra Heavy, $32 25. BULK MEATS—Very small business doing; Packed Shoulders, $12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD dull and heavy; sales Prime Kettle at 17¼c.; Tierce held at 18½c.; Keg, 20¼c. CATTLE—Better quality of butchers' stock are in good demand; common to choice, $4@$7 50. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 28½. FLOUR active, and low and medium grades will bring higher rates. WHEAT firm and steady, but unchanged in price. CORN firm and scarce; White at 81c.@83c.; Yellow, 84c.@85c. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE firm and unchanged. MESS PORK quiet at $32 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD firm at 20c. WHISKY less firm at 94c.@95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON active and advanced ¼c.; Middlings, 28½c.; receipts, 3,451 bales; exports, 509 bales. GOLD, 132. Sterling EXCHANGE, 141½; Commercial, 141¼; New-York sight, ¼@⅜ premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 12c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@70c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 60; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN dull at 72c.@73c. OATS advanced, at 65c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $27. PORK dull at $33. BACON firm at 14¾c.@17¼c. and 17¾c. LARD dull and nominal. WHISKY nominal; Western Rectified, 85c.@90c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $1 46½; White Michigan, regular, $1 45; No. 1 Red, $1 47. CORN quiet and firm; No. 1, 68½c.; No. 2 64½c. OATS—No. 1 held at 60c. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY declining; sales No. 1 State at $1 75. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR in fair demand, and market steady; sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; small sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. CORN held at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY nominally $2 for Canada grades. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ꝑ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 63c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR—Sales, 10,000 bbls. City ground Spring at $6@$6 25@$6 50. WHEAT—sales, 1 car Canada Amber at $1 45. CORN—sales 10 cars New at 75c.@77c. on the track according to quality. OATS—sales 1 car Chicago on track at 64c. RYE—offered $1 30 for Western. BARLEY—sales, 1 car Canada at $1 99 in store. SEEDS unchanged. PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. Market generally dull.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 27½c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet, with but little demand. Mess PORK, $31 50@$32. BULK MEATS dull; holders asking 12¼c.@14½c.; buyers want concessions. BACON dull and nominal. LARD nominally unchanged; held at 18½c. GOLD, 131. EXCHANGE firm. MONEY easy.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT weak; No. 1, $1 14; No. 2, $1 09½. OATS steady; No. 2, 54½c. CORN steady; New, 55½c. RYE quiet; No. 1 Fresh, $1 14. BARLEY dull; No. 2, $1 65@$1 70. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 2,000 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75@$6. CORN, 72c.@73c. OATS, 65c.@67c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 19¾c.@20¼c. BACON weak; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS steady; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 16¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 30.

TOBACCO—Sales, 486 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Cutting, $4 50@$15 50. COTTON, 26½c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 55. CORN, 65c. OATS, 65c.@66c. RYE, $1 45. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, 18¼c. Mess PORK, $32. WHISKY, 91c. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, March 30.

BEEF CATTLE.—Receipts, 323 head; market very dull; sales Extra, $13@$13 50; first quality, $12@$12 50; second quality, $11@11 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,174 head; prices unchanged; sales at 4c.@9c. ꝑ lb. VEAL CALVES, $3@$13.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, March 30.

Spirits of TURPENTINE, 47c.@47½c. RESIN, $1 80@$3. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 80@$3. TAR steady at $1 70@$1 75. COTTON quiet at 28½c. for Mixed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR dull and nominal at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT; sales of good Shipping, alongside ship, $1 60. Market quiet at $1 45@$1 65. Legal-tender, 77¼.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON firm and in good demand; sales, 1,500 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c.; receipts, 1,280 bales; exports, coastwise, 657 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON firm with general and active demand; sales, 3,100 bales; Low Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c.; receipts, 374 bales; exports, 869 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON active and ½c. better; sales 1,500 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 529 bales; exports, coastwise, 185 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON active; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 220 bales. Middlings, 27½c.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 30.

FLOUR dull; Good, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Choice White scarce; No. 1, $1 55@$1 56; Extra White, $1 74. CLOVERSEED quiet at $9.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 30.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58. Gold, 131¼.

[Advertisement.]

GET RID OF YOUR SHOCKING BAD HAT.—It is shameful in a gentleman of means and refinement to wear a shabby hat, when he can procure at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., one of this favorite manufacturer's elegant fabrics at a very reasonable price. Give KNOX a call.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Cloudy	38
Halifax	S. E.	Hazy	40
Portland	N. E.	Raining	40
Boston	N.	Raining	42
New-York	W.	Cloudy	42
Philadelphia	W.	Cloudy	46
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	47
Washington	S. W.	Clear	46
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	50
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	56
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	56
Savannah	W.	Cloudy	58
Oswego	W.	Clear	58
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	60
Pittsburg	W.	Raining	45
Chicago	N. W.	Raining	42
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	39
Mobile	W.	Clear	34
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	37

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, close at the General Post Office at 8:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, Jersey City, to 9:30 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	March 17	Hamburg	New-York
[illegible]	March 20	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	March 31	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	March 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Union	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Atalanta	April 1	New-York	London
City of New-York	April 3	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	April 3	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	April 3	New-York	Glasgow
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Arizona	April 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	April 1	New-York	Havana
Bienville	April 3	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—J. Watt, Rev. Mr. Helmuth, lady and daughter, G. P. Bowen and lady, Samuel Tilton, T. A. Reichard, B. R. Winthrop, Alex. E. Douel, George Snider, Mrs. Hopkins, infant and nurse, Mr. Bredt and lady, S. S. Clarke and lady, F. H. Collins, L. S. Clarke, Mr. Wallestine and daughter, Leon Barre, Mr. Foser, Joseph Needham, Mr. Halcomb, E. H. Morrison, G. W. Peters, G. A. Thomson, C. Verona, L. S. and D. H. Barstow, Miss Barstow, W. S. Wood, Dr. T. F. Brock, C. F. Farrer and Miss Farrer, I. S. Carter, Mr. Hardy, lady, son and maid, D. Clarkson, Rev. Mr. Webb and lady, W. Franklyn, Mr. Whalan, Thomas Matthews, Mr. Whittier, Thos. Motley, Messrs. J. and T. Stewart, J. H. Scranton, C. F. Mattee, J. R. Clarke, Wm. Carpenter, Mr. Ridford, J. M. Durand, F. Durand, Mr. Clarke, Marquis de Bourbel, J. J. Vickers, Wm. Boice, Mr. Peterson, J. C. Fagem, Mr. Cragg, J. Swasey, Miss Bessie Harding, Dr. Stephen Pierson, J. J. Blansdell, W. Dumphrey, W. J. Woods and man-servant, George Proctord, Richard Hutchinson, I. A. Munn, W. O. Gready, T. W. Lord, R. Watts.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Miss Aldridge, Miss Thurston, E. Underhill and wife, Miss Carey, A. J. Hall, C. W. Standart, B. Blakeman, wife and son, Miss Crowell, Master Richardson, Miss G. McMann, Miss C. Brown, Mrs. Brown and child, Miss Perison, Miss Carter, J. M. Taylor and wife, M. Stanton and wife, Miss Stockbridge, Mrs. Lovell, M. E. Hitchcock and servant, E. Ring, Thos. Whitman, wife and child, J. Savage, E. Savage, Lieutenant Murray, M. Blankman, M. D. Goff, Thos. Melleany, A. W. Benson, M. McLaw, S. H. Mills, J. C. Hunt, L. S. Clarke, J. Axtell, S. Wilson, Miss E. Knappman, J. Potter, R. S. Binn, M. C. Kellogg, A. J. Jennings, W. S. Dodge, C. G. Parsons, S. Bulfinger, H. Foster, W. Foster, W. Johnston.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—J. Kenny, G. Jewall, R. Rulers, G. Docks, A. F. Engelbert, A. Fitch, W. S. Johnson and son, Captain Boream, wife and two children, F. Dubois, J. N. Kuler, W. M. Bender, J. P. Mills, W. P. Congdon, Miss Hart and servant, B. H. Hart and wife, C. Mitchell and wife, C. E. Stowe, D. D. Barre and three children, J. Barr, Mrs. S. Pressley, W. B. Pressley, H. W. Pressley, Miss J. D. Pressley, J. G. Pressley, wife and six children, J. K. Law, J. F. Pressley, R. H. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas and family, J. E. Jenkins and wife, M. Guaty, wife and child, Miss Fleming, T. Baldwin, F. H. Campbell, G. E. Luman.

MARCH 30—*In steamship City of Cork, from Halifax*—Mrs. E. Helmore and child, John H. Brown, Andrew Stayner, Rev. Dr. John Forrester, John Taylor Wood.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 23 | Moon rises.10 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 17 | Gov. Island.11 06 | Hell Gate..12 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 30.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool March 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 22, lat. 51 5, lon. 12 57, passed a National steamer bound E. Same day, lat. 50 30, lon. 13 45, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. 25th, lat. 47 49, lon. 35 58, passed a German steamer bound E. 26th, lat. 45 13, lon. 47, passed a London steamer bound E.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Lockhart, Liverpool March 13, Queenstown 15th, and Halifax 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., with cotton, hides, &c., to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah March 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Princeton, (of St. Kitt's,) Ackerly, Campeachy, Mexico, 15 ds., with mahogany to Brett, Son & Co. Has had northerly gales for the last 8 ds. Left no vessels.

Bark Michele, (Ital.,) Murti, Naples 46 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Co. Has been 20 ds. W. of Bermuda, with westerly gales.

Bark Edwin, Mayo, of and from Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for Rotterdam.

Bark Rialto, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Smith, Mazatlan 13 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisham, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar to Schepeler & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Winfield, for New-York.

Brig Clara Brown, (of Freeport,) Minnot, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig John Howe, for New-York, and schr. Ida F. Wheeler, for Philadelphia.

Brig Adelaide, (of Topham, Me.,) Wilson, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to master. Has had northerly gales on the coast.

Brig H. H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Lee, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to James H. Winchester. March 28, lat. 37 16, lon. 74, spoke brig Iris, from Martinique for New-York, 14 ds. out. Sld. in co. with brig Gem, for New-York.

Brig Wiley Smith, of Pugwash, N. S.,) McPhee, Port au Platte, St. Domingo, 17 ds., in ballast to Van Pragg & Co. Has had strong variable winds the entire passage.

Brig H. Porter, Card, of and from Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Florence H. Allen, Fuller, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, Haskell, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Frank Jameson, (of Rockland,) Jameson, Guayanilla, P. R., March 14, and Ponce, P. R., 19th, with sugar to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Eothen, Hageman, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Peterson, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, (of Calais,) Murchie, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Nellie Doe, (of Bangor,) Richardson, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Endicott, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Fountain, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Paron, Clark, East Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Aurelia, Allen, Rockland, with lime to W. S Brown.

Schr. F. B. Smith, Bonner, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Elizabethport, for Allen's Point.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cameo, Davison, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Entire, Kenny, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Ontario, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Pearl, Gookin, Elizabethport, for Saco, Me.
Schr. Celestia, Spear, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Kossuth, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Wm. E. Barnes, Barber, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Elmore, Nickerson, New-London.
Schr. Mary Shields, Weeks, New-Bedford.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. Hero, Poole, Salem.
Schr. Anna Gardner, Snow, Salem.
Schr. San Luis, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. J. Pugnell, Post, Stamford.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N., cloudy.

Below.

Brig Alvarado, (Br.,) from Glace Bay 10 days.
Brig J. Titus, (Br.,) from Porto Rico.

Sailed.

Steamships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond. Bark Ada Gray, for St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 29—Arr. schrs. Grapeshot and Pacific, from New-York, for Portland; Mary Brewer, Plymouth Rock, Marcellus, Capitol, New-York, for Boston; Sedowa, Baltimore, for Boston; John Farnum, Baltimore, for Portland; Carrie Melvin, James River, Va., for Thomaston; T. Lake, Philadelphia, for Hyannis; Clara Merrick, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Ann Elizabeth, Philadelphia, for Harwich; W. S. Doughten, Philadelphia, for Gloucester; Emma, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., for Boston; Eliza Williams, Haws, New-York, for Salem; Nausett, New-York, for Provincetown; Kit Carson, St. Mary's, Va., for Boston.

Returned—Brig C. F. Thomkins and schr. General Knox.

Sld. schrs. Grapeshot, Pacific, Mary Brewer, Ann Elizabeth, T. Lake, Plymouth Rock, John Farnum, Kit Carson, Iola, Glide.

NORFOLK, March 30—The Norw. bark Falkliserne, from off the beach near Cape Henry, is coming up to tow.

Foreign Ports.

HONG KONG, Feb. 12—Arr. from San Francisco, ships National Eagle and Windward. Sld. for Manila, ships Golden Fleece and White Swallow.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 18, bark Mayflower for New-York, ldg; brigs Benj. Carver, for do.; Eliza Thompson, for do.; T. Towner, for do.; schrs. Right Bower, for do.; Ellen Carr, for do.; C. A. Farnsworth, for do., all ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, March 30.—The steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, from New-York March 20, arrived at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The steamship Tripoli, Captain Le Messurier, from New-York March 18, arrived at this port at 3 P. M. yesterday.

GLASGOW, March 30.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York March 6, has arrived at this port.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
Cor. of Grand-st. & Broadway,
WILL REMOVE FROM THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS LOCATION ABOUT THE FIRST OF MAY, AND MEANWHILE, WILL OFFER FOR THREE WEEKS
A PART OF THEIR SURPLUS STOCK AT HALF PRICES, VIZ.:
Coats that cost $20 for $10,
Pantaloons that cost $8 for $4,
And Vests that cost $4 for $2,
And in that proportion throughout, besides some
Children's Suits as Low as $5,
And a great variety of OLD STOCK
AT A SACRIFICE,
EITHER IN JOB LOTS OR SINGLE GARMENTS.
They also have a large stock of NEW GOODS, at REDUCED PRICES—no interruption to their usual business.

STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE PRICES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLID TABLE SILVER,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES;
NEW STYLES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
GAS FIXTURES,
OF THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE MORE EXPENSIVE STYLES.

GO TO THE
GREAT SALE OF
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING, GENTS' AND BOYS',
TO-MORROW, AT
BROKAW BROS.,
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPOONS
AND
FORKS.
Base of finest quality of nickel silver. Weight of pure silver deposited thereon indicated by figures plainly stamped upon the back, and FULLY GUARANTEED. Also,
COMPLETE TABLE OUTFITS IN PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send for price list and copy of guarantee.

CAN YOU TELL,
WHEN BUSINESS IS COMPARATIVELY DULL IN OTHER STORES, WHY
BASSFORD'S
MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
Cooper Institute, corner Astor-Place,
is crowded with ladies? Because he sells first-class
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, China, Glass, Cooking Utensils and Refrigerators,
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Call and see for yourselves.

LACE CURTAINS
OF CHOICE DESIGNS,
Selected in Switzerland.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.
DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and bathing the afflicted parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Moths. New size, 50c. THEOD S. HARRIS, Boston. All druggists sell it.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 394 HUDSON-ST.
We keep constantly on hand a large stock for the retail trade, at manufacturers' prices. Persons wishing to purchase furniture would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. By so doing you will save one extra profit.
All goods warranted as represented.
ABEL & SCHWAAB.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY
BOILER.
Over 100 sold. Tested to 300 pounds pressure. No large sheet iron shell to explode. Economical and durable. All sizes on hand. Also, STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS, &c. Send for pamphlet. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 248, March 30, 1869.
51, 6, 8, 45, 25, 26, 74, 63, 68, 58, 70, 18, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 250, March 30, 1869.
61, 49, 60, 72, 20, 11, 66, 65, 2, 55, 88, 29, 75, 42.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 273, March 30, 1869.
27, 64, 32, 5, 28, 68, 75, 21, 6, 55, 74, 47, 83.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 274, March 30, 1869.
24, 54, 48, 29, 58, 28, 30, 3, 19, 66, 11, 17, 52, 61.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. By HEPWORTH DIXON. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON has made a book on the Tower of London. In a somewhat singularly-worded preface, he states the origin of the work:

"Twenty years ago I wrote some chapters on the Tower, especially on the human interests which cling round it; and since that time I have noted, with care, such passages in either the State papers or printed books as threw light into the cells once occupied by the heroes and heroines of English story. This volume—a book of identifications—is the fruit of this long-continued search."

We are still left in uncertainty, however, as to the nature of the causes which originally attracted Mr. DIXON's attention to the Tower of London. It certainly is not a subject which gives scope for exhibiting the comprehensiveness of view, the minute accuracy of detail, or the truthfulness of generalization by which others of his works are so notoriously characterized. It does not even afford him an opportunity for the display of that rare art, which he possesses in so eminent a degree, of treating a certain class of subjects with a chaste delicacy of treatment which robs them of half their unpleasantness. Perhaps it was merely a wish to display to an admiring public the versatility of his genius that induced him to take up the subject. After having "sat down" before the Tower—to use a strategic metaphor—for twenty years without accomplishing anything so far as the world at large could see, he suddenly takes it by a literary *coup de main*, amidst a great flourish of trumpets and beating of gongs by his retainers. Our business, however, is with Mr. DIXON's work, and not the motives which induced him to write it.

As we said just now, Mr. DIXON has "made a book" about the Tower. And the phrase conveys the best idea of the nature of the work. It is a decidedly bad specimen of commonplace book-making, foisted upon the public in an absurdly pretentious guise. The title—*Her Majesty's Tower*—is in itself misleading. It gives the idea that the work is a monograph, historical, antiquarian and architectural, of the Tower, with, of course, due reference to "the human interests which cling round it." But in reality it is nothing of the kind. The actual connection between nine-tenths of Mr. DIXON's work and his subject is of the slightest possible character. The few pages which he devotes to the actual history of the building, consist merely of scrappy and badly-arranged guide-book facts, mixed up with a great deal of "tall talk" about the magnitude and fascinations of his subject. For the antiquarian portion of his task, which in other hands might have been rendered extremely interesting to the general reader as well as to those more specially devoted to such branches of study, Mr. DIXON possesses no qualifications whatever. He is, as we know, both personally and in his official capacity as editor of the *Athenæum*, endowed with the attribute of subjective omniscience in a highly remarkable degree. But we cannot get rid of the belief that to treat properly a subject like that of the material features and architectural history of the Tower, more practical qualifications are requisite.

Mr. DIXON commences by asserting that the Tower is "the most ancient and most poetic pile in Europe." Now, without stopping at present to consider the correctness of Mr. DIXON's theory as to the relative antiquity of the Tower and other European buildings, we must protest against the phrase "poetic pile." If Artemus Ward had used it, we fancy his London audience would have laughed almost as heartily as when he spoke of the Tower as a "sweet boon." But this is only one specimen out of the many instances of clumsy attempts at fantastic "sensations" in phraseology with which the work abounds. His object is evidently to get rid of the Tower itself as soon as possible, because, as he himself beautifully tells us, "the soul is more readily kindled by a human interest than fired by an archaic and official fact." Mr. DIXON's soul must have been in an alarming state of combustion when, as it appears from his own words, he came "to this spot alone, in the early day, when the Tower was noisy with martial doings," and gazed on the building, which appeared to him to be "white with age and wrinkled by remorse." As he gazes:

"Gray keep, green tree, black gate, and frowning battlement stand out, apart from all objects far and near them, menacing, picturesque, enchaining; working on the senses like a spell; and calling us away from our daily mood into a world of romance, like that which we find painted in light and shadow on SHAKSPEARE's page."

And he thus meditates:

"You may haply catch, in the hum which rises from the ditch and issues from the wall below you—broken by roll of drum, by blast of bugle, by tramp of soldiers—some echoes, as it were of a far-off time; some hints of a May Day revel; of a State execution; of a Royal entry. You may catch some sound which recalls the thrum of a Queen's virginal, the cry of a victim on the rack, the laughter of a bridal feast. For all these sights and sounds—the dance of love and the dance of death—are part of that gay and tragic memory which clings around the Tower."

But, asbestos-like, Mr. DIXON's soul was not consumed, but is readily kindled again periodically throughout the volume, and always with the same result—the evolution of clouds of fuliginous rhetoric. The origin of the Tower, he tells us, is, "like that of the Iliad, that of the Sphinx and that of the Newton Stone, lost in the nebulous ages, long before our definite history took shape," and while he gives it credit for eleven centuries of "traditional fame" previous to the eight centuries of its "historic life," he very wisely refrains from attempting to enlighten his readers as to the nature of this "traditional fame." "Set against the Tower," he says, with that absurd exaggeration which forms one of his principal faults, "all palaces and prisons appear like things of an hour."

Mr. DIXON's real object, however, has not been to write a history of the Tower, so much as to make it an excuse for stringing together a series of historical sketches, all of them labored, and many of them disagreeably affected in style, but occasionally redeemed by vigorous descriptive passages, and a few brilliant literary touches. It is impossible to ignore the dramatic skill with which Mr. DIXON treats many of the romantic incidents in the lives of his heroes and heroines. But it is the incurable viciousness of his style that mars the enjoyment of the reader. Many stirring scenes are vividly depicted, many stories of war, love, hatred and crime are vigorously told, but it is impossible to read half a dozen pages without having the illusion destroyed and the feelings jarred upon by some specimen of execrable literary taste, some burst of fustian eloquence, some patch of gaudy word-painting, or some distorted and affected misuse of words. Although there is nothing new, and little that is not already generally known in Mr. DIXON's facts—despite his twenty years' "search,"—there is quite enough in his sketches that is interesting to make the reader sincerely regret the faults by which they are disfigured. The history of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," and the story of "Wild Madge of Cheyne," are fair samples of Mr. DIXON's power as well as of his weakness. "The Life of Lady Jane Grey," "the Nine Days' Queen," is well and strikingly told, notwithstanding the frequent signs of a craving for sensational and illegitimate literary "effects." But it is in his brief biography of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, "the most eminent and interesting prisoner ever lodged in the Tower," that Mr. DIXON appears in the most favorable light. We have spoken so fully and so freely of his failings and his weaknesses, that it is but justice to lay the following passage—the best, perhaps, in the volume—before our readers:

"The warrant for his death reached the Tower at 8 o'clock on a dark October morning. RALEIGH was in bed; but on hearing the Lieutenant's voice he sprang lightly to his feet, threw on his hose and doublet, and left his room. At the door he met PETER, his barber, coming in. 'Sir,' said PETER, 'we have not curled your head this morning.' RALEIGH smiled: 'Let them comb it that shall have it.' PETER followed him to the gate, while RALEIGH kept on joking in his usual vein. 'PETER,' he asked, 'canst thou give me any plaster to set on a man's head when it is off?' Next day it was off in Palace Yard; the proudest head that ever rolled into English dust. That day was thought to be a very sad day for Englishmen. The partisans of Spain went mad with joy.

Yet the victory was not to Spain. A higher power than man's directs the course of a nation's life; the death of a hero is not failure; for the martyr's blood is stronger than a thousand swords. The day of RALEIGH's death was the day of a new English birth. ELIOT was not the only youth of ardent soul who stood by the scaffold in Palace Yard, to note the matchless spirit in which the martyr met his fate, and walk away from that solemnity—a new man. Thousands of men in every part of England who had led a careless life became from that very hour the sleepless enemies of Spain. The purposes of RALEIGH were accomplished, in the very way which his genius had contrived. Spain held the dominion of the sea, and England took it from her. Spain excluded England from the New World, and the genius of that New World is English.

The large contest in the new political system of the world, then young, but clearly enough defined, had come to turn upon this question: Shall America be mainly Spanish and theocratic, or English and free? RALEIGH said it should be English and free. He gave his blood, his fortune, and his genius to the great thought in his heart; and, in spite of that scene in Palace Yard, which struck men as the victory of Spain, America is at this moment English and free."

In conclusion we may remark that although Mr. DIXON does not pretend to exhaust the characters or scenes connected more or less directly with the Tower in his sketches, there are several omissions which cannot easily be accounted for. Surely, Mr. DIXON's long-continued research must have made him conversant with the connexion with the Tower of the "Geraldines," the great Norman-Irish family of the FITZGERALDS, a family whose history for eight hundred years is more replete with romance and stirring incident than that of any historic family in Great Britain, PERCIES, DOUGLASES and HOWARDS not excepted. The Earl of KILDARE died in the Tower in 1534; his son, "Silken THOMAS," was seized by treachery and imprisoned there; five of Earl THOMAS' brothers were subsequently arrested, thrown in the Tower, and the six brothers were finally hanged at Tyburn. During the long record of the struggles of Irish patriotism during the sixteenth century, the illustrious family of the GERALDINES was always gallantly to the front, and always furnished the first victims to the vengeance of the conquerors. For a hundred years the Tower was rarely without one or more of the family lying in its dungeons. And yet Mr. DIXON never even alludes to them. Should the merits of his work so far outweigh its defects, in the eyes of the English public, as to render a second edition necessary, we trust Mr. DIXON will at least repair this unpardonable omission.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES; THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS AND COMMON INTERESTS. By GORHAM D. ABBOT, LL.D., with portraits on steel of JUAREZ and ROMERO, and colored maps. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

Mr. ABBOT has given the public a timely book on the civil and foreign relations of Mexico. Himself an earnest champion of the struggling Republic, he pleads her cause with eloquence, sparing no word to prove its justice, as well as its importance to the United States. "The two Republics have a common cause, mutual relations and identical interests," and the stronger should help the weaker in her hour of need. The words of President LINCOLN: "*The Republic of Mexico must rise again*" are quoted, not only as expressing the internal necessities of the Mexican people, but as furnishing the indispensable preliminary to any settlement of what the author terms the "*Western Question*," which he regards as of equal if not greater immediate and prospective importance than the "Eastern Question," with which "all Europe has been moved for years."

The first part of the volume is devoted to a review of the history of Mexico in comparison with that of other nations in the same stage of development, and especially with that on which "the sun never sets," that cannot but leave the impression that the balance is in favor of the Indians. Thus he quotes as follows, concerning the Aztecs, from the Abbé CLAVIGERO, who resided nearly forty years in the provinces of New-Spain, and who cannot be suspected of any sympathetic leaning toward the conquered race:

"Their minds are at bottom in every respect like those of the other children of Adam, and endowed with the same powers. The Europeans never did less credit to their own reason than when they doubted that of the Americans. The state of civilization among the Americans when they were first known to the Spaniards, was much superior to that of the Spaniards themselves, when they were first known to the Phœnicians, that of the Gauls when they were first known to the Greeks, or that of the Germans and Britons when first known to the Romans."

And yet in the face of these facts, when the great masses of the Mexican people have arisen in struggles "for freedom, for knowledge, for self-improvement, and self-government; instead of a word of encouragement and cheer from men whose souls are lighted with wisdom from on high, they have received, with too few exceptions, the scorn and derision of the world."

Mr. ABBOT deals at length with the Church question, and while he utterly disclaims the intention of casting any reflection "upon any of the truths or institutions of the Holy Catholic Christian Religion," brings a mass of testimony from all parties to prove that that religion had, in Mexico, become utterly perverted from its ancient purity. Trammelled with savage rites with which it had centuries ago clothed itself to be acceptable to a half-civilized people, and administered by a clergy too far removed from the enlightening influences which the world's advancement had elsewhere thrown around it, and too remote from the higher tribunals to be directly amenable to their authority, the Church system had become only a curse.

Passing from the history of the abuses of the old *regimé*, the author next gives a short biography of BENITO JUAREZ, and sketches of the members of his Cabinet. The following anecdote will illustrate the toleration of the great chief, whose indomitable courage and perseverance have surmounted difficulties unparalleled in the history of nations:

"In January, 1857, the President and Cabinet left the City of Durango, on their way to the capital. On reaching Sombreté they were met by delegation after delegation, and by crowds of men, women and children, as if the whole city had come out to welcome him. * * * At the principal building of the place, where the President was received, the people had spread a French flag on the pavement, over which whoever entered the building had to walk. I did not observe the President as he went in; but, walking out with the Minister of War, General YGNACIO MEJIA, I observed that he avoided stepping on it as much as possible. One of the principal citizens of the place also noticed it, and exclaimed, 'You do not tread upon the French flag.' 'I admired,' says an eye-witness to his noble manner, as he replied: 'It is the French Emperor, not France, that makes war upon us. France is Republican at heart, and will soon lead the van in republicanising the Old World, while we, in connection with the United States, will republicanize the New. That flag represents the French people, and will yet assert its republican rights; let us, therefore, respect it in that light.'"

The Mexican question, from a French point of view, as Mr. ABBOT develops it by extensive quotations from the Abbé DOMENECH, the Chaplain of MAXIMILIAN's Empire, forms an interesting part of the work, The good Abbé's opinions of the United States are infinitely more amusing than flattering, and the terms in which he characterizes Mr. SEWARD would satisfy the Ex-Secretary's worst enemies. But his opinions of the Mexican people, which are published for the purpose of enlightening France and other European Powers, may prove of more serious import if allowed to pass uncontradicted.

Mr. ABBOT next reviews the history of the Monroe Doctrine, and passing from that to the subject of interoceanic transits, dwells upon the importance which other nations have long ago attached to the proposed Isthmus canal, and the comparative phlegm with which the United States has looked on at foreign plans for making this gigantic scheme a reality. The author's opinions on this point are ably and fully expressed in his account of the proceedings of the American Asiatic Society. In reference to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, the following anecdote is related of Senator DOUGLAS:

"It is stated that while it was pending before the Senate, there was a dinner party somewhere, at which the British Minister and the Senator were present. During the interview the Minister addressed the Senator, stating that he understood he was violently opposed to his treaty, and asked him why.

The Senator replied that he was opposed to it; but that, if the Minister would assent to the insertion of *two words* in the first article, he would vote for it.

'Very well,' responded the Minister, 'what are they?'

'After the words,' said Mr. DOUGLAS, 'Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, add, *or India!*'

'Oh, but,' said the Minister, 'the United States have no colonies in India.'

'Neither has Great Britain any colonies in Central America,' replied the Senator."

It is needless to say that the plan proposed in this volume embodies the force of these two words.

The importance of the present struggle in Mexico is best expressed in the words of the author:

"The battle array, on the one side, is the 'army of the nations,' who claim the 'rights of men;' on the other, that old traditional despotism of Rome—the consolidated organization of a thousand years. Its origin, history, discipline, wealth and power are known. Its principles and present attitude of defiance are loudly proclaimed to the world.

It is the grand pronunciamento—not of a 'Church' Party in Mexico against a handful of Republicans resolved there 'to do or die,—but it is the pronunciamento of the Great Hierarchy of the Earth against all the great principles of modern civilization. Republicanism to-day is a synonym for 'human rights.' It means human rights, political, civil, religious, educational, commercial, in America, in Mexico, in Spain, in Great Britain, all over the world."

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF WONDERS.

WONDERS OF OPTICS. By F. MARION. Translated from the French and edited by CHARLES W. QUIN, F. C. S. Illustrated with 70 engravings on wood and a colored frontispiece.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. By W. DE FONVILLE. Translated from the French and edited by T. L. PHIPSON, Ph. D., F. C. S., &c. Illustrated with 39 engravings on wood. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

The two handy and attractive little volumes named above are the first installment of one of the best importations we have had for popular enlightenment, from the acute observations of the French and the careful garnering of the English mind. Treating of matters which lie within the every-day experience of everybody, but which are noticed by few, and understood by less, the clever writers of these books have taken pains to explain the more ordinary phenomena and to collect authentic records of multitudes of unusual and exceptional manifestations of these familiar forces. The books are characterized by a free, graceful and engaging style of composition; terse, well-put statements of fact; clear expositions of the observed laws and properties of the natural forces; industrious research and skillful grouping of illustrative examples of their action; numberless anecdotes—marvelous, ludicrous, curious, apt, interesting in every way; and a profuse abundance of pictorial illustration, evidently from French plates, and showing all the peculiar marks of French style, on the one hand neatness, exactness and clearness in the scientific cuts, and on the other dramatic action, and often really fine picturesque effect in the illustrations of incident and natural phenomena.

We are particularly pleased with this edition of the Messrs. SCRIBNER, because of its attractiveness for the young; and it will undoubtedly have an admirable influence in alluring them to the study of many things which, in this inquiring day of general scientific thoughtfulness, every person of intelligence should know, as the very fundamental and primary elements of the questions agitated in our time.

The authors are men of marked scientific repute and official position in France, and it is a happy sign of the times when such authorities find heart and tact enough to turn from the more abstruse walks of science in order to point out these paths of wonder and delight amid familiar things which the heedless many pass every day in stolid and unobservant ignorance.

We greet the *Library of Wonders* with hearty welcome, and hope it may find in its further publication the success it so fairly merits.

A SUMMER VACATION IN THE PARKS AND MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO. By SAMUEL BOWLES. Springfield: SAMUEL BOWLES & CO.

This very portable and instructive little book carries the reader over the track of the Union Pacific Railway to the Switzerland of America, with its broad and fertile plains on the east, its ranges of the Rocky Mountains rolling and folding in the centre, and in the midst of these its lofty plateaus and celebrated natural parks that keep within their magnificent unexplored solitudes a world of mineral and other resources, and nourish, among the forests and gorges, a multitude of streams flowing outward and downward in all directions—east, west and south—to swell the currents of the Rio Grande, the Colorado, the Arkansas, the Platte, the Canadian, and many another "exulting and abounding river" of that central region of our continent. It has the great merit of brevity, setting before the reader all the great features and statistics of a highly interesting subject in few but fitting words.

Leaving at Cheyenne the great railway, which he thinks a *leetle* expensive, but at the same time a most excellent and beneficent performance, Mr. BOWLES, in company with Vice-President COLFAX, Governor BROSS, and a large party, goes down by stage to Denver, a city right in the gangway of the Pacific thoroughfare by the St. Louis route, and therefore destined to be a large and populous capital. Proceeding from this, we are carried to explore the mountains and parks of that magnificent Oberland—concerning which our author says:

"Starting from an elevation at the end of the Plains of five thousand to five thousand five hundred feet, these mountains rapidly carry you up to eight thousand, ten thousand, thirteen thousand, near to fifteen thousand feet above the sea level. Nine, ten and twelve thousand feet peaks are scattered everywhere—they are the mountains—while those that mount to thirteen or fourteen thousand are plenty enough to be familiar, and are, indeed, rarely out of sight. They do not form a simple line, ascending from one and descending to another plain or valley, but are a dozen lines folded on, and mingled among each other, in admirable confusion; opening to let their superfluous waters flow out; closing to hold their treasures and defy the approach of man; gathering up all their strength, as it were, to make a peak or two of extra massive proportions, cold with snow and dreary with rock; and shading down into comparatively tender hills, that woo the forests and the flowers to their very summits. The line of peaks that divide the waters that flow to the Atlantic from those coursing into the Pacific—'the divide,' *par excellence*—twists and turns through the Territory, very much in the style of a long and double-backed bow, making an almost entire circle sometimes, and then coming back to its mission as a north and south line. Within its huge folds are other 'divides,' separating the feeders to rival rivers of the same continental side, or rival feeders of the same river, and other ranges with peaks as high as the parent range; and within and among them all, the hills, as if tired of height and perpendicularity, give way to wide plains or prairies, with all the beauties and characteristics of plains and prairies outside the mountain region, and the added charm of holding little baby mountains of their own to diversify the landscape and feed forest and stream, while up and around them grow, through woods and grassy openings, the grand parent ranges that guard and enfold what are well called 'natural parks.'

These parks are a distinctive and remarkable feature of this mountain centre or belt of Colorado. They open upon the traveler at frequent intervals in charming unexpectedness; rich with grass and water, with trees and flowers, with soft beauty of outline and warm beauty of color, in most admirable contrast to the rough rocks and white snow of the high ranges around. Most of these parks are, of course, *petite*—little wide valleys around the heads of single streams, or the conjunctions of several, or the homes of sweet lakes; but there are four great ones that mark the phenomenon and give the name. These are North Park, Middle Park, South Park and San Luis Park, varying in size from twenty by fifty miles to one hundred by two hundred, or say from Rhode Island to Massachusetts—little episodes and interjections among these mountains, by whose size, as thus stated, you may take in some sense of the extent and majesty of the region, of which they are a sub-feature, as a whole.

The North Park extends up to the northern line of the Territory and within thirty or forty miles of the Pacific Railroad; through and out of it flow the head waters of the North Platte; its streams are thicker with trout, and its sage brush and buffalo grass and wooded hill-sides offer more deer and wolves and and antelopes and bears than are found in the lower and more frequented parks, but its soil is colder as its elevation is higher, and its charms of color and vegetation more stinted. Middle Park lies next below, and separated by a single but high sub-range of the main mountains. This is fifty miles wide by seventy miles long, and as the continental divide sweeps around on its eastern side, all its waters flow into the Colorado of the West and so into the Pacific. But it embraces within itself several high ranges of hills and two or three different valleys. The great peaks of the Territory lie marshaled around it—Long's Peak, Gray's Peaks and Mount Lincoln, northeast, southeast and southwest, each from 13,000 to 14,500 feet high; and snow-topped mountains circle its whole area. Milder and more beautiful in landscape than the North, it yet falls behind its neighbor on the other side, the South Park, which is thirty miles wide and sixty long, and, fellowshipping with the North Park, comes into the inner tail of the bow, carries the continental divide on its west, and furnishes the waters of the Arkansas and the South Platte.

This (the South) is the more beautiful of the parks and the better known. Mining discoveries within and around it have opened roads through it, and bordered it with settlements. It offers a remarkable combination of the beauties of the Plains and those of the Mountains. They mingle and mix in charming association. Wide areas of rich prairie open out before the level eye; upraise it or turn one side, and grand snowy mountains carry the sight up among the clouds; and between these types of natural beauty are plentiful shadings in gently rolling hills, long level banks, thick and diversified forests, bright and bountiful streams—all the grand panorama of natural beauty that hill and valley, mountain and plain, Winter and Summer, snow and verdure, trees and rocks, water and waste can produce in combination and comparison, is here spread before the spectator, not from a single spot or in a single hour of his travel, but from mile to mile, from day's journey to day's journey, ever the same various scene, yet ever shifting in its kaleidoscopic alliances and changes.

The San Luis Park lies along and around the Arkansas and its tributaries in Southern Colorado and Northern New-Mexico, is the largest and perhaps the most varied of the series of great parks, centres about a grand lake, and is rich alike in agricultural and mineral promise. The Indians have robbed us of our promised peep into its lines, and we know it only by its kinship to those we have visited, and the enthusiastic descriptions of those to whom it is familiar."

Colorado has more than twice the extent of the State of New-York. Its climate is one of the finest and healthiest in the world, and in character of soil it is mainly agricultural and pastoral. "At a rough estimate," says Mr. BOWLES, "the agricultural wealth of Colorado last year (1867) was a million of bushels of corn, half a million of wheat, half a million of oats, barley and vegetables, fifty thousand head of cattle and one hundred thousand sheep." With reference to the minerals of the State, he says:

"The scheme is a good one: the Indians agree to it; and the bargain has been made by the Government agents here—all that is needed is for the authorities at Washington to furnish the means for carrying it into execution. So far as our observation extends, the greatest trouble with our Indian matters lies at Washington; the chief of the cheating and stupidity gathers there; while the Indian agents here upon the ground are, if not immaculate, certainly more intelligent, sensible and practical, and truer to the good of the settler and the Indian than their superiors at the seat of government."

But agriculture will be the great wealth of Colorado. The greatest discouragement of the farmers at present is the hostility of the Indians, who are naturally irritated by the inroad of the white people. It is now proposed, however, that the hill tribes, or Utes, may be induced to go away altogether into the southwest corner of the State, among the more inaccessible hills, and there follow agricultural pursuits and a pastoral life. Our author says:

"There is apparently no limit, in fact, to the growth of the mineral interests of Colorado. The product this year is from two millions to two and a half: next year it will be at least a million more, perhaps a million and a half, or four millions; and the increase will go on indefinitely. For the business is now taken hold of in the right way; pursued for the most part on strictly business principles; and every year must show improvements in the ways and means of mining and treating the ores. The mountains are just full of ores holding fifteen to fifty dollars' worth of the metals per ton; and the only question, as to the amount to be got out, is one of labor and cost as compared with the profits of other pursuits."

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Speech of Colonel Walker, the Independent Republican Candidate for Governor.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 26.

The rain yesterday afternoon did not prevent the gathering of a large concourse of people on the Capitol-square to hear an address from Colonel GILBERT C. WALKER, of Norfolk, the "true Republican" candidate for Governor of Virginia. The crowd was largely composed of white persons, but there was also a goodly attendance of colored persons. Colonel WALKER spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to-day under very peculiar circumstances. I have been nominated as the candidate for the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of this noble old Commonwealth; and nominated, too, as the lawyers would say, without my knowledge, privity, or consent. I am no politician, and I did not seek this or any other nomination. I did not settle in Virginia to devote myself to politics. I came here for business. The genial climate of your State, your vast commercial advantages, the high character your people have ever entertained for honor and integrity, attracted me here. It was, therefore, with more than ordinary surprise, and, I might almost say, with a feeling of regret, that I have found myself thrust before the good people of this Commonwealth as a candidate for the highest office within their gift. But when I consider the character of the men from whom this nomination emanates—when I consider the important issues involved and the vast interests at stake—when I read the platform of principles upon which they desire me to stand and see therein the principal plank, "Peace throughout the broad borders of Virginia, good-will among all her citizens"—I feel constrained to accept the nomination and do the best I can to accomplish the object.

Fellow-citizens, the men who have placed me in nomination are well-known to you and to the people of this State. They are men of substantial character, men of broad and catholic views and liberal principles. They are Republicans all—yes, Grant Administration Republicans—and so am I. These men, you and I, and every citizen of this Commonwealth, have the most vital interest in the real and complete restoration of this State to her relations with the Federal Union. But how shall that be accomplished? How shall Virginia again clothe herself in the sovereign habiliments of a State and again enter the great sisterhood of States? There is but one road which you and I can travel. We must execute the Reconstruction laws of Congress promptly and in good faith, and we again tread to the music of the Union—again consider ourselves a sovereign State—again call ourselves freemen; and then again, gentlemen, prosperity and peace will reign within your borders. I believe, gentlemen, that the time has arrived when the people, or a large majority of this Commonwealth are in accord with me upon this measure. I believe that they are convinced that the time has arrived when they should not only accept the situation, but realize it in all its force and bearings. I have been one of those who have been always in favor of executing the reconstruction laws of Congress promptly, honestly and thoroughly. I have said it before, and I repeat it again here, that in my judgment the wise and politic course for the people of this State to pursue is to carry out those measures in good faith. Are the people ready to carry them out in good faith? Are we ready for this issue? What other mode is there by which we in Virginia can ever again enter the portals of the Union? I see none, and, I believe, you see none. Now, fellow-citizens, at this juncture there is no election ordered for Virginia. A convention assembled here last Winter a year ago and framed a Constitution. That Constitution I object to. I object to it because of its disqualification clauses, its test-oaths, and its county organization. I think the day for disfranchisements has passed. I think the day for good feelings has arrived. I do not believe you can reconstruct the State promptly, that you can have a stable State Government, unless all her people are united and peaceful. I have been in favor, as I said before, of executing the reconstruction laws in good faith. It follows as a logical sequence that I have been in favor of placing the colored man upon an equality with the white man so far as his civil and political rights were concerned. I deem it a necessity for him. I deem it a necessity for you to-day. It is a grave question whether it will ever answer in a Government constituted like ours to have any large body of our fellow-citizens disfranchised, and unable to exercise the right to vote for those who shall govern them. The same principle which I would apply to the colored man I apply to the white man. I say let everybody vote. Put everybody upon an equal basis, and then let the best man win. That has been my doctrine; that is my doctrine now. It is because the Constitution to which I have referred does not recognize this principle that I am against it. But strike from it these objectionable clauses, and I will vote for it; not because I approve of all its other provisions, but because, under the circumstances, it is the best we can obtain. Let Congress strike out these provisions, or submit them to a separate vote, and I have no doubt the balance of the Constitution will be adopted by an almost unanimous vote. I hope and believe that Congress will do the one or the other, and that speedily. What is needed in Virginia to-day is reconstruction. What is needed is a restoration to the Union. Commerce is paralyzed. Trade, agriculture, everything has the blight of disorder resting upon it. The remedy for all these evils is in reconstruction. We want within our borders "peace." We want peace upon the basis of equality to all men in their civil and political rights, and when you grant that and all recognize it, of every order and of every variety of society, you will have peace in your borders, and Virginia will again march on, again keep pace with her sister States in improvement, in progress, in financial prosperity, in wealth and responsibility and power. When the chosen Chief of this country in his letter of acceptance proclaimed that one single expression, "Let us have peace," it flew like lightning throughout the land. It was echoed from every hillside and from every plain of the South. The Southern people, with one acclaim almost, said, "Let us have peace." We believe that General GRANT, in making use of that expression, meant what he said. We believe that he intends to carry it out in good faith. We believe that what he said in his inaugural he meant honestly and sincerely. We believe that he intends to execute all that he laid down in that inaugural. If he does, why, then again we shall have peace within our borders, and good will among men everywhere. I said a moment ago that what we need in this State is early and immediate reconstruction. You need reconstruction to build up your railroads. You need reconstruction to finish your canals. You need reconstruction to utilize at the eastern point of your State the grand harbor which nature prepared for you, and a commerce which shall vie with New-York—which shall vie with any city in the Union in its extent and importance. You need reconstruction to bring within your borders emigrants from the North as well as from Europe. You need reconstruction in every sense of the term. You need restoration to the Union. With that will come these blessings. With that will come peace within your borders. With that will come all the blessings which flow from happiness, contentment and prosperity. It has been a long time since I have had the honor of addressing any audience in public, or since I attempted to make a speech of any kind, and I feel from what little I have already said that my lungs are feeling the effects of it. I must wait until I get closely in harness, when I promise to address you again, and more fully and more at length. I believe I have indicated to you all the chief points, the main issues, the real questions upon which this organization will conduct its campaign. Thanking you for the attention you have given me for my brief remarks, I bid you good night.

Messrs. STEARNS and JOHN B. CRENSHAW also addressed the meeting, and were entirely undisguised and earnest in their conservatism. These speeches were rarities in this community. It has been a long time since such comprehensive, liberal and wise views were heard within the boundaries of the Capitol Square.

The Independent Republican Movement.

From the Petersburg Index, March 25.

Some months ago the seed was sown for a harvest of good feeling in Virginia. Four years of strife had dragged their slow lengths along, and the people were wearied of a condition which contained no promise of improvement. Compromise was suggested as a method of settlement, and met with favor in many quarters, with deadly opposition in others. We favored the attempt for peace as the best plan of escape which had been proposed, and called upon its antagonists to suggest their contemplated line of action. If it should prove better, we would adopt it.

Time has passed and new opportunities of possible accommodation have occurred. The revilers of the "new movement" are assailing, in advance of final developments, the party which has seceded from Radicalism and which asks support from the Conservatives of Virginia in building up a power which shall rescue the State from the carpet-bag faction which has so long and despotically ruled over it.

The same gentlemen who sung such tuneful dirges over the "nine," declaim sentimentally and patriotically against the Walker ticket, and before assuming any position, we ask the passivists to *let the people know what they propose to do*. It won't do to hammer away at everybody's fortifications, and build none of our own—to stigmatize as unwise and dishonorable every proposition, and name no alternatives to them. If this horn of the dilemma is too crooked and too sharp, show us the other, that we may choose between. There may be some bright prospect which, while hidden to our imperfect vision, is plain to the eagle glance of the *Enquirer*, and the prophetic eye of the *Express*. Give us the benefit of your *reconnoisances*. Time is pressing, every day is valuable, and yet you have *no rallying point but negatives*. Raise your flag so that men may look upon it. It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill. Stop abusing other people and their designs, and devote a little time to ventilating and praising your own.

The Removal of Governor Wells.

From the Richmond Whig, March 29.

General STONEMAN's order removing Governor WELLS is one that will cause less surprise than pleasure. The same order announces that the executive functions hitherto exercised by Governor WELLS will be assumed by the Commanding-General. No reason for this action is assigned in the order—the simple fact is announced with military brevity and directness. Without knowing the why or the wherefore we may presume that the immediate and moving cause was the conviction that a person laboring under the misfortune of being arraigned on a criminal charge before a United States Commissioner, is not a suitable man to preside over a high-minded people as their Chief Magistrate. There may be other reasons, however, in addition. There is, to our minds, no difficulty in finding an abundance of reasons why Governor WELLS should be removed, and should long since have been removed.

Whether the Commanding General took this step on his own responsibility, or whether it was taken in pursuance of orders from Washington, we are not prepared to say, but this we can and do say, that no step could have been taken that would be more acceptable to our people, or that could more tend to put them in good humor with the authorities. Should this action be approved and sustained at Washington, it will prove to be the most important reconstruction and peace measure yet vouchsafed to Virginia.

The following is the order issued from headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., March 27, 1869.

Special Orders No. 62—[Extract.]—1. All the powers conferred upon the chief executive officer of the State of Virginia by its Constitution and laws, and heretofore exercised by the Provisional Governor thereof under the reconstruction laws of Congress, are hereby devolved upon the commanding officer of the First Military District, and will, until further orders, by him be assumed and performed.

* * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major-General STONEMAN.
S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Letter from the Confederate General Wickham.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the Enquirer and Examiner:

You have a paragraph in your paper of to-day devoted to myself, in which you allude to a previous publication of a statement reported to have been made by Governor WELLS some months since in a speech, to the effect that I had, "on going into battle, apostrophized the Federal flag with tears in my eyes, praying that it might be victorious," &c., &c. About the time that this speech was said to have been made, some "good-natured friend" sent me some Democratic papers containing the report, with editorial comments so vituperative toward myself that I at once determined not to notice it; but as your article of to-day is couched in more courteous terms, I will reply to it by saying that during and since the war I have often said to those with whom I was on terms of friendship, that I never saw the United States flag, even when approaching me in battle, that I did not feel arising those emotions of regard for it that it had been wont to inspire.

I have in like manner said that one of the most painful sights I had ever seen was on the night of the first battle of Manassas, when I saw an officer trailing the flag in the dust before a regiment in line.

And further, in like manner, that there was no day during the war on which I would not have hailed with pleasure an announcement of the restoration of peace and the Union.

These opinions I have had no concealment about among my friends or others, and I have no doubt Governor WELLS has heard me express them. What deductions he or others draw from them, and in what language they may clothe those deductions, I do not propose to inquire.

Of these facts I am conscious, and I think I can mention them without subjecting myself to the charge of vanity, viz.: That before the war I labored to avert it as earnestly as man could do; that during the war, in common with many others, *in conformity* to the views of those among whom I lived, I fought as persistently to carry out those views as man could do, and that since the war I have labored as earnestly to restore the prosperity of the State as man could do, and that during the whole period of my connexion with public affairs I have been actuated by the simple desire to advance the interests of those among whom my lot in life has been cast.

Now, all this is, I think, certainly more than can be said by the class of persons who never having heard a bullet whistle, devote themselves to the effort of detracting from the character of those who, fully accepting the situation, differ from them upon the means of reconstruction.

You state that it is said that I "ostentatiously parade," &c. I do not think that any one who knows me personally would ever charge me with doing anything "ostentatiously."

The relations between Governor WELLS and Judge BOND and myself are of the most "cordial character," and when I heard of their arrest I at once went to offer to them any assistance I could render; and this, under like circumstances, I would do for the humblest friend I have.

Your article of this morning, which, inasmuch as I occupy no political position, I think, uncalled for, is my excuse for troubling you with this letter.

Your obedient servant,
WM. C. WICKHAM.

National Bank Circulation—The Action of the Boston Banks.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

It may well excite surprise to learn, as we do from the Washington dispatches, that a committee representing the Boston banks is now in Washington for the purpose of urging upon Congress the authorization of further issues of bank currency.

When we remember how unanimously, in answer to the demand from the West for more banks, public opinion of this action has insisted that no addition to the present volume of depreciated paper could be tolerated, and that all action of the Government should be in the direction of specie payments, it seems incredible that the associated banks of this city should place themselves in the attitude of asking the Government to break down the barrier which alone has saved the country from a fresh flood of inconvertible shinplasters.

If the managers of the Boston banks wish their opinion to carry weight in and out of Congress, they must first be willing to be just. It is impossible to deny the inequality of the present distribution of bank currency. Under the present law, one-half of the issue was apportioned upon the relative population of the several States, and the other half with due regard to the existing bank capital, resources and business of each State. By this rule Massachusetts is entitled to $21,795,000, and has $57,084,600; Rhode Island is entitled to $4,794,000, and has $12,491,480; Vermont is entitled to $2,989,500, and has $5,737,560; Illinois is entitled to $11,838,000, and has $9,648,850; Wisconsin is entitled to $6,211,500, and has $2,541,400; Louisiana is entitled to $10,581,000, and has $1,131,415; North Carolina is entitled to $7,546,500, and has $316,000; South Carolina is entitled to $7,566,000, and has $135,000.

As the West and South have not only just cause of complaint, but the votes in Congress to compel attention to their demands, it is useless to expect the present condition of things to continue.

Either the Eastern banks must consent to scale down their circulation, say to seventy, and perhaps ultimately to fifty per cent. of their capital, or we shall have free banking with unlimited issues.

Apart from this necessity, the percentage of circulation to capital ought to be reduced, for the safety of the banks and their customers.

In October, 1868, the capital of the National Banks was $420,634,511, and they held $414,664,800 in United States bonds. Nearly the whole bank capital was invested in bonds, and the banks had no capital of their own to lend. They could loan only money due to the community on demand, *i. e.*, their deposits and circulation. Obviously, this is a very unsafe condition, and a moderate panic would suffice to fail many of them, or to compel an entire cessation of discounts, sufficient to fail their customers.

The community has no interest in keeping up the large profits of the banks. The system must be *supposed* to subserve the public interests, or it is doomed. Let the Eastern banks, in a grasping desire to continue enormous dividends, persuade Congress to give way to the demand for more currency, and it will not take very long for the reaction to come. The people are beginning to tire of so much legislation for special interests. A bank expansion, followed by the inevitable revulsion, would be very likely to bring the people to consent to make trial of the "money of the Constitution," and discard forever what Mr. WEBSTER described in 1816 as "one of the most effectual contrivances for cheating the laboring masses of mankind,"—paper currency.

W. E.

Frightful Occurrence in the Chicago County Jail—Five Negroes Nearly Burned to Death.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 27.

Much has been said about the Cook County Jail. To the many miseries and tortures that, in years past, have been the plague and death of unfortunate prisoners, that of fire was added yesterday. The particulars are as follows:

Cell No. 8, facing the north, and the second west of the entrance or dividing corridor, was the habitation of five young colored men named George Washington, (No. 1,) George Washington, (No. 2,) Benjamin Wilson, John Williams and Charles Pile. They are accused of various crimes, ranging from burglary to petty larceny. In accordance with the rules, or in the absence of any rules, the prisoners are allowed to smoke amongst the straw, bedding and other combustible materials that make up the contents of the cells. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the person mentioned as CHARLES PILE felt an inclination to indulge in a smoke. After lighting his pipe, he threw the burning paper on the bed, and in a moment some of the straw had caught fire. The other inmates remonstrated with PILE on his reckless conduct, but this individual coolly remarked: "Let it alone; let the damned jail burn up." However pious this thought may have been under ordinary circumstances, it was a trifle reckless coming from an individual under lock and key. He had no sooner given utterance to the expression when the bed presented a sheet of flame, (and these cells have little room beside.) The prisoners confined in the little five-by-six holes, generally deprive themselves of all clothing but their pantaloons, and in this state were the inmates of Cell No. 8. When the flames leaped into the air one of the GEORGE WASHINGTONS made an effort to extinguish them, but of no avail, and soon joined with the rest in crying for help. Everything combustible in the cell was soon on fire, and the inmates literally stood in the flame. Not being salamanders, the fire had the usual effect upon their bare persons, and as the flames licked about their breasts, shoulders, arms and heads, their cries for succor were piteous to hear. The heavy wooden door had been thrown back, and only the iron-grated door was between them and safety. But while this door gave them a view of the outside, and gave those outside a view of the burning furnace with the roasting men within, it was an effectual barrier against escape.

Assistant Turnkey W. F. RICE was in the office at the time, and the moment the cries of the unfortunate prisoners reached his ears he hurried to their rescue. When he reached the door, the flames were rushing out between the bars, and it was with the utmost difficulty, not unaccompanied with danger, that the lock could be reached. While Mr. RICE, all excitement and nervous, of course, worked about the lock, the prisoners set up fearful yells of agony and pain, and with might and main threw themselves against the bars in the vain endeavor to force them from their fastenings. Finally the door flew open, and out rushed the prisoners, wild, blistered and with hair on fire. Nearly frantic with pain they rushed up and down the corridors, howling piteously, and it was many minutes before they could be calmed sufficiently to accept such aid and succor as their keepers could offer them. Dr. S. C. BLAKE was instantly called to the assistance of the poor wretches, and did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings. Flour, cotton and sweet oil was applied in immense quantities, and when the doctor had concluded his work, his patients presented a very odd appearance, the dark skins contrasting very curiously with the flour and white cotton with which they had been sprinkled and bandaged.

The tall GEORGE WASHINGTON was most severely burnt. His entire body is one mass of open wounds, and in many places the flesh is fairly roasted. WILSON is badly burned about the back, shoulders and face. WASHINGTON No. 2 the same. CHARLES PILE, the author of the catastrophe, faired a trifle better, and JOHN WILLIAMS, who had taken refuge under the bed, escaped with some comparatively slight burns about his hands and face. It is feared that one, and perhaps three of these unfortunates may lose their lives.

As soon as the men had escaped from the cell a quantity of water was dashed upon the flames, and the fire was extinguished before the building was seriously endangered.

General Frank P. Blair, Jr., in New-Orleans.

General F. P. BLAIR, Jr., arrived in New-Orleans on the 24th inst., and the New-Orleans *Bee* says of him:

"The presence of this distinguished gentleman in our city, and the fact that he was on the Democratic Presidential ticket with Mr. SEYMOUR, and the favorite of the two with the Southern people, has made him the recipient of marked courtesies from many of our citizens. The Hancock Club, so noted for their hospitality, have extended him special attentions."

Of his visit to the Hancock Club the *Times* gives the following additional particulars:

"The General was received at the door by President PINCKNEY SMITH and the committee that had waited upon him at the St. Charles. By these gentlemen the General was formally introduced to the members of the Club, some 100 or 150 in number. It need hardly be stated that there was a generous libation of the best wine that the Club afforded, and that a formal toast was drank by the President of the Club to General BLAIR. This toast was neatly responded to by the General in a short speech, in which he stated that when the war broke out he went into it to keep the United States as it was; but that after the war was over he did not wish to see the South trodden down—he wanted to see the country whole, but wanted to see the South preserve her former prosperity and force in the Republic. The visit of the General and his friends lasted until nearly 11 o'clock, and was productive of the most amiable feelings between hosts and guests.

It hardly need be stated that the short visit of last evening was but a prelude to a more formal reception to be given to the General before his departure from the city."

Liberal Gift to the Peabody Institute.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 27.

At the last public reception, in Peabody, of GEORGE PEABODY, during his late visit to this country, that gentleman read to those who were so fortunate as to be present, a letter from Mrs. ELIZA SUTTON, in which that lady proposed giving to the Trustees of the Peabody Institute the sum of $20,000 to be invested as a permanent fund for the purchase of books of a standard character, for a reference library, as a distinct department of the library connected with the Institute. The letter bears the date Oct. 15, 1866, and specifies that the donation is to be known as the Eben Dale Sutton Fund. The fund is named in memory of the only son of Mrs. SUTTON, who died in 1862, at the age of 15 years. In a subsequent letter, dated Jan. 28, 1867, Mrs. SUTTON further expressed her desire to furnish the room designed for the library, at her own expense, and made the following condition to the gift, viz.: "That at no time shall the Committee, to whom is intrusted the expenditure of this fund, hold in their hands, unexpended, more than the income of one year."

The room for the accommodation of the library has just been completed, and is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest rooms in the country. The entire cost of furnishing the room has been $13,000, and no pains have been spared to have everything that could possibly add to the convenience or comfort of those who will use the library. The library will be free to all, but no books will be allowed to be taken away from the room.

Arrest on a Charge of Attempted Assassination.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, March 27.

On the evening of Aug. 26, 1867, as the wife of JOHN MILBURN, of Pomfret, was at work folding clothes by a window, SYLVANUS GREENE, of Providence, approached the house unperceived and shot her with a pistol, the ball striking her breast about three inches below the collar bone, glancing to the right and lodging in her shoulder, inflicting a serious wound. Mrs. MILBURN ran into an adjoining room, and GREENE, unable to obtain entrance to the premises, fled. All search for him proved unavailing, until Deputy Sheriff C. H. OSGOOD, of Pomfret, who has ever since been on the watch, heard of him in Providence, and on Wednesday night, assisted by Officers SWAN and NOLAN, succeeded in arresting him. He was taken to Pomfret on Thursday, and examined before Justice HOLBROOK, who bound him over for trial before the Supreme Court, and in default of bail he was committed to jail in Brooklyn.

The reasons for the conduct of GREENE are briefly these: JOHN MILBURN, who is a native of Pomfret, enlisted in the navy in 1862, leaving his young wife in Providence, where he married her. He was not heard from for a long time, and his wife, supposing him dead, was married to GREENE. MILBURN, like another Enoch Arden, came back and found his wife married and living quietly with GREENE. She preferred her first love, and went with him to Pomfret, and was living at his mother's. GREENE followed them and attempted to murder her in revenge for her desertion of him.

Marriage and Divorce—Chicago Outdone.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, March 26.

There is now living in this city a woman who, eight years ago, was married to her first husband. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run. Within a week after she heard the news of his death she united her fortunes with another man, who lost his life, ere the honeymoon was over, in a street brawl in this city. Returning from the funeral, she accepted the proposal of a third, and the next day was legally married to him. But it appears that husband No. 3 was not the man to suit her ideas, and she soon after filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas for a divorce, which was granted her. A few months elapsed and No. 4 pledged himself to love, protect and care for her. This marriage also proved unhappy for both parties, and again the Courts interfered and dissolved the tie which bound them together. In May, 1867, No. 5 was smitten with her charms, and after the short courtship, a priest slipped the marriage noose over his head and he became the lord and master of her household effects. Two months they lived in peace, but at the end of that time the wife became jealous of another woman in the immediate neighborhood, and she again resorted to the Courts to sever the nuptial knot, which was done. In October of the same year, No. 6 presented himself, and a quick marriage followed. For some reason they failed to agree, the husband insisting that he was the head of the household and the wife denying it, so they separated, and a bill in the Chancery part of the Common Pleas Court again released her of her troublesome partner. In February 1868, she again sought to try the bliss of married life, and united her fortunes with No. 7. This time they lived together just a year, when they concluded they had had enough of each other, and separated. The wife again applied for a divorce, and it was granted her, and she is now anxiously waiting for No. 8.

In 1867, her daughter, by adoption, who was a sprightly girl of fifteen Summers, possessing the mother's ideas of matrimony, married a brother of her mother's husband, thus mixing up the relation question fearfully. This marriage proved an unhappy one also, and taking her mother's advice, she got rid of her incumbrance by procuring a divorce. On the same day on which her mother was married the seventh time, she was also married to her second husband, and in two months after, the Court interfered at her request and left her a grass widow at the interesting age of sweet seventeen.

A Velocipede Railway.

England, France and America are at present enjoying a quiet triangular game at velocipedes. In France they have had races and matches; in America they are doing—or trying to do—the thing on the tight rope. This is all very well for French excitement and American sensationalism, but it don't suit our English sober-going notions. So, we turn to the practical, and utilize this newly-revived system of locomotion for useful purposes. We propose velocipede railways—at least, one candidate for Bedlam among us does. Here is the sum and substance of a recent application to the Lord Chancellor for a patent which we found the other day in the Patent Office: One single line of rail is arranged in the middle of the roadway. The rolling stock is constructed with four bearing wheels, with double flanges, all in one line in the middle, underneath each carriage, instead of having bearing wheels placed on each side. Traversing crews and gear are employed for shifting the wheels laterally relatively to the body of the carriage until the load is perfectly balanced upon the wheels. The perpendicular position is preserved by the addition of one or more wheels on each side of the carriage, so arranged, by working in slots, as to run freely upon the road, without bearing any part of the weight of the carriage, except when the carriage inclines to one side or the other. Truly, the inventor expects and hopes to become a great man, but he must be a wise one first; and if he is, he will consider the magnificent impossibility of his project before he expects another legal coin of the realm upon it.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Tennessee Politics—Republican State Convention.

From the Nashville Press & Times, March 26.

The Republican State Central Committee, which met yesterday at the Capitol, in pursuance of the call of the Chairman, Hon. A. M. CATE, determined, after due consultation, and in view of the probability that the Democrats would not fail to take advantage of a multiplicity of Republican candidates for the Supreme Court, to call a State Convention, to meet in this city on the 20th of April, to nominate a judicial ticket.

It is known that Mr. JOHNSON has advised the running of at least one Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, and there is no doubt that inaction and dissension among the Republicans would bring out other Democratic candidates. One of the gentlemen, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, is reported to have declined a judicial commission in 1866, on the ground that he did not regard the present State Government as legal. It would certainly be dangerous in the extreme to have Judges holding these views of the State Government on the Supreme bench.

Richmond's New Postmaster.

From the Richmond State Journal, March 26.

Miss BETTIE VAN LEW is in receipt daily of letters from all parts of the Union, congratulating her upon the appointment she has received from the President, in reward for her services to the Union and fidelity to the flag. As it would be impossible for her to reply to each of her well-wishers, she requests us to return them her thanks by general proclamation. So, in her name, we say: "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind sympathies and good wishes." She is also bothered, almost as much as General GRANT, with applications for places in the Post Office, and asks us to state that there are no vacancies.

New Seal of Alabama.

Governor SMITH, of Alabama, has issued proclamation announcing that in compliance with the terms of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, he has caused to be prepared a seal, to be known and used as the "Great Seal of the State." He describes the seal as follows:

The seal is in the form of a circle, and two and a quarter inches in diameter. Near the edge is the word "Alabama," and opposite, at the same distance from the edge, are the words "Great Seal." In the centre of the seal an eagle is represented with raised wings alighting upon the National shield, with three arrows in his left talons. The eagle holds in his beak a streamer, on which, immediately over the wings, are the words "Here We Rest."

UNCOMFORTABLE IGNORANCE.—A couple of young ladies who entered the Opera House the other evening, evidently were not familiar with the patent chairs on the parquet floor. Instead of turning the seat down, they both sat on the upturned edge, to the amusement of that part of the audience in their immediate vicinity. By bracing themselves with their feet against the chairs in front, and holding on to the sides of their own uncomfortable chair, they managed, with an occasional "ease up," to maintain their position until another party entered and turned down the seats, when they discovered their mistake, and quickly followed the example with evident relief.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, March 2*

FRUIT AT NEW-ORLEANS.—Strawberries are beginning to be pretty abundant in market, but notwithstanding the supply the prices still keep up. Ninety cents for a small box full is the tariff. Hundreds of saucers of this favorite berry were made way with yesterday and last evening, at the Canal-street confectioneries, at the rate of fifty cents per saucer. The most delicious and delicate plum, the Mespilus, is beginning to put in an appearance. The crop of this fruit, we believe, does not promise to be very abundant this season.—*New-Orleans Picayune, March 23.*

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has another eulogy of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, in the course of which it says: "He is not old, nor gray-bearded, nor cast down. Why should he be so? His participation in the Confederate movement need not be, and doubtless is not, a source of regret, and a residence of four or five years abroad has, in general, a rejuvenating tendency. General BRECKINRIDGE is certainly above the reach of current criticism. He seeks no office, but he shirks no responsibility, and claims simply the privileges of private citizenship after his long and very brilliant career."

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Crestline, Ohio, on the 14th and 15th of April, to organize a State Temperance Party, with prohibition for its foundation, intended to effect the passage of a Prohibitory law, and to elect to office men alone who will enforce such a law.

The Atlanta *New Era*, speaking of General P. M. YOUNG, the Democratic member of the last Congress from the Seventh District of Georgia, says: "We are more than happy to learn that this brave, talented and distinguished gentleman is giving the Administration of President GRANT a cordial and warm support. We are proud to number such men among the supporters of our great, good and wise President."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 29, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

The minutes of meeting held March twenty-five were read and approved.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of West Thirty-fifth-street, in front of numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That permission be given to Bernard O'Neill to place a watering trough in front of his premises, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense and remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on south side of Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on north side of Twentieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Eleventh-avenue, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Dimond, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for damages sustained by his horse falling in a hole on Pier number nineteen, East River, on January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee of Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Willetts, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in assisting said Trustees to carry out the object of the institution; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Howland Potter to construct and maintain a bay window projecting from the side of his premises on East Thirty-seventh-street, said premises being situated on the northwesterly corner of Park-avenue and East Thirty-seventh-street, said window to be erected under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Devlin, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for loss of horse and harness from dumping ground at the foot of Laight-street, by reason of said ground being out of proper repair, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Rutgers-slip, from South to Water-street, be flagged full width.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clarkson-street, between Varick and Hudson streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

(In Board of Aldermen, February eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, said resolution amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:)

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated Third Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the said Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the salary of said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Gibney, Roberts—3.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Hampton D. Gage, one of the Trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Church, to be applied in payment of taxes, water-rents and interest thereon, for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the north side of East Twelfth-street, between Avenues A and B, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts, Cunningham—19.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan and Jacob Seebacher, for the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, as a compensation for extra services rendered at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in paying laborers, and so forth, in City Inspector's Department, as per annexed bill.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That Ninety-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River—be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper and necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Daly—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend William P. Morrogh, D. D., President, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the fund of the "School attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception," situated in East Fourteenth-street, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Father Donnelly, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the school connected with the said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney Roberts—2.

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Culkin, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from First-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Somerville, Treasurer of the Eighty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of five hundred and forty dollars and accrued interest, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of constructing a road or public drive, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Forty-seventh," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Forty-fifth."

Which was carried.

And as thus amended the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Andrew's Church, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—15.

Negative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Daly, Haughton—4.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That the lamp and fixtures now in front of the house number three hundred and ninety-three Greenwich-street, be removed and placed at a point fifteen feet southerly therefrom, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis W. Doane, Treasurer of All Saints Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, in the City of New-York, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, to enable the corporation of said church to pay the assessment on said property, the said assessment having been made against the said church for the work of Worth-street extension, and the Comptroller to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Roberts, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, the sidewalks be extended to the width of thirty feet, and the owners be permitted to inclose fifteen feet thereof for courtyard purposes, and that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the outside fifteen feet, where not already done.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That Bleecker-street, from Bowery to Hudson-street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend James Boyce, Pastor of Saint Teresa's Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to the school attached to said Church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 29, 1869—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to special call.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions relative to death of Ex-Mayor Harper.

Assistant Alderman Haughton, by unanimous consent, moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said preamble and resolutions.

Which was carried.

The President named as such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—

Assistant Alderman Haughton,
Assistant Alderman Pinckney, and
Assistant Alderman Cunningham.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK.
THE SUMMER SESSION
of this first-class Seminary, for the education of young ladies, will commence April 14.
REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD,
President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.

For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

"A FEW HINTS FROM A PERFECT master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."—William C. Bryant. Last week of half prices in penmanship and bookkeeping. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, Danbury, Conn.—Spring term opens April 1. For circulars apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO TEACHES IN the best families, wishes to find a home in a family as compensation for tuition; would be willing to go to the country during the Summer months, or to take board in any country place where she might find scholars during the Summer. Address M. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD ENTIRE charge of a gentleman's house, and instructed his daughters (three) in the English branches and music, vocal and instrumental, desires reengagement in a family of high moral worth. Address J. A. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN PROFESSOR, WITH the highest references, wishes pupils in French, French conversation and painting. Address PROFESSOR, No. 73 Gold-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—OFFICE OF THE BURGLAR Alarm Telegraph removed to No. 7 Murray-st., two doors from Broadway. E. HOLMES.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK..................} LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNION SQUARE
NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.
This bank being fully organized under the National Banking law, and having received a certificate of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, will open for business on
WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.
J. R. TERRY,
President.
M. FRIEDMAN, Cashier.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st of April, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the office of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

LOST OR STOLEN.
CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERTIFICATES Nos. 3,894 and 3,917, for ten and twenty shares, respectively, of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce, of the City of New-York, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Jane Welles, and Certificates Nos. 3,895 and 3,916, for twenty and ten shares, respectively, of same stock, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Susan J. Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost.
MARCH 17, 1869. mh17-1aw6wW

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERTIFICATES Nos. 1 and 2, for twenty shares each, in the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in names of Susan J. and Jane Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. mh17-1aw6wW

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23, 1869. }
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad income bonds, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
Also, coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due April 1, free of Government tax. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW R. R. CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869. }
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, due on 2d April, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at this office.
B. E. SMITH, President.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due 1st April next, will be paid on and after 1st prox. at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 176 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 13, next. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st prox. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	115	115½	5-20 Coupon, 67.	112⅞	113
Coupon, 1881.....	115¼	115½	5-20 Coupon, '68.	112⅞	113
5-20 Regis., 1862.	113	113¾	10-40 Regist'd.	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '62..	118	118¼	10-40 Coupon...	106	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	113¾	114	Gold...........	131⅛	131⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	115¾	116	U. S. Cur. Pac.	104⅛	104½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	112¾	113			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.
SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY LESSEES.
Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company due on 1st of April, 1869, will be paid in cash upon presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company in the City of New-York. For the over-due coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds, First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, carrying seven per cent. interest, guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company in sums of $1,000 each, will be issued, and scrip certificates for sums of lesser amount.
NEW-YORK, 30th March, 1869.
JAY GOULD,
President Erie Railway Company.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ELECTION.
The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received up to THURSDAY, 8th April, at noon, for the purchase of $500,000—or any part thereof—equipment coupon bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated March 1, 1869, and due in five years with interest at the rate of eight per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable semi-annually at the office of the agency in this City on the 1st of March and September.

No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

Payment will be required on notification of the acceptance of the bid. The balance of the $1,000,000 authorized will not probably be issued this year.

Proposals to be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st., and indorsed "Bid for Equipment Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company."
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869.

THE SAINT MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Saint Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Directors' Room of the Albany City National Bank, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 15, 1869.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 13th April.
The Transfer Books will close on the 1st proximo and remain closed until the 14th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons, due 1st April, on the 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid at the office of LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY, between 26TH and 27TH STS.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. ASSETS, $5,949,220.
All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date, payable in January or July.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from National tax.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, March 18, 1869. }
NOTICE.
A quarterly dividend of three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, April 1.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st day of April, both inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 470 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. and Government tax will be paid to stockholders of this Company, on the 15th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th until the 16th. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN WASHINGTON, D. C., lease and furniture of a boarding-house of 45 rooms, (24 of them front rooms,) elegantly furnished and full of boarders; location central; reputation first-class; could be converted into a hotel, or part of lower floor could be used as a store; lease runs three years; rent $2,800; price $6,000; half cash; balance in monthly payments. Address E. H. GRAVES, Nos. 367 and 369 E-st., corner 10th, Washington, D. C.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, an old established country store, twenty years' standing, within fifteen miles of the City; county seat; a profitable business now doing; sold only on account of ill-health of the owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TYPE FOR SALE CHEAP.—1,200 pounds of Bruce's Brevier, No. 1, new and copper-faced; also 47 pairs second-hand cases, in good order; the entire lot will be sold together at a bargain. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BARNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William J. Barnes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1869, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1869.
mh31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore F. Northrop, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869.
mh31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of John Murdoch Mackay and John Neilson, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, under the firm name of J. M. Mackay & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—New-York, March 30, 1869.
GEORGE C. COLLINS, No. 39 Front-st., N. Y.,
HARVEY FARRINGTON, No. 39 Broadway, N. Y., } Assignees.
mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR REINSTEIN and SIMON MAMLOK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Oscar Reinstein and Simon Mamlok, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of C. F. A. Dambman, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869. C. F. A. DAMBMAN, Assignee.
mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. DANNAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Dannal, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868.
CHAS. T. TITUS,
mh24-1aw3wW* of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MITCHELL, bankrupt.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT BAMBERGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. PLATO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry F. Plato, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Cooper, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, bankrupt.—No. 2,088.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel G. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BOROTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore E. Borott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, of the 20th day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter JOHN H. HAYES and RICHARD GRANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MAXWELL MACKAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Maxwell Mackay, of Jersey City, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, HIRAM VAN DUSEN, RICHARD C. BOSTWICK and GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Livingston Satterlee, of New-Brighton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, and Hiram Van Dusen, Richard C. Bostwick and George B. Satterlee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assignee.
mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL SHIVERICK, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathaniel Shiverick, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
LEVERETT T. RICE, Assignee,
No. 119 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. GREELEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Greeley, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
CHAS. T. TITUS,
mh23-1aw3wW of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald M. Pentz and Jacob Pentz, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869. FREDERICK MAXWELL, Assignee,
mh17-1aw3wW* No. 209 Front-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,112.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Goldschmidt, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 17, 1869.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr., Assignee,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George M. Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 64 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. NUNGEZER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Nungezer, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
FRANKLIN WIGHT, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 232 South-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,255.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of CHARLES ATWOOD, Junior, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Atwood, Junior, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh30-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SHORB and EUGENE H. SHORB, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of George F. Shorb and Eugene H. Shorb, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh31-1aw3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARY J. BEAUDINE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her, or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 30, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. GURNEY, of Hudson City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger District of New-Jersey.
J. DIXON, Jr., Attorney.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. HOLMAN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 31, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL SHIVERICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathaniel Shiverick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney for Petitioner.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Michael Goldschmidt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEGGETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1839, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.
mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MANSON, bankrupt—No. 2,137.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Manson in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES F. EMERSON, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Emerson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for Petitioner.
m31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore F. Northrop, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William O'Donnell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1869. OTIS T. HALL, Assignee,
mh17-1aw3wW* No. 14 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL KANTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Wadsworth, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh31-1aw-3wW*

NO. 2,281.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILES G. MOIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Miles G. Moies, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.
HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
mh31-1aw3wW* No. 200 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter SENECA M. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seneca M. Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
m24-1aw3wW* No. 64 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND HARTOG and EDWARD WOLFSOHN, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of Ferdinand Hartog and Edward Wolfsohn, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh31-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh31-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.